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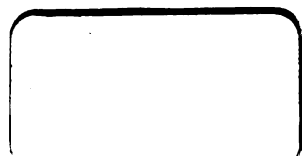
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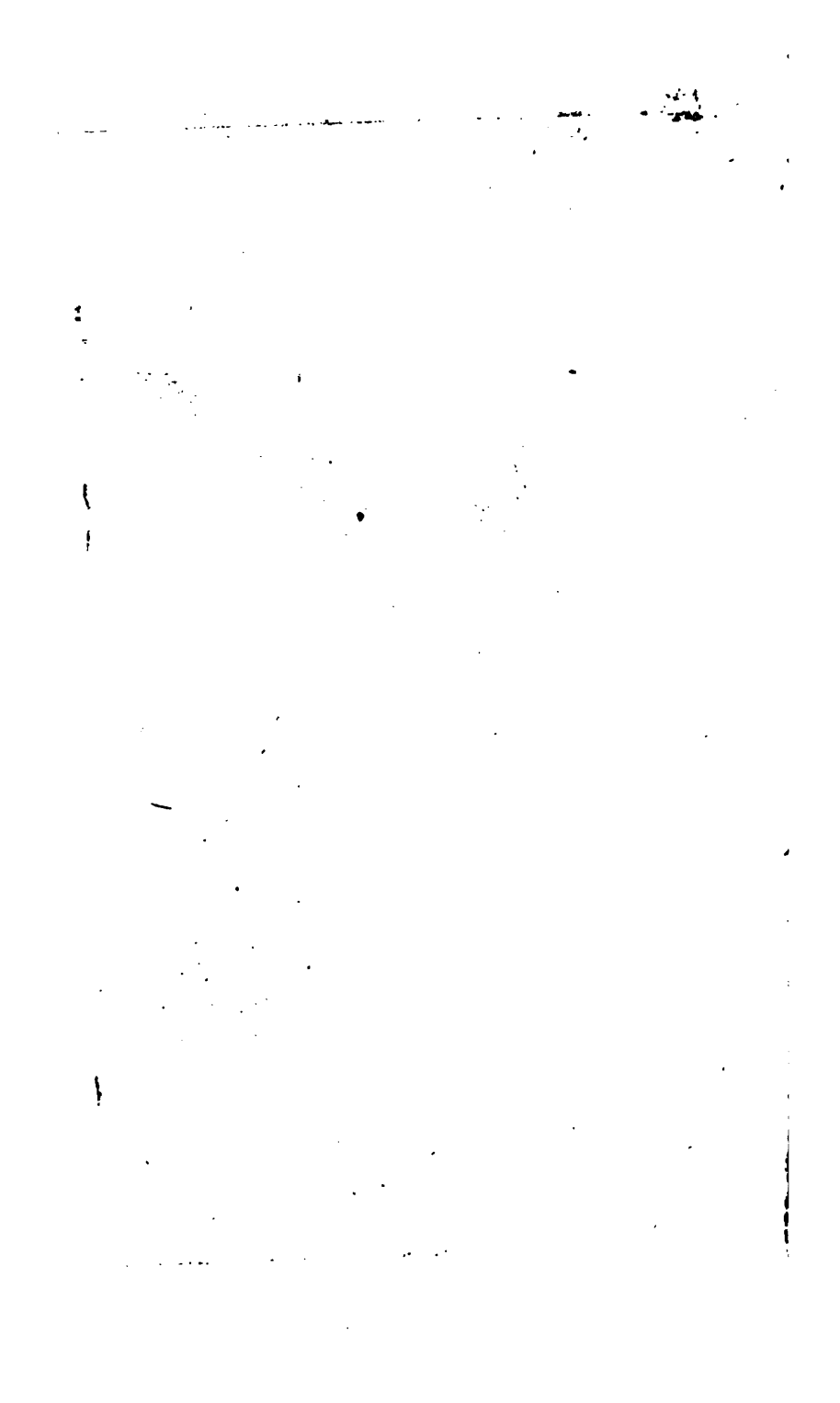


DA

435

B8

Mary Taylor
her Book





*Imperium, GVLIELME, tuum famamq; perennem
Cetera proculcans Tempus ad Astra fero*

THE
HISTORY
OF KING
WILLIAM

The THIRD.

Abel Boyer

In III. Parts.

VOL. II.

Καὶ ὅλοις πῆχυς εἷς, καὶ μίτρον ἀκρεβὺς, ἀποβλέπον
μὴ εἰς τὰς νῦν ἀκρόντας, ἀλλ' εἰς τὰς μέλα τὰυτὰ
συνεσαμῆνες τοῖς συγγράμμασιν.

Una denique Ulna, certaue Mensura est, ut non ad
præsentēs Auditores aspicias, sed ad eos qui in poste-
rūm in legendis Scriptis hīscē versabuntur.

Lucianus, de Conscribendâ Historiâ.

L O N D O N :

Printed for A. Roper, at the Black Boy in Fleetstreet ;
F. Cogan, in the Inner Temple-Lane ; and Wm.
Davis at the Bull in Cornhill, MDCCII.

To the Right Honourable

CHARLES HOWARD.

Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Baron Dacres of Gillisland; Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland; Custos Rotulorum of Westmorland; Governor of Carlisle; Vice-Admiral of the Sea-Coasts adjacent; Earl-Marshall of England; and one of Her Majesty's most Honourable
PRIVY-COUNCIL.

My Lord,

IT has ever been the Ambition of all Writers to court the Patronage of some illustrious Person:

A 2

And

The Dedication.

And this Custom has been so universally allow'd by the Great and Powerful in all Ages, that it is become a Priviledge by Prescription.

However, My Lord, 'tis neither the Concern I have for my Works ; nor the great Figure your Lordship makes in the World, both by your Titles, and as a Branch of the most noble Family of the *Howards*, (which is inferior to no other in *England*, except the Royal) that has encourag'd me to this Address.

The active Zeal You have lately shewn in vindicating the Honour of your Royal Master, King *William*, would not suffer me to be long in suspense about the Choice of a Patron, to the History of his Reign. Others may boast a larger share of His Majesty's Favours, but all must yield to your Lordship in point of Gratitude; and this generous Temper gives me Hopes, that You will favourably accept of this Dedication.

Posterity will certainly read with
In-

The Dedication.

Indignation, that King *William* was hardly cold in his Death-bed when Malice endeavour'd to blast his Name; but then it will ever be gratefully remembred, that your Lordship was the first that check'd and confounded that injurious Report.

And indeed never was any Imputation so ill-grounded; let King *William's* greatest Enemies consider but impartially the whole Series of his Conduct; and his personal Circumstances, and they must be forc'd to own that he never acted out of any private Interest; but solely, in an Uprightness and Sincerity of Conscience, to do good to all Mankind in general, and to his Subjects in particular; to preserve the Liberties of Christendom, and maintain the Protestant Religion in all Parts of *Europe*. God had not blest His Majesty with an Heir; and therefore when he so often expos'd his Life to the imminent Hazards of War, the Dangers of the Sea, and the In-

The Dedication.

clemency of Seasons, 'twas only to attain true Glory, and secure to himself an Immortal Reputation; whereas had he been Guilty of the Design which his Enemies lay to his Charge, he would, by that single stroke, have sullied the Lustre of all his noble Achievements.

This Calumny as it was groundless in its Beginning, so it was foolish in its End: Since none can, with Justice, hope to make their Court to our present Gracious Queen, by aspersing the Memory of our late Sovereign. Let People reflect as much as they please on the Mismanagements of some private Persons; and use what Distinctions they think fit as to prevailing Parties; but still it must be acknowledg'd, that as Queen *ANNE* was eminently instrumental in the late Revolution, so her Government stands upon the same Basis with that of King *William*.

This Part of His Majesty's History will go a great way to confuse
his

The Dedication.

his malicious Accusers : For it will shew, that the bringing the Illustrious House of *Hanover* into the Succession, was no new Project in the Year Seventeen Hundred ; since not only his late Majesty, (with Consent of his Queen, and our present Gracious Sovereign) but most of the Lords, and many of the Commons, stickled for it Eleven Years before.

And now, My Lord, should I follow the common Drift of Dedications, it would engage me to attempt your Lordship's Character ; but I shall purposely avoid it, both because I find my self unequal to so great a Task ; and because I look upon it as an Affectation which always carries a Face of Adulation ; and which therefore cannot but make a Person of Your real Merit uneasy. It will suffice to give the World a high and just Idea of your Lordship, barely to tell them, that no Man was admitted deeper into his late Majesty's Confidence, or was

The Dedication.

greater in his Esteem; that he was so well satisfied in your Lordship's Wisdom, Loyalty and Integrity, that he had committed to your Care the chief Administration of his Treasury, and design'd to have entrusted You with the whole ; And that as no Person ever had a righter Understanding of the true Interest of *England* than your Lordship ; so none ever shew'd a more constant Zeal to pursue it.

I humbly beg your Lordship to excuse the Faults of this History, for the Goodness of my Intention; which is, impartially to relate Matters of Fact ; And to give me leave to Subscribe my self, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient,

and most faithful, humble Servant,

London, August
16th 1703.

THE PREFACE.

THE Acknowledgments an
Author makes for Fa-
vours receiv'd from the
Publick, have little less Vanity
in them than the Braggings of a
happy Lover, and therefore I
shall wave mentioning how kind-
ly my Beginning of King Willi-
am's History has been entertain'd;
and how impatiently the Continu-
ation of it has been expected.

But I cannot forbear saying,
That besides the Freedom, Im-
partiality and Disinterestedness
which have recommended my First
Volume,

The Preface.

lume, this Second brings this farther Advantage to an English Reader, That it contains Transactions more intimately relating to this Nation.

I design'd at first to have comprehended King William's Reign in one Volume; but I have met with so much unexpected Matter in my way, that I have been forc'd to divide it into two Periods; the first of which contains the Six Years He has Reign'd with his Queen; and the second, the Seven Years He has Reign'd alone.

Before I set about this Work, I had the Judicious Monsieur St. Evremont's Maxim in View: That to write the History of England, one ought to write the
History

The Preface.

History of Parliaments. *And indeed, whoever considers what a mighty and thorough Influence the Resolutions of both Houses, especially the Lower, have on all Civil and Military Transactions, will easily acknowlege the wholesomeness of the Advice.*

Accordingly, I have related the Proceedings in Parliament, with such an Exactness, as I will adventure to say, is not to be found in any former Historian; and from which this double Advantage will result; First, that young Gentlemen will thereby be made better acquainted with the Constitution of our Senate, and fitted to sit in that August Assembly; And, Secondly, that both Natives and Foreigners, will form to themselves

The Preface.

selves a juster and nobler Idea, than they generally entertain, of the Nobility and Gentry of England; when they see with what profound Knowledge of the Laws, Solidity of Reasoning, and Force of Eloquence they make Ex-tempore Speeches. Let any Reader impartially examine this Particular, and judge whether the Celebrated Council of Areopagus in Athens, or the famous Senates of Rome and Carthage, deserve to be put in Competition with an English Parliament?

In the first Year of King William's Reign some of the Discontented, not daring openly to oppose the new Establish'd Government, endeavour'd secretly to undermine it by the Delays they occasion'd

The Preface.

casion'd in the Convention-Parliament, which Particulars as they were by no means to be omitted, so they have drawn this Volume into a considerable length. But besides this, it must be consider'd, that King William having all along been the Head of a great Confederacy against France, His History is, in a manner, the History of all the Cotemporary Princes of Europe.

*In Parliamentary Affairs I have had constant Recourse, not only to the Printed Votes, but also to the Manuscript Journals of both Houses; which some Publick Spirited Persons have been pleas'd to communicate to me; and as for the Wars in Ireland, Flanders, and Piedmont, I did not
alto-*

The Preface.

altogether depend upon the Relations already publish'd, but have likewise consulted several living Eye-witnesses of many Military Actions, whereof the World has had but a lame and imperfect Account. Among the rest, I must gratefully own my Obligations to Monsieur Dubourdieu, for some Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Italy.

*I am not ignorant of the great Factions, which for almost these Seventy Years past have fatally divided this Powerful Nation, and which have rag'd, in a more violent manner, in King William's Reign; but I have carefully avoided the Characterizing, not to say Stigmatizing, Parties, by the odious Names of Whigs
and*

The Preface.

and Tories. I content my self candidly to relate the Actions and Sentiments of both; let the Reader be as candid in his Distinction and Judgment of the same.

I have attempted to draw the Characters of some few Persons that are Dead, particularly of the two late Archbishops of Canterbury, and of Queen Mary, of glorious Memory; But I must confess, that when I relate Passages, in which some of the Living have been the principal Actors, I have found my self equally embarrass'd how to blame, and how to approve. In the one case an Historian must dread the Resentment of Men in Power, and in the other he ought to fear
left

The Preface.

lest his Commendation, though never so Just, be interpreted Flattery. However, as the first of these Considerations has not wholly deterr'd me from marking the Mismanagements of some Persons, neither has the Second absolutely bindred me from doing Justice to the distinguish'd Merit of others.

To the Body of this Part of King William's History, I have added an Appendix that contains several Valuable Pieces and Records, none of which did ever before appear in Print, except the Articles of Limerick. Among the rest, the Reader will find here a Speech made by the Marquis of Normanby in the House of Peers, which, for the quickness of Turn and strength of Reason, may vie with the best of Demosthenes's Orations

THE





Hostis erat CÆSAR, Vindex NASSOVIUS Heros


Est Libertatis: Quidni Sit ille Minor?

Part. 1.

p: 1.

THE
REIGN
OF
King *WILLIAM III.*
AND
Queen *MARY.*

King *WILLIAM* being advanc'd to the Throne, his first Care was to chuse a set of Trusty Counsellors; and next to reward those who had most contributed to his Elevation. The Persons with whom he thought fit to share the Important Resolutions of State in his *Privy-Council*, were his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquesses of Winchester and Halifax, The Earls of Danby, Lindsey, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Bedford, Devonshire, Macclesfield, Nottingham, Bath, and Dorset; the Viscounts Falconberge, Mordant and Newport; the Lords Wharton, Delamere, Montague, Lumley and Churchill; Monsieur Bentinck, Mr. Henry Sidney, Mr. Edward Russell, Mr. Henry Powle, Mr. Richard Hamden, Sir Henry Capel, Hugh Boscowen Esq; and Sir Robert Howard. The Earl of Danby was made President of the Council;

A. C.
1688.

His Majesty
summons a
Privy Coun-
cil Jan. 14.

B b

1688². A. C. Council ; the Marquess of *Hallifax*, Lord Privy Seal ; the Earl of *Devonshire*. Steward of the Household ; Mr. *Bentinck*, Groom of the Stole, and *He dispos^d of several Places.* Lord Privy Purse ; Viscount *Newport*. Treasurer of the Household : Mr. *Wharton*, Comptroler of His Majesty's Household ; Sir *John Lowther*, Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household ; (these two were also made Privy-Councillors) Monsieur *O-verkerk*, Great Master of the Horse to the King ; Marechal *de Schomberg*, Great Master of the Ordinance ; the Lord *Montague*, Master of the Great Wardrobe ; Mr. *Zuytlestein*. Master of the Robes ; the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Principal Secretary of State ; the Bishop of *London*, Dean of the Chappel ; the Lord *Lovelace*, Capt. of the Gentlemen Pensioners ; the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Oxford*, the Lords *Mordant*, *Lumley*, and *Churchill*, and Mr. *Sidney*, Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber ; the Lord *Wiltshire*, Son to the Marquess of *Winchester*, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen ; *John How* Esq; Vice-Chamberlain ; Mr. *Villiers*, Great Master of the Horse ; and the Countess of *Darby*, Sister to the Duke of *Ormond*, first Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the the Stole to her Majesty.

Besides the foremention'd Places there remain'd one of great Trust, and two of no less Importance, and withal of vast Profit, still undispos'd of, to wit, the Chancellor's, the Lord High Admiral's, and the Lord Treasurer's: The Earl of *Northingham*'s Uprightness and Capacity entitled him to the first, and his being the leading Man amongst the Peers who had protested against the Vacancy of the Throne and the *new Settlement*, made it necessary for the King to secure him to his Interest, by this distinguishing mark of Confidence. But his Majesty having offer'd him the Seals, the Earl excus'd himself from accepting the same, alledging his unsuitness for an Employment that requir'd a constant Application. The Marquess of *Hallifax* had the same offer made him, which he likewise declin'd, whereupon the Seals were given to Sir *John Maynard*, *Anthony Kecke* and *William Rawlinson*



1 *Iunonem Imperio, Venerem Formâ, Arte Minervam,
 Luget in Amisâ Coniuge Regis Amor.
 Et Desiderio quis sit Mœdus? Heu! Dolor! Uno
 Funere cum Ternas efferrat ille Deas.*



linson Esqs; the two last of whom were Knighted by his Majesty. The Places of High Admiral and Lord Treasurer were likewise given to Commissioners, to wit, the first to Admiral *Herbert*, the Earl of *Carbery*, Sir *Michael Wharton*, Sir *Thomas Lee*, Sir *John Chicheley*, Sir *John Lowther*, and Mr. *Sacheveril*; and the other to the Lord *Mordant*, the Lord *Delamere*, the Lord *Godolphin*, Mr. *Hamden*, and Sir *Henry Capel*. As for the Earl of *Nottingham*, he, at last, was prevail'd with to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State. All these Employments, and several others of less Consideration were dispos'd of at several times, within the space of two Months. As Dr. *Burnet* had been one of the chief Promoters of the Revolution, so likewise he was the first Ecclesiastick that reap'd the Fruits of it; having been Elected Bishop of *Sarum*, pursuant to his Majesty's * *Congé d'Elire*, directed to the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral; and † Consecrated at *Fulham* by the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Lan-*^{9.}
dasse, *St. Asaph* and *Carlisle*, by Virtue of a Com-[†] March
mission from the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who^{31.} March
stiffly refus'd to perform the Ceremony himself. Three Days after Doctor *Burnet* was also sworn and admitted Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

The Day before their Majesties were Proclaim'd, the King writ a Letter to the States of *Holland*, to acquaint them with his Advancement to the Crown, assuring them, "That his new Dignity instead of
"diminishing the Affection he ever had, or the
"Care he ever took for the Preservation and Prof-
"perity of their Republick, would only serve to
"enable him to discharge his Office of Stadtholder
"with more weight and success, towards the Good
"and Advantage of their State; and that during
"his Reign he would make it his constant Business
"and Endeavour to establish and maintain a per-
"fect Intelligence, Alliance and Inviolable Friend-
"ship between his Kingdoms and the United Pro-
"vinces, for the Safety, Welfare and Repose of
"both States, and the Support of the Protestant
"Religion. The same Express that was dispatch'd
B b 2 away

A. C. away with this Letter, carried also an Order for
 1682. the Enlargement of the Earl of Sunderland, who
 had been Arrested at Rotterdam; that Earl having
 sufficiently justified his past Conduct by a Letter *

* See the
 Appendix to

the Second

Part.

Feb. 14.

The first time the King Advis'd with his
 Privy-Council he propos'd to them, *Whether*
the Convention might be legally turn'd into a Par-
liament? which his Majesty thought highly ne-
 cessary to be done, both to avoid the usual Delays
 occasion'd by the calling a new Parliament, and to
 preserve abundance of Members whom he knew
 entirely satisfied with the present Settlement. The
 Board was divided upon the Question, but the Ma-
 jority concluded in the Affirmative, alledging some
 Examples of such a Transmutation. To put this Pro-
 ject in Execution the King went to the House of
 Lords in great Solemnity, and being seated on the
 Throne, and the Commons attending at the Bar
 with their Speaker, his Majesty made a Speech,

The King's

Speech to

the Parlia-

ment, Feb.

18.

wherein he told them, " That he had lately ac-
 quainted them how sensible he was of the Kind-
 ness, and how much he valued the Confidence
 they had repos'd in him. That he was come
 there to assure them, that he should never do any
 thing that might lessen their good Opinion of
 him. That he thought it necessary to acquaint
 them, the condition of Affairs abroad, and par-
 ticularly that of *Holland* was such, that unless
 some speedy care were taken of them, they would
 run a greater hazard than the Convention would
 have them expos'd to. That they themselves
 must be sensible, that the Posture of Affairs here
 would require their serious Consideration, and
 that a good Settlement was necessary, not only
 for the Peace at home, but for the support of the
 Protestant Interest both here and abroad. And
 particularly, that the State of *Ireland* was such,
 that the Dangers were grown too great to be ob-
 viated by any slow Method. Therefore he must
 leave it to them to consider of the most effectual
 ways of preventing the Inconveniences that
 might arise by delays, and to judge what Forms
 might

WILLIAM the Third.

5

“ might be proper to bring those things to pass, A. C.
 “ that were for the good of the Nation, which 1688.
 “ he was confident were in all their Minds, and
 “ which He, on his part, should be always ready
 “ to promote.

This Speech was followed by that general *Hum*, *A Bill to*
 whereby the numerous Assembly of the Commons *turn the*
 of England are used to shew their Applause; and *Convention*
 the Peers, pursuant to the last Clause of the same *into a Par-*
 Speech, and the Directions some of their Mem- *liament,*
 bers had receiv'd from the Privy-Council, brought *Feb. 18.*
 in a Bill to remove and prevent all Questions and Dis-
 putes concerning the Assembling and Sitting of this
 present Parliament, which they read twice that Af-
 ternoon, and having past it, the Day following
 sent it to the Commons for their Concurrence.

Upon the receipt of this Message the Commons *Debates*
 went into a Committee of the whole House, and *upon it in*
 Mr. Hamden, their Chairman, put the Question, *the House*
Whether a King elected and declared by the Lords of Com-
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled at mons.

Westminster, the 22d of January 1688, coming to,
 and consulting with the said Lords and Commons, did
 not make as compleat a Parliament, and Legislative
 Power and Authority, to all Intents and Purposes, as if
 the said King should cause new Summons to be given, and
 new Elections to be made by Writs? This Question
 occasion'd a long and warm Debate, the Party
 which stood up for the strict Ancient Constitu-
 tion, and which was headed by Sir Edward Seymour
 and Sir Thomas Clarges maintaining, “ That, ac-
 “ cording to Sir Edward Coke, a Parliament consists
 “ of the King's Majesty sitting there as in his Po-
 “ litick Capacity, and of the three Estates of the
 “ Realm, that is to say, 1st. the Lords Spiritual,
 “ 2^{dly}. the Lords Temporal, and 3^{dly}. the Com-
 “ mons. That as to the Lords Spiritual and Tem-
 “ poral, every one of them being of full Age when
 “ a Parliament is to be held, ought, of right, to
 “ have a Writ of Summons to come to that Parlia-
 “ ment; and that as to the Commons, the same
 “ Author says, they are respectively Elected by
 “ the Shires or Counties, Cities and Burroughs by

A. C.
168^a.



“force of the King’s Writs. That the Lords and
 “Commons Assembled at *Westminster* the 22d of
 “*January*. were not Summon’d thither by the
 “King’s Writ, and therefore that though the King
 “afterwards came to them, yet such King, Lords
 “and Commons could not be a Parliament. The
 “prevailing Party answer’d “That it was generally
 “admitted, that in an Hereditary Kingdom, if the
 “King should die without an Heir, either Lineal
 “or Collateral, the Crown in that case would de-
 “volve, or, as it were, escheat to the whole Peo-
 “ple and Nation; and that hereupon the Estates and
 “Representatives of such a Nation might dispose of
 “the Crown to whom they pleased, or quite alter
 “and change the Government into what Form they
 “thought fit ; Examples of which were brought in
 “out of *Germany, Italy, France and Portugal*. That
 “in like manner it was where a King did abandon,
 “forsake or desert his Government, by going or
 “flying out of his Kingdom, without appointing
 “any Guardian to protect and take care of his
 “People in his Absence, whereby the Throne be-
 “came Vacant, the Estates of such a People might
 “appoint another King or Governour. That King
 “*James II.* having abandon’d his People Unguard-
 “ed and Undefended, at the Mercy of a Foreign
 “Army, even in the Heart of the Country, with-
 “out so much as leaving a Guardian or Great Seal
 “behind him, his great Officers and Ministers of
 “State flying some one way and some another,
 “what could the Nation do but what they had
 “done ? To wit, several of the Lords Spiritual
 “and Temporal, many of the Knights, Citizens
 “and Burgeesses of a former Parliament, the Alder-
 “men and divers Common Councilmen of the City
 “of *London*, addrest themselves to the Prince of
 “*Orange*, desiring him to take upon him the Admini-
 “stration of Publick Affairs, until the meeting of the
 “intended Convention of the Three Estates or great
 “Council of the Realm ; and to send Letters Sub-
 “scrib’d by himself both to the Lords Spiritual and
 “Temporal, that were Protestants, to meet on the
 “said 22d of *January* at *Westminster*, and to the
 “several

" several Shires, Counties, Universities, Cities, &c. A. C.
 " for Electing of such number of Persons to repre- 1688.
 " sent them, as of right were to be sent to Parlia-
 " ment. That accordingly such Letters were sent
 " and Elections made, and the Convention thus
 " conven'd, after mature Deliberation resolv'd,
 " *That the Prince and Princess of Orange should be*
 " *King and Queen of England.* That after they
 " were Proclaim'd King and Queen. and he came
 " and consulted with the Three Estates so Assem-
 " bled, what could be wanting in that Assembly to
 " make them a full and compleat Parliament? Or
 " what could be had more then was in this Con-
 " vention of King, Lords and Commons, if the
 " said King should issue out Writs for calling a
 " new Parliament? That if (as was agreed by all)
 " the substantial parts of a Parliament be and con-
 " sist of an Assembly or Convention, or meeting
 " together of the King and Three Estates, the
 " difference of the Lords and Commons being cal-
 " led by Writ or by Letter was nothing material,
 " since both Writ and Letter were to the same ef-
 " fect; and that in some Ancient Records, it is
 " mention'd, That Parliaments should be Sum-
 " mon'd by Letters, particularly in King *John's*
 " great Charter in the 17th of his Reign, he pro-
 " mises to Summon the Bishops, Abbots Earls &c.
 " by his Letters. That the Prince of *Orange's* not
 " being King, at the time of his sending forth his
 " Letters matter'd not, for he was the Person to
 " whom the Administration of the Government
 " was then committed. That it was evident, that
 " in many Parliaments it was not so material how
 " the King Lords and Commons came together,
 " as that they were together. That the manner of
 " calling together the Three Estates of the Realm,
 " by the Prince of *Orange's* Letters was a much
 " fairer Proceeding, considering the state of Affairs
 " as to the calling of them together, than was in
 " several Cases, wherein they were never doubt'd
 " to be a Parliament when join'd with a King. That
 " *Edward II.* being Imprison'd by his Queen, Son
 " and Nobles, they issued forth Writs in the Im-
 " prison'd

A. C.

168 $\frac{1}{2}$.

" prison'd King's Name to summon the Lords, and
 " to chuse Knights, Citizens and Burgessees to meet
 " at *Westminster* (16th of Jan. 1325.) That this,
 " one would think, was pretty hard, and an absolute
 " force upon the King, by making use of his Name
 " against his Will, so that it could not be said to be
 " his Act; yet the Lords and Commons being
 " met, they depos'd *Edward II.* and declar'd his
 " Son *Edward III.* King, and this new King, and
 " the Lords and Commons, so (as one might say)
 " irregularly conven'd together, made several
 " Acts of Parliament, and have been ever since
 " adjudg'd a good Parliament to all Intents and
 " Purposes, without any subsequent Act of Con-
 " firmation. That in like manner *Richard II.* be-
 " ing taken Prisoner by *Henry Duke of Lancaster*,
 " the Duke issued forth Writs in the King's Name
 " (the King then in Prison) to Summon the Lords,
 " and to Elect Representatives for the People, to
 " meet at *Westminster* the 13th of *September*, 1399.
 " That those being met, by this irregular Sum-
 " mons, they depos'd *Richard II.* and declar'd the
 " Duke of *Lancaster* King; and that new King,
 " and the Lords and Commons, so irregularly con-
 " ven'd, being join'd together, were also. and
 " are to this Day, adjudg'd a good Parliament,
 " to all Intents and Purposes. Lastly, That the
 " Lords and Commons Assembled at *Westminster*,
 " the 15th of *April*, 1660. were conven'd by
 " Writs in the Name of the Keepers of the Li-
 " berties of *England*, who were Usurpers; yet
 " when King *Charles II.* came to them, and they
 " receiv'd him as King, he and they together were
 " adjudg'd a Parliament, and they Enacted that
 " they should be so taken, and they made many
 " Laws, which were put in Execution; and they
 " continued as a Parliament until the 29th of *De-*
 " *cember* following; and though most or all those
 " Acts were afterwards confirm'd by a subsequent
 " Parliament conven'd by the King's Writs in *May*
 " 1661. yet that Confirmation, according to many
 " good Judgments, was rather to satisfie some Scr-
 " pulosity,


“pulosity than out of Necessity, most of the said A. C.
 “Acts having, in a great measure, had their Effects 1687.
 “before the subsequent Parliament began. There-
 “fore, that if upon the Prince of Orange’s being
 “declar’d and proclaim’d King, he came to the
 “Convention of Lords and Commons assembled
 “at *Westminster*; if the same number of Lords was
 “summon’d, that of right ought to be summon’d
 “to Parliament, and the same number of Knights,
 “Citizens and Burgeses duly chosen, as ought to
 “be chosen to represent the Commons in Parlia-
 “ment, than consequently there were all the Sub-
 “stantial and Essential Parts of a Parliament met
 “together, and being so, where was the Necessity,
 “Advantage or Prudence to dissolve these, and
 “thereby give new trouble of new Summons and
 “new Elections, lose a great deal of Time, suffer
 “irrecoverable Loss and Damage to *Ireland*, and
 “the Allies abroad; and after all, at the next
 “meeting, be but where they now were, as to the
 “Essential Parts of a Parliament, there being no-
 “thing more to be had at any other time, but what
 “they had already. Upon these Reasons the Quest-
 “ion was carried in the Affirmative, and two Days
 “after the Commons acquainted the Peers, that they
 “had agreed to their Bill with some Alterations and
 “Amendments relating to the Oaths, which, by the
 “said Bill, were appointed to be taken by both
 “Houses; which Amendments being confirm’d by
 “the Lords the whole Bill receiv’d the Royal Assent
 “on the 23d of *February*. However we must take no-
 “tice that the passing of this Act rather increas’d,
 “than remov’d the Discontents of several Members
 “of the House of Commons, who had before pro-
 “tested, that they neither would submit to the De-
 “cisions of such a Parliament, nor sit in it: And in-
 “deed some of them kept their Word as to this last
 “Point, retiring into the Country upon frivolous
 “Pretences, which occasion’d the dilatory Pro-
 “ceedings of this Session, and gave King *James* an
 “opportunity to get considerable Footing in *Ireland*,
 “and the hopes of reascending his Throne.

The Conven-
 tion
 chang’d in-
 to a Parlia-
 ment, Feb.
 23. 1688.

A. C. ous in promoting the *Bill of Exclusion*, which made
 168²/₅. the *Popish* Party resolv'd to be rid of him at any
 rate. On the 13th of *July* 1683. while the Lord
Ruffel was upon his Trial, on account of the *Presby-*
terian or *Rye-House* Plot, News was brought into
 the Court at the *Old Baily*, that the Earl of *Essex*,
 being at that time a Prisoner in the *Tower*, for the
 same pretended Conspiracy, *had Murthred himself*,
by cutting his Throat with a Razor to prevent the Hand
of Publick Justice; which Fact was urg'd by some
 of the Council against the Lord *Ruffel*, as a Con-
 firmation of the Plot. It was highly improbable,
 that a Person of the Earl of *Essex's* Composedness
 and Piety should offer Violence to himself; and the
 endeavours the (then) Court us'd to stifle the thing,
 and to prevent the Publication of a Book Printed
 in *Holland* upon this Subject, occasion'd no small
 Murmurings; which now reviving afresh, the
 House of Lords thought fit to enquire into that
 Affair. Captain *Holland* was by their Order com-
 mitted to *Newgate*, upon suspicion of the Earl's
 Murther; and several Persons, particularly Sir *Chri-*
stopher Musgrave, and Mr. *Baker*, were examin'd as
 Witnesses concerning the same; but notwithstand-
 ing all these Enquiries no sufficient discovery could
 be made of that fatal Accident, about which Hi-
 story must therefore be silent, and forbear all in-
 jurious Reflections on the Memory of Princes.

Enquiries
 made by
 the Lords
 into the
 Earl of
 Essex's
 Death,
 Feb. 26.

On the first Day of *March*, the King sent two
 remarkable Messages to the Parliament, the first
 was to the House of Lords by Viscount *Mordant*,
 who acquainted their Lordships, "That in this
 "Conjuncture of Affairs, and for the Publick Safe-
 "ty, his Majesty had secur'd some Persons as dan-
 "gerous to the Government, and thought it might
 "be convenient to secure more; and being extreme
 "tender of doing any thing *that the Law did not*
 "*fully warrant*, had given order that the Lords might
 "be acquainted with what he had thought himself
 "oblig'd to do for the publick Peace and Security
 "of the Government. Therefore a Committee was
 immediately appointed to prepare an Address to be
 presented to the King upon this occasion from both
 Houses;

Houses; "expressing their most humble Thanks for A. C.
 "his Majesties great care of their Liberties, and for 1688.
 "his gracious Communication of this Matter; 
 "and humbly to advise and desire his Majesty to
 "take such extraordinary care of the Government
 "in this Conjunction, by securing all disaffected
 "Persons as might prevent any disturbance of the
 "publick Peace, and that such Persons as were, or
 "should be so committed, might be retain'd till the
 "first Day of the next Term, if his Majesty should
 "see cause for it. The Commons made some difficul-
 ty to give their Concurrence to this Address, which
 seem'd to allow the King a Power of Dispensing
 with the *Habeas Corpus Act*; and therefore thought
 it more Legal to bring in a *Bill to empower his Ma-
 jesty to apprehend and detain such Persons, as he should
 find just cause to suspect were conspiring against the
 Government*; which went in few Days thro' both
 Houses, and afterwards pass'd into an Act by the
 Royal Assent. This Message was occasion'd by the
 securing the Earl of Arran, Sir Robert Hamilton and
 two other Scotchmen, who by some intercepted Let-
 ters from France had been suspected to endeavour
 the Restoration of King James, and were thereup-
 on committed to the Tower. 'Twas also added, that
 the said Earl had reflected on the King, as if his
 Lordship being, some Days before, set upon by four
 Russians that attack'd him in his Chair, and out of
 whose Hands he narrowly escap'd, had been occa-
 sion'd by his being unshaken in his Fidelity to his
 former Sovereign.

The other Message was sent to the Commons by *Hearsh-*
 Mr. Wharton, who acquainted the House, that the *Money re-*
 King being sensible what a grievous Burden the Duty mitted by
 arising from Fire-Hearts was to his People, especially to the King.
 the poorer sort, his Majesty was pleas'd to agree either March 1.
 to the Regulation of it, or to the taking of it wholly
 away, not doubting but the Commons would take care of
 his Revenue another way. This politick Present work'd
 its Effects; the Commons voted Addresses of
 Thanks to the King, "acknowledging themselves
 "oblig'd to declare, that his Majesty had fill'd their March 5.
 "Hearts with an entire Satisfaction and Gratitude
 "by

A. C.

1688¹/₂.

“by this his most Gracious and Unpresidented Offer, for the Ease of his People; humbly assuring his Majesty, that they would make such grateful and affectionate Returns, and be so careful of the support of the Crown, that the World might see, to the discouraging of his Enemies, and satisfaction of all good Men, that his Majesty Reign d in the Hearts of all his People. This seeming Liberality of the Prince was also thankfully acknowledg’d by the City of *London*, in an Address presented to his Majesty on the 12th of *March*.

Some Days * before the King acquainted the House of Commons with the certain News of the late King *James’s* having sail’d from *Brest* with a considerable number of *French* Troops, in order to Land in *Ireland*, whereupon the Commons Unanimously Voted, *That they would stand by and assist the King with their Lives and Fortunes, in supporting his Alliances abroad, in reducing of Ireland, and in defence of the Protestant Religion and Laws of the Kingdom.* This Vote was communicated to the Peers, who confirm’d it by entering the same into their Journal, and on the 5th Day of *March* concurr’d also with the Commons in the following Address.

“We your Majesties must Dutiful and Faithful Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons Assembled in Parliament, being highly sensible of our late great and signal Deliverance from *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*, whereof it has pleased Almighty God to make you the Glorious Instrument, and desiring to the utmost of our Abilities to express our Gratitude to your Majesty, for so great and generous an Undertaking, no less necessary to support the Protestant Interest in *Europe*, than for recovering and maintaining the Civil Rights and Liberties of these Nations, so notoriously invaded and undermined by Popish Councils and Councillors. and being likewise fully convinc’d of the restless Spirits and continual Endeavours of your Majesty’s and the Nation’s Enemies for the Extirpation of the Protestant

“testant Religion, and the Subversion of our A. C.
 “Laws and Liberties, do unanimously declare, 168⁵.
 “That we will stand by and assist your Majesty
 “with our Lives and Fortunes in supporting the
 “Alliances abroad, in reducing of *Ireland*, and in
 “defence of the Protestant Religion, and Laws of
 “the Kingdom.

The Lord Great Chamberlain having waited on the King to know when he would be attended with this Address, his Majesty answer'd, He was going out of Town, but intended to return the next Day, and then he would signify his Pleasure when both Houses should wait on him. And because the Sum of 400000 Pounds, which had already been granted, bore no Proportion with the King's Necessities, his Majesty took the occasion of this favourable Disposition in his Parliament, to press them to a more ample Supply, and in concert with Mr. *Powle*, Speaker of the House of Commons, prepar'd an Answer to their Address, which he gave to both Houses on the 8th of *March*, and which is too Artful and Material to be omitted in this Place.

“If any thing (said his Majesty) could add to
 “the Esteem and Affection I have for Parliaments,
 “and particularly for this, they would be much
 “increased by the Kindness you shew to me, and
 “the Zeal you express for the publick Good, in
 “the Address you have made, which in the Manner,
 “as well as the Matter, has every thing in it
 “that ought to recommend it to me.

“I will assure you, that I will never abuse the
 “Confidence you have put in me, being fully
 “perswaded that there is no sure Foundation of a
 “good Agreement between a King and his People,
 “but a Mutual Trust, when that is once broken, a
 “Government is half dissolved.

“It shall be therefore my chief care never to
 “give any Parliament cause to distrust me, and the
 “best Methods I can use for that purpose is never
 “to expect any thing from them, but what shall be
 “their own Interest to grant.

A. C.

1688.



"I came hither for the good of the Kingdom,
 "and since it is your desire that I am in this Stati-
 "on, I shall pursue the same Ends that brought
 "me.

"God has been pleas'd to make me Instrumental
 "to redeem you from the Ills you fear'd, and it is
 "still my desire as well as my duty to serve you in
 "your Religion, Laws and Liberties, which was
 "the only Inducements that brought me into *Eng-*
 "*land*, and to these I ascribe the Bleisings that have
 "attended this Undertaking.

"When I spoke last to you, I told you of the
 "necessity of assisting our Allies, and more espe-
 "cially the States of *Holland*, whose readiness to
 "relieve you, at so great a hazard and expence,
 "from the Extremities you lay under, needs no
 "other Argument to move you to the Considera-
 "tion of it.

"As I was then a Witness of their Zeal and Af-
 "fection to promote the Expedition, and to second
 "my Endeavours; even with the neglect of their
 "own Safety; so I am now sensible of the Inevita-
 "ble Ruin they have drawn upon themselves in
 "giving you their Assistance, if you should not
 "return it to them.

"They have really exhausted themselves to such
 "a degree, both as to Men and Money, that it is not
 "easily to be imagin'd; and I am confident your
 "Generosity will have as little Bounds towards
 "them, as theirs had towards you; and that you
 "will not only enable me to make good the Trea-
 "ty with them, and repay what they have actual-
 "ly laid out upon this occasion (of which an Ac-
 "count shall be given you) but that you will far-
 "ther support them. to the utmost of your A-
 "bility, against the Power of their Enemies; who
 "must be yours too, by their Interest, and their
 "Religion, and do certainly design the Ruin of
 "*Holland* to be a step to your Destruction.

"I need not take pains to tell you the deplora-
 "ble Condition of *Ireland*, which by the Zeal
 "and Violence of the *Popish Party* there, and by
 "the Assistance and Encouragement they have
 "from

“ from *France* is brought to that pass, that it is not
 “ adviseable to attempt the Reducing of it than A. C.
1688.
 “ by a considerable Force, which I think, ought
 “ not to be less than 20000 Horse and Foot, which,
 “ by the Blessing of God. will make the Work shorter,
 “ and, in consequence, the Charge easier, tho’
 “ the first Expence must, of necessity, be very
 “ great.

“ You are to consider That towards the most
 “ speedy and effectual Success in relation to *Ireland*,
 “ as well as with a Regard to *France*, there must be
 “ such a Fleet as may, in conjunction with the
 “ States, make Us so entirely Masters of that Sea,
 “ that nothing may be sent from *France* to *Ireland*,
 “ or any where else, that may give Disturbance to
 “ Us, or our Allies.

“ I must also recommend to you the Considera-
 “ tion of the Revenue to You that it may be so
 “ settled, as that it may be Collected without Dis-
 “ pute.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ These things will amount to a great Sum, and
 “ must of consequence be a present Weight upon
 “ the People: But considering neither your Reli-
 “ gion, nor your Safety, can probably be secured
 “ without these Means. I conclude, nothing can be
 “ too great a Price for their Preservation. And I
 “ will ingage my *Solemn Word* to You, that whate-
 “ ver You shall give to these publick Ends shall be
 “ strictly applied to them: And that as You so
 “ freely Offer to hazard all that is dear to You, so
 “ I shall as freely expose my Self for the support of
 “ the Protestant Religion, and the Safety and Ho-
 “ nour of the Nation.

The Parliament’s Address, and his Majesty’s An-
 swer having been made publick, all the Well affe-
 cted highly applauded both, and the City of *Lon-*
don express their Satisfaction after a particular man-
 ner, by an Address * of Thanks to the House of
 Lords. which was extream pleasing to the Court. March 12.

Besides the Divisions in the Parliament, the Dis-
 affection of part of the *English* Army gave the new Defection
in the Army.
 King no small Disturbance. The Royal *Scotch* Regi-
 ment

A. C.
168⁸
2.

ment of Horse that was Quarter'd at *Abington*, almost totally Deserted, marching towards *Scotland*; as did also above five hundred Soldiers of *Dumbarton's* Regiment, headed by five Captains. steering the same course, with four Field-pieces. The News of this Defection being brought to *Hampton-Court*. his Majesty order'd Mr. *Herbert* to communicate it to the Parliament; whereupon both Houses agreed to

- * *March 15.* * an Address, *Humbly to beseech his Majesty to take effectual Care for the speedy Suppression of the Rebellion, and to issue forth his Proclamation, declaring those Officers and Soldiers, and their Adherents, to be Rebels and Traitors, and requiring all his Subjects to apprehend and prosecute them as such.* According to the Parliament's desire the King issued out his Royal Proclamation, and sent a sufficient Force of Horse and Dragoons, under *Ginkle*, to suppress the Rebels, whom that General quickly brought to submit: And tho' nothing but an ignominious Death could atone for their Crime, yet no other Punishment was inflicted on them, but being sent into *Holland*. However to obviate the like Inconveniencies for the future, an Act was made and * pass'd, for Punishing Officers and Soldiers, who should Mutiny, or Desert their Majesties service.

The second, fourth and fifth Days of *March* were partly spent, by both Houses, in taking the Oaths of Fealty, appointed by the late Act, for *Removing and Preventing all Questions and Disputes concerning the Assembling and Sitting of this present Parliament*, and in Subscribing the Declaration, pursuant to an Act of the 30th of King *Charles II.* In the House of Commons few or none refus'd to take the said Oaths, but in the Upper House not above Ninety Temporal, and only Eight Spiritual Lords, comply'd with the Act. Those eight Prelates were the Archbishop of *York*, and the Bishops of *London, Lincoln, Bristol, Winchester, Rochester, Landaff, and St. Asaph*, whose

* *March 17.* Example was * afterwards follow'd by the Bishops of *Carlisle* and *St. Davids*; as for the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with the rest of the Discontented Clergy, they were resolv'd to preserve inviolable the Allegiance they had Sworn to King *James*. The D.

of N^o-ble, the E-ls of Cl--d-n, L-----d, T-----th, E-ter and St--rd, and the Lords Gr--n, St-----l, C-----rs, and a great many others, retir'd into the Country upon various Pretences. but really because they were unwilling to own the present Government. All these Peers were, at several repeated times, summon'd to attend the House, all Excuses set apart; but nevertheless most of them still continued absent.

A. C.
1688.

This Disaffection of so many Peers and Bishops, gave no small uneasiness to the King, and inclin'd him more and more to favour the *Presbyterians*: Therefore his Majesty being come to the Parliament, *March 16* to pass the Act whereby he was Empowr'd to apprehend and detain such Persons, as He should find just Cause to suspect were Conspiring against the Government: He told both Houses, *That he would put them in mind of one Thing which would conduce much to their Settlement, as that would to the dis-appoint-ment of their Enemies. That he was, with all the Expedition he could, filling up the Vacancies that were in Offices and Places of Trust by the late Revolution. That he knew they were sensible, that there was a Necessity of some Law to settle the Oaths, to be taken by all Persons to be admitted to such Places: That he did recommend it to their Care to make a speedy Provision for it; And as he doubted not but they would sufficiently provide against Papists, so he hop'd they would leave room for the Admission of all Protestants, that were willing and able to Serve; which Conjunction in his Service would tend to the better Uniting them among themselves, and the strengthening them against their common Adversaries.*

This Admission of all Protestants indifferently into Employments, tho' earnestly press'd by the Courtiers, was vigorously oppos'd by the Church Party, who look'd upon it as a means to introduce a Common-Wealth, or at least, to let the Dissenters into places of Trust. 'Tis true, according to the King's desire, signified in Council, a Bill was presented in the House of Lords on the * 14th of March, for Abrogating the former Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths in their stead, which

Act to suppress the Habeas Corpus Act.

March 14 Bill to abrogate the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and to appoint others.

A. C. 1688. which being read a second time, a select Committee of the House was order'd to draw two Clauses; the one to explain the Abrogating the said Oaths, and the other to take away the Necessity of Receiving the Sacrament, to make a Man capable of having an Office.

This last Clause being drawn up accordingly, and Reported to the House, was rejected by a great Majority, tho' the Lords *Delamere, Stamford, North and Grey, Chesterfield, Wharton, Lovelace and Vaughan* insisted: "That a hearty Union among Protestants, was a greater Security to the Church and State, than any Test that could be invented: "That this Obligation to receive the Sacrament, was a Test on the *Protestants*, rather than on the *Papists*: That as long as it was continued; there could not be that hearty and thorough Union among *Protestants*, as had always been wish'd, and was at this time indispensably necessary. And, lastly, that a greater Caution ought not to be requir'd, from such as were admitted into Offices; than from the Members of the two Houses of Parliament, who are not oblig'd to receive the Sacrament, to enable them to sit in either House.

The Court Party having lost this Point, they made another Attempt in favour of the *Presbyterians*, which was by inserting a Clause in the said Bill, to prevent the receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, upon any other Account than in Obedience to the Holy Institution thereof, and by freeing Persons to be admitted into any Office, or Employment, from the necessity of Receiving the said Sacrament, in such a manner as is appointed by an Act made the 25th of King *Charles II.* that is, according to the Church of *England*; provided a Certificate were deliver'd of the said Persons having receiv'd the Sacrament, under the Hands of a Minister, and two other credible Persons: But this Clause was likewise rejected, notwithstanding the warm Opposition of several Peers, particularly of the Lords *Oxford, Mordant, Lovelace, Montague, Wharton and Paget*, who all edg'd: "That it gives great part of the *Protestant* Freemen of *England* Reason to

A. C.

1683.

“complain of Inequality, and hard Usage, when
 “they are Excluded from publick Employments by
 “a Law; and also that it depriv’d the King and
 “Kingdom of divers Men fit and capable to serve
 “the Publick in several Cases; and that for a meer
 “Scruple of Conscience, which could by no means
 “render them Suspected, much less Disaffected to
 “the Government. That his Majesty, as the com-
 “mon indulgent Father of his People, having ex-
 “press’d an earnest desire of Liberty to tender Con-
 “sciences, and to his *Protestant* Subjects, and the
 “Bishops having, divers of them, on several occa-
 “sions profess’d an Inclination to, and owned the
 “Reasonableness of such a Christian Temper, they
 “apprehended it would raise Suspensions in Men’s
 “Minds, of something different from the Case of
 “Religion, or the Publick, or a Design to heal our
 “Breaches, when they should find that by confin-
 “ing Secular Employments to Ecclesiastical Confor-
 “mity, those were struck out from Civil Affairs,
 “whose Doctrin and Worship might be tolerated
 “by Authority of Parliament, there being a Bill be-
 “fore them, by Order of the House, to that pur-
 “pose; especially when without this Exclusive ri-
 “gour, the Church is secured in all its Privileges
 “and Preferments no Body being hereby let into
 “them, who is not strictly-conformable. That to set
 “Marks of Distinction and Humiliation on any
 “Sorts of Men, who have not rendered themselves
 “justly Suspected to the Government as it is at all
 “times to be avoided, by the making just and e-
 “quitable Laws, so might it be of so ill Effect to
 “the Reformed Interest at Home and Abroad in
 “this present Conjunction, which stood in need of
 “the United Hands and Hearts of all *Protestants*, a-
 “gainst the open Attempts, and secret Endeav-
 “ours, of a restless Party, and a potent Neigh-
 “bour, who was more Zealous than *Rome* it self, to
 “plant *Papery* in these Kingdoms; and labour’d, with
 “his utmost force, to settle his Tyranny upon the
 “Ruins of the Reformation all thro’ *Europe*. That
 “it turn’d the Edge of a Law (they knew not by
 “what Fate) upon *Protestants*, and Friends to the
 C c 3 Govern-

A. C.
1682.



“ Government, which was intended against *Papists*,
 “ to exclude them from Places of Trust, as *Men*
 “ avowedly dangerous to our Religion and Govern-
 “ men ; and the taking the Sacrament, which was
 “ enjoin’d only as a Means, to discover *Papists*, was
 “ now made a distinguishing Duty amongst *Prote-*
 “ *stants*, to weaken the whole by casting out a part
 “ of them. That Mysteries of Religion and Di-
 “ vine Worship are of Divine Original, and of a
 “ Nature so wholly distant from the Secular Affairs
 “ of politick Society. that they cannot be applied
 “ to those ends, and therefore the Church, by the
 “ Law and the Gospel, as well as common Pru-
 “ dence, ought to take care not to offend either ten-
 “ der Consciences within it self, or give Offence
 “ to those without, by mixing their Sacred Myste-
 “ ries with Secular Interests. That they could not
 “ see how it could consist with the Law of God,
 “ common Equity, or the Right of any free-born
 “ Subject, that any one be punish’d without a Crime.
 “ That if it be a Crime not to take the Sacrament
 “ according to the Usage of the Church of *England*,
 “ every one ought to be punish’d for it, which no
 “ body affirms : And if it be no Crime, those who
 “ were capable, and judg’d fit for the King’s Service
 “ ought not to be punish’d with a Law of Exclu-
 “ sion, for not doing that which is no Crime to for-
 “ bear. And lastly, That if it be urged still, as an
 “ effectual Test, to discover and keep out *Papists*,
 “ the taking of the Sacrament in these Protestant
 “ Congregations, where they are Members and
 “ known, would be at least as effectual to that
 “ purpose. After a long Debate the Bill was read
 “ the Third time, pass’d, and sent to the Commons
 “ for their Concurrence.

Bill against Another Business, of much less Importance than
the Papists. the *Oaths*, amus’d both Houses for a considerable
 time ; and that was the Bill for Removing *Papists*
 from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and ten
 Miles distance from the same, which having pass’d
 the House of Lords, the Commons added * a *Pro-*
viso to it, by which the Queen Dowager’s Articles
 of Marriage, were considerably reduc’d. To this

Proviso

A. C.
1689.

Proviso the Peers disagreed, alledging, "That her Majesty had for so many Years, made such moderate use of the said Articles. that there had not been any just Occasion of Complaint in the enjoyment of them; and it might seem to be a kind of Severity upon her Majesty, to have those Articles still restrain'd by virtue of that Act, which was made for the preservation of the Person of the King, her Husband, which Reason now ceas'd. That it was evident that in the time of the late King *James*, when her Majesty might have been encourag'd to entertain more Persons of her own Religion most of her Servants, and those of the most considerable places, were continued, and also others receiv'd into her Family, tho' *Protestants*. And that it might be of ill consequence, if her Majesty, by not living easily here, should be oblig'd to retire into foreign Parts. On the other side, the Commons * insisted upon the *Provi-* April 8.
so by them added, 1st. Because it was no new Clause, and therefore impos'd no new Condition upon her Majesty, it being the same that was Enacted in the 30th of King *Charles II.* for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government. 2dly, Because to make an Alteration in the Law, as it then stood, might look like some kind of Countenance to those of that Persuasion, at a time when the Lords themselves had judg'd the Resort of *Papists* to *London* to be of so dangerous Consequence to the Government, as to make this Act to remove them ten Miles from it. And thirdly, because the *Papists* were not at this time less active in their Designs and Practices to disturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, than they were in the 30th Year of King *Charles II.* and therefore the like Reasons which induc'd the Parliament to make that Statute remain'd at this time, to perswade the House of Commons to keep the force of it entire. Upon consideration of these Reasons, offer'd by the Commons at a full Conference with the Lords, their Lordships agreed to propose, that the Queen Dowager should have thirty Servants of the King's *English* Subjects, providing

A. C. 1599. viding none of them were Priests, Monks or Friars ;
 warm Debates, the Commons gave their * Concur-
 * April 28. rence. The King gave his Assent to this Act, out
 of meer Complaisance to his Parliament, having
 often declar'd that he came over to deliver the Pro-
 testants. and not to persecute the Romanists.

On the 28th. of March the Earl of Shrewsbury ac-
 quainted the House of Peers, " That his Majesty,
 " out an earnest desire to deliver his People from
 " the Guilt Reproaches and Penalties, which ma-
 " ny of them might be liable to ; and to put an
 " end to all Controversies arising between the Sub-
 " jects, by Reason of any Discord in later times,
 " and to take away all Distinctions, and Occasions
 " of Discord among them, to the end that they ha-
 " ving an entire Confidence in his Majesty, and
 " perfect Union among themselves, might be en-
 " courag'd in their Duty to his Government, and
 " more fully and securely enjoy the Benefit of it ;
 " And his Majesty judging, that the best way to
 " render this his gracious Intentions most extensive,
 " and effectual was to pass a Free and General Par-
 " don, Indemnity and Oblivion, his Majesty did
 " most earnestly recommend the Consideration
 " thereof to both Houses of Parliament: That with
 " all the Expedition. a matter of that kind would
 " admit, they might prepare a Bill for that purpose for
 " the Royal Assent, with such Exceptions only, as
 " to them should seem necessary, for the Vindicati-
 " on of Publick Justice, the Safety of their Majesties,
 " and the Settlement and Welfare of the Nation for
 " the future. At the same time the Earl of Shrewsbu-
 " ry desir'd leave of the House to bring in a Bill for Na-
 " turalizing the Prince of Denmark, whom his Ma-
 " jesty intended to create a Duke of this Kingdom,
 " and so to bring him to Sit in that House, and to
 " have the like Precedency as other Princes had had.
 " Whereupon the Lords order'd the Marquis of Win-
 " chester, and the Earl of Bedford, to attend the King
 " with the Thanks of their House, for his Maje-
 " sty's Gracious Message to them, concerning the
 " Bill of Indemnity and Free Pardon, and for his
 Intention

Intention of Creating his Royal Highness Prince A. C.
George a Duke of this Realm. 1689.

On the 4th of April the House of Lords entred into a consideration of the Report of the Amend-^{Bill for U-}
ments in the *Bill for uniting their Majesties Protestant* niting Pro-
Subjects; and upon Debate the Question was put ^{testants,}
whether to agree with the Committee in leaving out April 4.
the Clause about the *indifferency of the Posture at re-*
ceiving the Sacrament? The Votes were equal, and
therefore according * to the ancient Rule in the like * *Semper*
Case, it was carried in the Negative. The next *presumitur*
Day the Lords resumed the Debate of the Report *pro Negau-*
of the said Amendments, particularly of the Clause ^{te.}
concerning a Commission to be given out by the
King, to Bishops and others of the Clergy: And it be-
ing propos'd whether the *Laity* should be added, the
Votes were equal on both sides so it was likewise
carried in the Negative. Thereupon the Lords
Winchester, Mordant, Lovelace and Stamford entred
their Dissents. "1st. Because the Act it self, being
"design'd for the Peace of the State, the putting the
"Clergy into Commission, with a total exclusion
"of the Laity, laid the Humiliation on the Laity,
"as if the Clergy of the Church of *England* were
"alone Friends to the Peace of the State, and the
"the Laity less able, or less concern'd to provide
"for it. 2^{dly}. Because the Matters to be consider'd
"being barely of Human Constitution, viz. The
"Liturgy and Ceremonies of the Church belong
"to both, for in what is of Divine Institution. nei-
"ther Clergy nor Laity can make any alteration at
"all. 3^{dly}. Because the pretending that differences
"and delays might arise by mixing Laymen with
"the Ecclesiasticks, frustrating the design of the
"Commission, was vain and out of Doors, unless
"those that made use of this pretence, suppos'd
"that the Clergy. part of the Church, had distinct
"Interests from the Laity, part of the same Church,
"and would be a reason as good, why one or other
"of them should quit the House of Lords for fear
"of obstructing the business of it. 4^{thly}. Because
"the Commission being intended for the satisfaction
"of Dissenters, it would be convenient that Lay-
"men

A. C.
1689.



“men of different Ranks, nay, perhaps of different
 “Opinions too, should be united in it, the better to
 “find Expedients for that end, rather than Clergy-
 “men alone of the Establish’d Church, who are ge-
 “nerally observed to have all very much the same
 “way of Reasoning and Thinking. *5thly.* Because it
 “is the much readier way to facilitate the passing
 “the Alterations into a Law, that Lay Lords and
 “Commoners should be joined in the Commission,
 “who might be able to satisfy both Houses of the
 “Reasons upon which they were made, and thereby
 “remove all Fears and Jealousies ill Men might
 “raise against the Clergy, of their endeavouring to
 “keep up, without ground, a distinct Interest from
 “that of the Laity, whom they so carefully exclu-
 “ded from being join’d with them in Constitutions
 “of common Concernment, that they would not
 “have those have any part in the deliberation who
 “must have the greatest in determining. *6thly.* Be-
 “cause such a restrain’d Commission lay liable to
 “this great Objection, that it might be made use of
 “to elude repeated Promises, and the present gene-
 “ral expectation of compliance with tender Con-
 “sciences, when the the providing of it was taken out
 “of the ordinary course of Parliament, to be put
 “into the Hands of those alone who were latest in
 “admitting any need of it, and who might be
 “thought to be the more unfit to be the sole Com-
 “posers of Differences when they were look’d up-
 “on, by some, as Parties. *7thly.* Because, after all,
 “this carried a dangerous suspicion along with it,
 “as if the Laity were not a part of the Church,
 “nor had any power to meddle in matters of Reli-
 “gion. A Suspicion directly opposite to the Con-
 “stitution both of Church and State, which would
 “make all alterations utterly impossible, unless the
 “Clergy alone were allowed to have power to make
 “Laws in matters of Religion, since what was
 “established by Law, could not be taken away or
 “changed but by consent of Laymen in Parliament,
 “the Clergy themselves having no Authority to
 “meddle in this very Case, in which the Laity was
 “excluded by this very Vote, but what they desire’d
 “from

“ from Lay-hands. *Lastly*, Because it was contrary A. C.
 “ to three Statutes made in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* 1889.
 “ and one in *Edward VI.* which impowers 32 Com-
 “ millioners to alter the Common and Ecclesiastical
 “ Laws, &c. whereof 16 to be of the Laity, and
 “ 16 of the Clergy. On the 6th of *April* the rest of
 the Amendments were consider'd and agreed to, and
 the Bill afterwards sent to the Commons for their
 Concurrence.

The day appointed for their Majesties Coronation *Several*
 drawing near the King communicated his Rays of *Persons*
 Honour to several Persons, that he might himself *Honour'd*
 shine with greater Splendor. His Royal Highness *with Titles*,
 Prince George of Denmark, was created Baron of Oc- April 8,
 kingham, Earl of Kendal and Duke of Cumberland; 9, 10.
 The Marquess of Winchester, was made Duke of
 Bolton; The Earl of Danby, Marquess of Carmar-
 then; Monsieur Bentinck, Baron Cirencester, Vis-
 count Woodstock and Earl of Portland; Viscount Fau-
 conberg, Earl Fauconberg; Viscount Mordant, Earl
 of Monmouth; The Lord Montague, Viscount Mount-
 Hermer and Earl of Montague; The Lord Churchill,
 Earl of Marleborough; Henry Sidney Esq; Baron of Mil-
 ton and Viscount Sidney of Sheppey in the County of
 Kent; Viscount Lumley of Waterford in Ireland, Vis-
 count Lumley of Lumley Castle in the County Pala-
 tine of Durham, and Earl of Scarborough; The Vis-
 count Cholmondeley of Kellis in Ireland, Baron Chol-
 mondeley of Witchmalbanck, alias Nampwich in Che-
 shire; and Thomas Pilkington Esq; Lord Mayor of
 London, was Knighted by his Majesty. Mareschal
 de Schomberg (who with the Earl of Devonshire had
 already been Elected Knight Companion of the
 most noble Order of the Garter) was Natura-
 liz'd by Act of Parliament, and soon after created
 Duke.

On the 9th of *April* the King went to the House
 of Peers, and gave his Royal Assent to an Act for
 Establishing the Coronation Oath, which by Di-
 rections from the Court was provided to be Admi-
 nistred either by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* or the
 Bishop of *London*. The choice of one of these two
 Prelates being left to the King, his Majesty, lest he
 should

A. C. should be denied by the first, who still continued
 1689. discontented, thought fit to pitch upon the Bishop
 of London, who accordingly officiated instead of
 King Wil- the Archbishop of Canterbury at their Majesties Co-
 liam and ronation; which was perform'd with that Mag-
 Queen Ma- nificence and Splendor the *English* Nation is
 ry Crown'd us'd to display on this Solemn Occasion. The next
 April 11. Day the House of Commons waited in a full Body
 upon their Majesties at the *Banqueting-House*, to
 Congratulate them upon their Coronation, which
 Mr. Powle, their Speaker, perform'd by the follow-
 ing Speech.

" Your most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Com-
 mons of *England* Assembled in this present Parlia-
 ment, having, to their unspeakable Joy, seen Your
 Majesties plac'd upon the Imperial Throne of this
 Kingdom, they have desir'd Access at this time
 to Your Royal Presence, humbly to Congratulate
 Your Majesties upon this Occasion, and to wish
 Your Majesties a long and prosperous Reign,
 with all the Blessings that ever did attend a
 Crown.

" We are all sensible that Your Majesties Great-
 ness is the Security of Your Subjects. It is from
 Your Power that we derive to our selves an Assu-
 rance of being Defended from our Enemies; and
 from Your Justice that we expect a full enjoyment
 of our Laws and Liberties: But that which com-
 pleats our Happiness, is the Experience we have
 of Your Majesties continual care to maintain the
 Protestant Religion: So that we can no longer ap-
 prehend any danger of being deprived of that
 Inestimable Blessing either by secret Practices, or
 by open Violence.

To the
 King.

" May the same Divine Providence which hath hither-
 to preserved Your Majesty in the greatest Dangers, and
 so often given You Victory over Your Enemies, still
 Crown Your Undertakings with Success.

To the
 Queen.

" And may those unparallelled Virtues, which adorn
 Your Majesty's Royal Person, be the Admiration of
 the Present Age, and an Example to the Future.

" And

“And may the Lustre of both your Names so far out shine the Glory of Your Predecessors, that the Memory of their greatest Actions may be forgotten, and Your People no longer date the the Establishment of their Laws and Liberties from St. Edward's Days, but from the most Auspicious King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.”

A. C.
1689.

To this Speech his Majesty made the following Answer, both in his Own, and in his Queen's Name.

Gentlemen,

We return you Our hearty Thanks for the Kindness that you have, upon all Occasions, shewed to Both of Us; We shall take care to the best of Our Power of all things that conduce to the Good of the Kingdom; and I do not doubt, but by God's Assistance and yours, We shall be able in a short time to make you a Flourishing People.

Not long after their Majesties Coronation, the Church-men, who contrary to the Expectation of the Court, prov'd more numerous than the Presbyterians, being sensible, by many Instances, that the King inclin'd to favour the latter, agreed upon an Address which was approv'd by the Lords, and presented by both Houses, and in which “they did with utmost Duty and Affection render to his Majesty their most humble and hearty Thanks for His gracious Declaration and repeated Assurances, that He would maintain the Church of England Establish'd by Law, which His Majesty had been pleas'd to recover from the dangerous Conspiracy that was laid for its Destruction, with the hazard of His Royal Person. They added, that the Doctrine and Practice of the Church of England had evinc'd their Loyalty beyond the Contradiction of the most malicious Enemies; and that the Mistortunes of former Princes could be attributed to nothing more than their Endeavours to subvert and disable the Members thereof for contributing to their Support and Defence. They there-”

*Address
of the Par-
liam. to
his King,
April 19.*

“therefore pray’d His Majesty to continue his Care
 “for the Preservation of the same whereby he would
 “effectually establish His Throne, by securing the
 “Hearts of His Majesty’s Subjects within these His
 “Realms, who could no way better shew their
 “Zeal for His Service, than by a firm adherence to
 “that Church, whose Constitution is best suited to
 “the Support of this Monarchy. They likewise
 “humbly pray’d, “That according to the Ancient
 “Practice and Usage of the Kingdom, in time of
 “Parliament; His Majesty would be graciously
 “pleas’d to issue forth his Writs for calling a Con-
 “vocation of the Clergy of this Kingdom to be
 “advis’d in Ecclesiastical Matters, assuring His
 “Majesty, that it was their Intention forthwith to
 “proceed to the Consideration of giving ease to
Protestant Dissenters. The King did not immediate-
 ly return an Answer to this Address, but the next
 April 21. Day He directed the Lord *Nottingham* to acquaint
 both Houses, That “though He had had many oc-
 “casions of assuring them He would maintain the
 “Church of *England*, as by Law Established; yet
 “He was well pleased of repeating these Promises,
 “which He was resolved to perform, by supporting
 “this Church whose Loyalty, he doubted not
 “would enable Him to answer their just Expecta-
 “tions. That as His design of coming hither was
 “to rescue them from the Miseries they labour’d
 “under, so it was a great Satisfaction to Him, that
 “by the Success God had given Him, He was in a
 “Station of defending this Church which had ef-
 “fectually shewn her Zeal against *Popery*, and should
 “always be His peculiar Care; and He did hope
 “the Ease they design’d to Dissenters would contri-
 “bute very much to the Establishment of this
 “Church, which therefore He earnestly recom-
 “mended to them, that the occasions of Differences
 “and mutual Animosities might be removed; and
 “that as soon as might be He would summon a
 “Convention.

The same Day there was a Conference between
 both Houses, chiefly about an Amendment made by
 the

the Lords in the Bill for *abrogating the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy*; by which Amendment the Clergy were excus'd from taking the Oaths, and to which the Commons disagreed: Alledging, "That it hath been the Policy of the Common Law and Statute Law to oblige Men to swear Allegiance to the King. That Allegiance is the common and necessary Duty of all the Subjects, and is most strictly to be required of Archbishops and those who have Ecclesiastical Dignities, Benefices or Promotions, in regard they are highly interested in the Administration of the Government, draw great Dependencies, and are Exemplary to the rest of the People; and several of them are by Law to Administer the Oath of Allegiance to other Persons. That Allegiance is also strictly to be required of all Governors, Professors and Fellows in Universities and School-masters, because to them the Education of the Youth of the Kingdom is committed, and therefore they ought to be Persons of known Loyalty to the Government. That the taking the Oaths publicly in open Court would better manifest Allegiance than the taking them privately before Persons appointed by Order in Council, and would be much more safe to the Persons who are obliged to take the Oaths. That the best and most certain means to have the Oaths taken was to impose it upon the Persons concerned to tender themselves to take the Oaths under Penalties; but if the Oaths were not required to be taken unless tender'd, the said Persons might, by absence or otherwise, avoid them with Impunity. That the Clause which the Commons sent to their Lordships allow'd more favour to the Archbishops, Bishops and those that had Ecclesiastical Dignities and Promotions, than to any Lay Peers or other Persons having Offices or Employments, and was more gentle in the Penalty, than the Statutes heretofore made in the like case. That it was unreasonable and unsafe to distinguish the Archbishops, Bishops and Persons having Ecclesiastical Dignities, Benefices or Promotions, and such

A. C.

1689.



“such as are intrusted with the Education of Youth
 “from the rest of the Subjects in the Declarati-
 “on of their Allegiance, and might tend to make
 “a Division in the Kingdom, expose the King’s
 “Person and Government to Hatred and Danger,
 “and occasion a general Discontent.

After this the House of Lords was adjourned into a Committee to debate and consider the Reasons of the House of Commons; and the House being re-sum’d, the Earl of *Bridgewater* Reported that after a long Debate in the Committee, this Question, whether to agree with the House of Commons, was carried in the Negative; Whereupon the Earls of *Macclesfield* and *Monmouth* enter’d their Dissents for the following Reasons.

“1st. Because by the same reason that any part
 “of the Subjects might be excus’d from giving
 “Assurances of their Allegiance and Fidelity, all
 “might, and the Government would be left pre-
 “carious. 2. Because the Clergy, and especially
 “the Bishops, receiving their Benefices, Dignities
 “and Preferments from the Publick, ought to be
 “the first and forwardest, both by their Doctrine
 “and Example, to teach others their Obligations,
 “in preserving the Government as well as Religion
 “Established by Law. 3. Because the Pretence of
 “Scruple and Tenderness of Conscience could have
 “no other Foundation in the present case, but the
 “supposition of some former Obligation: No one
 “ever scrupling to give all manner of Pledges of
 “his Allegiance where he thought it due: Those
 “therefore that scrupled ought the more to be press’d,
 “and the sooner to be brought to the Test, unless
 “any one could think it reasonable that the Go-
 “vernment should favour increase and indulge
 “those that would not give the usual security that
 “they were not Enemies to it. 4. Because how-
 “ever the King might that part of the People who
 “had sworn Allegiance to him could not have rea-
 “son to be satisfied, when they saw another part of
 “the Nation under looser Obligations to the Go-
 “vernment

"vernment than they; nothing so apt to raise
 "Fears and Jealousies and Disorders in a State as
 "unnecessary Distinctions, or any cause of Sus-
 "picion of want of Unanimity or Fidelity amongst
 "themselves, in the greatest Concernments of the
 "Kingdom, especially in the Titles of Crowns,
 "and at such time as this, when they were en-
 "tering into War with a Potent Enemy, who
 "openly owned and supported a contrary Title.
 "5. Because it would discourage the Allies, and
 "give them a lower Opinion of the King's Interest
 "in his People, or Authority over them, than was
 "for the Advantage of this Kingdom in particular,
 "or the Protestant Religion thro' Europe; when
 "they should understand that those that were look-
 "ed on to be the Directors of other Men's Con-
 "sciences, could not bring their own to acknow-
 "ledge him in the First and Fundamental Act of
 "Obedience, and what must they Conclude; when
 "they heard the Parliament had dispens'd with
 "such an Exemplary part of the Nation in a Bu-
 "siness of such Moment? 6. Because it might
 "be of ill Consequence, if the Parliament should
 "set any thing like a Mark of Distinction of that
 "Sacred Order, by allowing them now a Dispen-
 "sation from taking a very moderate Oath of Al-
 "legiance, who, in a late Reign were too for-
 "ward and zealous by *Addresses, Preaching and*
 "*promoting new Oaths* to carry Loyalty and Obe-
 "dience to Monarchy, to a pitch unknown to our
 "ancient Laws, or former Ages. 7. Because there
 "being no other Assurance of any one owning
 "himself a Subject to any Government, but either
 "Acting under it, or Swearing to it, it was very ne-
 "cessary, that those who forbear to Act should, of
 "all others, be most strictly required to take the
 "Oaths, that the Publick might have that securi-
 "ty of their Allegiance from those that refuse the
 "Oaths. 8. Because it was unreasonable, that for
 "a part of the Clergy, the Nation should be ex-
 "pos'd to the inconveniencies of the want of Ju-
 "stice, and the danger of Disorders for want of
 "settling the Militia; The renewing of all Com-

34.
A. C.
1689.
~

The Reign of King

"missions being delayed, to the great prejudice of
"the Government and the People, till this Act were
"past, and therefore they did not see why that
"House should not comply with the Commons in
"the present Necessity, tho' their Vote should be
"hard on a part of the Subjects, whereas the
"utmost could be pretended in this Case, was only
"Contending for an extraordinary Favour, and
"an unheard of Allowance to some scrupulous
"Men. 9. Because it was neither what History
"could Parallel, nor any Policy Justifie, to allow
"any part of the People, who claim Protection
"from the Government, to be excus'd from gi-
"ving the common and necessary Assurances of
"Allegiance and Fidelity to it; and it was hard
"to think how any one that intended to be faith-
"ful to it, should come so near renouncing the
"Government, as to desire to be dispens'd with
"from being under the same Tyes, with other of
"their Fellow Subjects.

On the 22th of *April* the Earl of *Nottingham* re-
ported, from the Committee appointed the Day be-
fore, the Reasons to be offered to the *House of*
Commons, in Answer to their Reasons given at the
last Conference, which were to this Effect. In An-
swer to the First and Second Reasons of the *House of*
Commons, the Lords agreed, "That the Policy of
"the Law requires Men to Swear Allegiance; and
"that 'tis the common and necessary Duty of all
"Subjects, and especially of the Clergy; but that
"the Lords did not exempt them from taking
"these Oaths, but only differ'd with the House of
"Commons about the Method by which they
"should be tender'd. To the Third Reason, 'twas
"alledg'd, That if the Lords should agree that it
"was better to tender the Oaths in open Court
"than privately, yet that was not a sufficient Rea-
"son against Tendering them by Persons appoint-
"ed by the King in Council, because the Officers
"and Judges of the Court might be so appointed,
"by Virtue of the Clause offer'd by the Lords.
"To the Fourth, That the Clergy would be re-
"quir'd to take the Oaths by such Order in Coun-
"cil,

" cil, as was propos'd by the Lords, and their not
 " appearing when so Summon'd would amount to
 " a Refusal, or if it should not, the Lords would
 " agree to any such Addition as would make it so.
 " Asto the other Reasons, they reply'd, That the
 " Clergy and the Members of the Universities were
 " not distinguished from the Laity, because upon
 " the presenting to any Degree or Preferment, they
 " would be, equally with all others, oblig'd to take
 " the Oaths when requir'd by Order of Council;
 " That it seem'd more to the Settlement and Safety
 " of the Government that the King should be im-
 " power'd to put the Fidelity of the Clergy to a
 " Trial immediately, than leave any who were
 " ill affected to the Government, so much time as
 " to the First of *August* to undetermine it. That
 " the Clergy were oblig'd, by the Prayers which
 " they must use in the Daily Service, to make
 " such Express and Solemn Declarations of Fide-
 " lity to the King and Queen by Name, that the
 " putting them to the taking of Oaths was not so
 " necessary to the publick Safety, as in other Per-
 " sons who are not bound to make such frequent
 " Declarations of their Fidelity: That in so Cri-
 " tical a time as the present, it was not to be doubt-
 " ed, but upon any cause of apprehending their
 " ill Affections to the Government, the Tending
 " the Oaths by Order in Council would not only
 " take off all Imputations of Hardship from His
 " Majesty, but justifie, and even require a more
 " rigorous way of Proceeding; against those that
 " should give any Cause of Offence. And Lastly,
 " That since during Queen *Elizabeth's* long and glo-
 " rious Reign, in which she had both the pretended
 " Title of the Queen of *Scots*, and the Deposing
 " Power, assum'd by the Popes, to apprehend, this was
 " found to be the safest Way for the publick Quiet;
 " and the ill Effects of leaving the Tending the
 " Oaths to the Queen's Discretion, nor having ap-
 " pear'd in all that time of so much Danger, the
 " following a Pattern taken from the best part of
 " our History, seem'd more suitable to the present
 " time than the falling into other Methods. This

A. C. Answer having been communicated to the Commons, at a free Conference, they insisted that according to the Statute of the Seventh of *James I.* All Persons should be enjoin'd to take the Oaths, and held there should be no difference between the Clergy and the Laity in taking them. But upon Mature Consideration of the whole Matter, and after a long Debate, the Lords propos'd a Clause whereby it should be left to the King, to allow such of the Clergy as should refuse the Oaths prescrib'd by this Act, as he should think fit, not exceeding the number of Twelve, an Allowance out of their Ecclesiastical Benefices or Promotions for their Subsistence, not exceeding a third Part, and to continue during His Majesties Pleasure, and no longer. This Clause was approv'd by the Commons, and so the Bill for Abrogating the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, having pass'd both Houses, receiv'd the Royal Sanction on the 24th of *April*; at which time also His Majesty gave his Assent to Five other Acts. The First, for Empowering His Majesty to Apprehend and Detain all such Persons as he should find just Cause to suspect were Conspiring against the Government. The Second, For removing *Papists* from the City of *London* and *Westminster*, and Ten Miles from the same. The Third, For taking away the Revenue arising by Hearth Money. The Fourth, For the Encouraging of the Exportation of Corn; and the Fifth, for explaining and making effectual the Statute made in the First Year of King *James II.* concerning the Haven and Piers of *Great Yarmouth*.

*Several
Acts pass'd,
April 24.*

*The Affairs
of Scot-
land.*

'Tis time we should take a view of the Affairs of *Scotland*: The Convention of that Kingdom met on the 14th of *March*, and after publick Prayers, performed by the Bishop of *Edinburgh*, (wherein he Pray'd for His Majesty King *James's* Safety and Restoration) the first thing they went upon was the chusing of a President; the Marquis of *Arbol* was propos'd by the Bishops, and the Party which still adher'd to the Abdicat'd King; but the Duke of *Hamilton*, who was set up in Competition with him, by those that stickled for King *William*, carried it
by

by near Forty Voices. The next thing they did was to appoint a Committee of Five out of every State for Examining controverted Elections, which happen'd not to be above Twelve; After that, for the safety of the Assembly, they took into Consideration the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which was yet commanded by the Duke of *Gourdon*, a Papist, whom they required to put that Castle into their Hands. The Duke desir'd an Indemnity for all that was past, and Security for the Future; which the Convention condescending to, in so far as he had acted as a Papist; they sent the Earls of *Tweedale* and *Lothian* to him, with a Pardon in Writing both for himself, and all that were with him; whereupon he desir'd 24 Hours time to consider of it,, which was likewise granted. On the 15th both the aforementioned Earls were again sent to the Duke of *Gourdon* to require him to Deliver the Castle upon the Terms demanded by him, and agreed to by the Convention, but instead of standing to that, he demanded Twelve Days more, both to consider of it, and to receive an Answer to the Proposals he had sent to the Prince of *Orange*; and after several Messages that past to and fro, he at last declared, That he would not Surrender the Castle at all. Whereupon the Convention sent up the Heralds at Arms, to Charge him immediately to deliver up that Fortrefs which he persisting to refuse, the Heralds went to the Market Cross, and solemnly Proclaim'd him a Traytor and Rebel. The 16th one *Crane*, an *Englishman*, who was said to be a Servant to King *James's* Queen, deliver'd a Letter from that Monarch to the Convention; and at the same time the President acquainted the Assembly that the Lord *Leven* was arriv'd Express with another Letter from King *William*. Thereupon it was debated which of the two Letters should be read first, but it being represented that they were conven'd by the King of *England*, and that King *James's* Letter might enjoin the Dissolution of their Assembly, the Majority carried it for King *William*, whose Letter was read with great Applause in the following manner.

A: C.

1688.

K. Wil-
liam's
Letter to
the Conven-
tion of
Scotland.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE are very sensible of the Kindness and Concerns, which your Nation has evinced towards us, and our Undertakings for the Preservation of your Religion and Liberty, which were in such imminent Danger. Neither can we in the least doubt of your Confidence in Us, after having seen how far so many of your Nobility and Gentry have own'd our Declaration; Countenancing and Concurring with us in our Endeavours, and desiring us, that we will take upon us the Administration of Affairs Civil and Military, and to call a Meeting of the Estates, for securing the Protestant Religion, and the ancient Laws and Liberties of your Kingdom; which accordingly we have done.

Now it lyes in you to enter into such Consultations as are most probable to settle you on sure and lasting Foundations; which, we hope, you will set about with all convenient speed, with Regard to the publick Good, and to the general Interest and Inclinations of the People; that after so much Trouble, and great Suffering, they may live happily and in Peace; and that you may lay aside all Animosities and Factions that may hinder so good a Work.

We are glad to find so many of the Nobility and Gentry, when here in London, were so much inclin'd to a Union of both Kingdoms, and that they did look upon it as one of the best Means for procuring the Happiness of both Nations, and settling of a lasting Peace among them; which will be advantageous to both, they living in the same Island, having the same Language, and the same Common Interest of Religion and Liberty; especially at this Juncture, when the Enemies of both are so restless, endeavouring to make and encrease Jealousies and Divisions, which they will be ready to improve to their own Advantage, and the Ruin of Britain. We being of the same Opinion, as to the usefulness of this Union, and having nothing so much before our Eyes as the Glory of God, establishing the reform'd Religion, and the Peace and Happiness of these Nations, are resolv'd to use our utmost endeavour in advancing every thing that may Conduce

WILLIAM the Third.

to the effectuating the same. So we bid you heartily Farewel. From our Court at Hampton-Court the Seventh Day of March 1688.

39

A. C.

1688.

After the Reading of this Letter, a Committee was nam'd to draw up an Answer to it in the most Thankful and Dutiful manner; And then before they would admit of the Letter from King James to be open'd, an Act past, by the almost unanimous Consent of the House, asserting and maintaining the Lawfulness of the Convention, notwithstanding any thing that might be alledg'd in the said Letter to the contrary; and declaring that they would not dissolve, but continue sitting until the Government, Religion, Laws, Liberties and Properties were Settled and Establish'd. After this King James's Letter was read, containing, "That having been inform'd K. James's
"that the Peers and Representatives of Shires and Bo- Letter to
"roughs of this his Ancient Kingdom, were to meet the same.
"together at Edinburgh, by the Usurp'd Authority
"of the Prince of Orange, He thought fit to let
"them know, that as he had at all times relied upon
"the Faithfulness and Affection of them, his ancient
"People, so much that in his greatest Misfortunes
"heretofore, he had recourse to their Assistance,
"and that with good Success to his Affairs; so now
"again he requir'd of them to support his Interest;
"and expecting from them what became Loyal
"Subjects, Generous and Honest Men, that they
"would neither suffer themselves to be cajoled and
"frightned into any Action misbecoming true-heart-
"ed Scots-men; and that to maintain the Honour of
"the Nation, they would condemn the base Exam-
"ple of Disloyal Men, and eternize their Names
"by a Loyalty suitable to the many Professions
"they had made to him. That in doing of this they
"would chuse the safest part, since thereby they
"would avoid the Danger they must needs undergo,
"the Infamy and Disgrace they must bring upon
"themselves in this World, and the Condemnation
"due to the Rebellious in the next. And that they
"would likewise have the opportunity to secure to
"themselves, and their Posterity, the Gracious Promises

A. C.

168 $\frac{8}{9}$.

" *he had so often made of securing their Religions, Laws, Properties, Liberties and Rights ; which he was still resolv'd to Perform, as soon as it was possible for him to meet them safely in a Parliament in that his Ancient Kingdom. In the mean time he exhorts them not to fear to declare for him the Lawful Sovereign, who would not fail, on his part, to give them such speedy and powerful Assistance, as should not only enable them to defend themselves from any foreign Attempt. but put them in a condition to assert their Right against his and their Enemies, who had deprest the same by the blackest of Usurpations, the most unjust, as well as most unnatural of Attempts ; which though Almighty God might for a time permit. and let the Wicked prosper, yet the end must bring Confusion upon such Workers of Iniquity. He farther let them know, that he would pardon all such, as should return to*

* *March.* " *their Duty before the last Day of that * Month inclusive ; and that he would punish with the Rigour of his Laws all such as should stand out in Rebellion against him or his Authority. So not doubting that they would declare for him, and suppress whatever might oppose his Interest ; and that they would send some of their Number, with an Account of their Diligence, and the Posture of his Affairs there, he bid them heartily Farewel.*

This threatening Letter was still more unpleasant, by being Counterfeign'd by the Earl of Melfort, (a Person odious to all the Presbyterians of Scotland, who made up the Major Part of the Convention) insomuch that instead of having the Effect some expected, it rather serv'd to make that Assembly more unanimous and forward, in the settling the Government after the Example of England. The Messenger that brought the said Letter was first secur'd, and then, not being thought worth detaining, dismiss'd with a Pals instead of an Answer.

The next Care of the Convention in Scotland, was to put that Kingdom in a posture of Defence, for which purpose, they order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, requiring all Persons from the Age of 16 to 60, to be in a readiness to take Arms; they chang'd

chang'd a great many Officers of the Militia, all over the Kingdom; Appointed Sir *Patrick Hume*, who came over with King *William* from *Holland*, to command the Militia of Horse of his County, notwithstanding his Attainder for the business of the Earl of *Argyle*, was not yet taken off; and order'd 800 Men to be levied under the Command of the Earl of *Lewen*, who likewise came over with his Majesty, which were rais'd and Arm'd in few Hours time, and appointed to Guard the City of *Edinburgh*. On the 19th of *March* they pass an Act approving the Address of the *Scotch* Nobility and Gentry in *London*, whereby they thankfully acknowledg'd the great Benefit done to their Nation by the Prince of *Orange*, in delivering them from the eminent Encroachments on their Laws, and fundamental Constitutions, and from the near Dangers which threatned an overturning of the Protestant Religion; and also desir'd his Highness to accept the Administration of the Government of that Kingdom. The same day upon the Reading of some Letters from several Lords and Gentlemen in *Ireland*, craving Assistance of the Convention, they order'd 2000 Muskets, and 20 Barrels of Powder to be immediately sent them; that a further Provision of Arms and Ammunition should be bought up for them in *Holland*; and that two small Frigats should cruize between *Scotland* and *Ireland*, for mutual Intelligence betwixt both Kingdoms.

Whilst the Convention was thus providing for their own security, and the Relief of their Protestant Brethren in *Ireland*, Viscount *Dundee* held a private Conference with the Duke of *Gourdon*, at the Postern Gate of the Castle, at which they concerted measures to disturb the publick Tranquillity. The Convention being inform'd of this infraction of their Orders, whereby they had forbid all manner of Correspondence with the Duke, order'd *Dundee* to appear before them: But he retir'd with 30 or 40 Horse to *Linsithgo*. Thereupon a Party of Horse was sent after him; and the Convention apprehending he might surprize the Castle of *Sterling*, they immediately dispatch'd away the Governor thereof, the Earl of *Marr*, to secure that important Fortrefs.

Dundee
retires in
in order to
raise a Re-
bellion.

The

A. C.
1682.

The House finding that the Attorney General *MacKensey*, five Bishops, the Earls of *Hume*, *Drumferling*, *Lauderdale*, *Birly* and *Callender*; the Viscounts, *Dundee*, *Stermont*, and several other Disaffected Members, to the number of fifty, did absent themselves, sent their Maces to require their Attendance; and 'twas propos'd that such as had refus'd to sign the Act Asserting the Lawfulness of their Assembly, should be expell'd the House, but these being few in number that motion was not pursued.

On the other hand, the Duke of *Gourdon* the better to cover his sinister Designs, having beat a Parley, and desired to capitulate, some Persons were appointed to treat with him. But it appear'd at last, that he only intended to amuse the Convention, and that he design'd not to quit the Possession of the Castle till he was forced to it; for on the 22d of *March* he acquainted the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, that he had receiv'd Advices from *Ireland* of King *James's* being Landed there, and that to express his Joy upon the News he should be oblig'd to Fire all his Cannon, but bid them not to be alarm'd at it, since he design'd no hurt to the City. The Convention being inform'd of that Message order'd the Castle to be block'd up; and upon the 23d an Act was pass'd and proclaim'd for securing all suspected Persons. The same Day the Answer of the Convention to King *William's* Letter was read, importing, "That as Religion, Liberty and Law are the dearest Concerns of Mankind, so the deep Sense of the extreme hazards these had been expos'd to, must produce suitable Returns from the Kingdom of *Scotland* to his Majesty, whom in all Sincerity and Gratitude they acknowledg'd to be, under God, their great and seasonable Deliverer; And they heartily Congratulated, that as God had honour'd his Majesty, to be an eminent Instrument for the preservation of his Truth, so he had rewarded his Undertakings with Success, in the considerable Progress which he had made in delivering them, and in preserving to them the Protestant Religion. That they return'd their most dutiful Thanks to his Majesty for his accepting

"the

The Convention of
Scotland's
Answer to
King William's
Letter.

“ the Administration of publick Affairs, and con-
 “ vening the Estates of that Kingdom ; That they
 “ should, with all convenient Diligence, take his
 “ gracious Letter into their consideration, hoping
 “ shortly, by the Blessing of God, to fall upon such
 “ Resolutions as might be acceptable to his Majesty,
 “ secure the Protestant Religion, and establish the
 “ Government, Laws and Liberties of that King-
 “ dom upon solid Foundations, most agreeable to
 “ the general Good and Inclinations of the Peo-
 “ ple. That as to the Proposal of the *Union*, they
 “ doubted not but his Majesty would so dis-
 “ pose that matter, that there might be an equal
 “ readiness in the Kingdom of *England* to accom-
 “ plish it, as one of the best means for securing the
 “ Happiness of these Nations, and settling a lasting
 “ Peace. That they had hitherto, and still should
 “ endeavour to avoid Animosities or Prejudice,
 “ which might disturb their Councils, that as they
 “ design’d the publick Good, so it might be done
 “ with the general Concurrence and Approbation
 “ of the Nation. And that in the mean time they
 “ desir’d the continuance of his Majesties Care and
 “ Protection towards them in all their Concerns,
 “ whereof the kind Expressions in his gracious Let-
 “ ter had given them full Assurance. This Answer was
 Sign’d by the Duke of *Hamilton*, in the Name of
 the Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in a meet-
 ing of the whole House (very few excepted) and
 was immediately dispatch’d away to his Majesty by
 the Lord *Ross*, who accordingly took Post for *Lon-*
don that Afternoon.

The Forces King *William* had sent into *Scotland*
 under Major General *Mackay*, and which consisted
 of four Regiments of Foot, and one of Dragoons,
 being arriv’d there, the Convention * order’d them
 to be Quarter’d in *Leith*, and the Suburbs of *Edin-*
burgh ; and † gave a Commission to that General to
 be Commander in chief of such Militia or other
 Forces as should be rais’d for the safety of that
 Kingdom in the present Juncture. And at the same
 time, the Lord *Lewington* and Viscount *Dundee*, with
 design to amuse the Convention, writ Letters to
 Duke

March 29

March 28

A. C.
1689.

Duke Hamilton, their President, giving an Account of their withdrawing from *Edinburgh*. The Earl of *Perth*, who, upon the flight of King *James*, had been secur'd in the Castle of *Serling*, writ likewise to the Convention, desiring some Persons might be allow'd access to him, which was readily granted.

On the 26th of *March* a Committee was nam'd for settling the Government, which was composed of eight Lords, eight Knights, and eight Burgeesses; and out of which the Bishops were left, as having disgusted the Generality of the State, both by their former compliance with King *James's* Arbitrary Government, by their Prayers at the beginning of the Session, and other Passages in their Behaviour that discover'd their Disaffection to King *William*, and the Settlement then about to be made. This Committee after five or six Days sitting, follow'd the Precedent of the *English* Convention in declaring the Throne Vacant, tho' upon a different Pretence. The Vacancy of the Throne in *England* was founded upon King *James's* withdrawing himself, which Reason could not take place in a Kingdom where that Monarch had never been in Person since his Accession to the Crown, and where He had left the Frame of the Government entire, upon his Recess from *England*; and therefore to maintain their Assertion, the Committee had recourse to his Majesty's Violations of the Fundamental Laws and Constitutions, whereof they appointed a Subcommittee to draw up the particular Instances. Those Members of the Convention who still favour'd King *James*, endeavour'd to obstruct the Proceedings of the House, by a Motion to Unite the two Kingdoms before the Settlement; but the Major part being for proceeding to the Settlement immediately, the Committee having Reported their Opinion, that the Throne was Vacant, and the Reasons upon which it was grounded, the whole House, except twelve, approv'd of what the Committee had done, and pass'd an Act declaring, That King *James VII.* being a profest Papist, did assume the Royal Power, and acted as King without ever taking the Oath required by Law, and had by the Advice of evil Wicked Counsellors invaded.

invaded the Fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom of Scotland, and alter'd it from a Legal and Limited Monarchy to an Arbitrary Despotick Power, and had govern'd the same to the Subversion of the Protestant Religion and Violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Nation, Inverting all the Ends of Government, whereby he had forfeited the Crown, and the Throne was become Vacant. Immediately after this the Estates order'd that the Committee for settling the Government should bring in an Act for settling the Crown upon their Majesties William and Mary; and to consider the Terms of the Destination of the Crown; and likewise to prepare an Instrument of Government to be offer'd with the Crown for redressing the Grievances, and securing the Liberties of the People. According to this Vote the Committee drew up an Act importing, "That whereas King James VII. being a profess'd "Papist, did assume the Royal Power, and act as "King, without ever taking the Oath required by "Law, whereby every King at his Accession to the "Government, was oblig'd to swear to maintain "the Protestant Religion, and to rule the People according to the laudable Laws; and by the Advice "of wicked Counsellors did invade the Fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom of Scotland, and alter'd it form a Legal limited Monarchy, to an "Arbitrary and Despotick Power; and in a publick "Proclamation asserted an absolute Power to annul and disable all Laws; particularly by arraigning "the Laws establishing the Protestant Religion, and exerted that Power to the Subversion of the "Protestant Religion, and to the Violation of the "Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom.

"1. By erecting publick Schools and Societies of "the Jesuits, and not only allowing Mass to be publickly said, but also converting Protestant Chapels and Churches to publick Mass Houses, contrary to the express Laws against saying and hearing Mass. 2. By allowing Popish Books to be Printed and dispersed by a Patent to a Popish Printer, designing him Printer to his Majesty's Household, College, and Chappel, contrary to Law. 3. By taking the Children of Protestant "Noblemen

A. C.
1689.

"Noblemen and Gentlemen, sending them abroad
 "to be bred *Papists*; and bestowing Pensions upon
 "Priests to pervert *Protestants* from their Religion,
 "by offers of Places and Preferments. 4. By dis-
 "charging *Protestants*, at the same he employ'd
 "*Papists* in places of greatest Trust, both Civil and
 "Military, &c. and intrusting the Forts and Maga-
 "zines in their Hands. 5. By imposing Oaths con-
 "trary to Law. 6. By exacting Mony without
 "consent of Parliament, or Convention of Estates.
 "7. By levying and keeping up a standing Army
 "in time of Peace, without consent of Parliament,
 "and maintaing them upon free Quarter. 8. By
 "employing the Officers of the Army as Judges
 "throughout the Kingdom; by whom the Subjects
 "were put to Death without Legal Tryal, Jury or
 "Record. 9. By imposing exhorbitant Fines to
 "the value of the Parties Estates, exacting extrava-
 "gant Bail, and disposing Fines and Forfeitures be-
 "fore any Process or Conviction. 10. By Impri-
 "soning Persons without expressing the reason, and
 "delaying to bring them to Tryal. 11. By causing
 "several Persons to be prosecuted, and their Estates
 "to be forfeited upon stretches of old and forfeited
 "Laws, upon weak and frivolous Pretences and
 "upon lame and defective Proofs, as particularly
 "the late Earl of *Argyle*, to the scandal of the Justice
 "of the Nation. 12. By subverting the Rights of
 "the Royal Burroughs, the third Estate of Parlia-
 "ment, imposing upon them not only Magistrates,
 "but also the whole Town-Council and Clerks,
 "contrary to their Liberties and express Charters,
 "without any pretence of Sentence, Surrender or
 "Consent. So that the Commissioners to Parlia-
 "ments being chosen by the Magistrates and Coun-
 "cils, the King might in effect as well nominate
 "the Estate of Parliament: Besides that many of the
 "Magistrates, by him put in, were *Papists*; and the
 "the Burroughs were forced to pay Money for the
 "Letters importing those illegal Magistrates upon
 "them. 13. By sending Letters to the chief Courts of
 "Justice, not only ordering the Judges to stop *Sine*
 "Die; but also commanding how to proceed in
 "Cases

“ Cases depending before them, contrary to the ex- A. C.
 “ press Laws; and by changing the Nature of the 1689.
 “ Judges Pateents *ad Vitam*, or *Culpam*, in a Commis-
 “ sion *de bene Placito*, to dispose them to a compli-
 “ ance of Arbitrary Courses, and turning them out
 “ of their Offices if they refus'd to comply. 14. By
 “ granting Personal Protections for civil Debts, con-
 “ trary to Law.

“ All which were Miscarriages of King James's,
 “ utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws,
 “ Freedoms and Statutes of the Realm of Scotland.

“ Upon which Grounds and Reasons the Estates
 “ of the Kingdom of Scotland did find and declare,
 “ That King James the Seventh, being a profess'd Pa-
 “ pish, did assume the Regal Power, &c. (as at the
 “ beginning) whereby he had forfeited the Rights
 “ of the Crown, and the Throne was become Va-
 “ cant.

“ Therefore in regard his Royal Highness, then
 “ Prince of Orange, since King of England, whom
 “ it pleased God to make the glorious Instrument of
 “ delivering these Kingdoms from Popery and Ar-
 “ bitrary Power, by Advice of several Lords and
 “ Gentlemen of the Scotch Nation then at London,
 “ did call the Estates of this Kingdom to meet up-
 “ on the 14th of March last, in order to such an
 “ Establishment, as that their Religion, Laws and Li-
 “ berties might not again be in danger of being Sub-
 “ verted; The said Estates being at that time Assem-
 “ bled accordingly in a full and free Representative
 “ of the Nation, taking into their most serious Con-
 “ sideration the best means for attaining the Ends
 “ aforesaid, did in the first place, as their Ancestors
 “ in like Cases had usually done, for the vindicating
 “ and asserting their Ancient Rights and Liberties,
 “ declare, That by the Law of Scotland no Papish
 “ could be King or Queen of the Realm, nor bear
 “ any Office therein, nor that any Protestant Succes-
 “ sor could exercise the Regal Power till they had
 “ sworn the Coronation Oath. 2. That all Procla-
 “ mations asserting an Absolute Power to null and
 “ disable Laws, in order for erecting Schools and
 “ Colleges for Jesuits, converting Protestant Chur-
 “ ches

A. C.
1689.



ches and Chappels into Mass-Houses, and the allowing Mass to be said and that the allowing *Popish* Books to be Printed and dispersed was contrary to Law. 3. That the taking the Children of Noblemen, Gentlemen and others, and keeping them abroad to be bred *Papists*; the making Funds and Donations to *Popish* Schools and Colleges, the bestowing Pensions on Priests, and the seducing *Protestants* from their Religion by offers of Places and Preferments, was contrary to Law. 4. That the disarming of *Protestants*, and employing *Papists* in the greatest Places of Trust, both Civil and Military, &c. was contrary to the Law. 5. That the imposing an Oath without Authority of Parliament, was contrary to Law. 6. That the raising of Money without consent of Parliament or Convention, was contrary to Law. 7. That employing the Officers of the Army as Judges, &c. was contrary to Law. 8. That the imposing extraordinary Fines, &c. was contrary to Law. 9. That the Imprisoning of Persons without expressing the Reasons, &c. was the same. 10. That the prosecuting and seizing Men's Estates as forfeited, upon old stretches of old and obsolete Laws, &c. was contrary to Law. 11. That the nominating and imposing Magistrates, &c. upon Burroughs contrary to their express Charter, was the same. 12. That the sending Letters to the Courts of Justice, ordaining the Judges to desist from determining of Causes, and ordaining them how to proceed in Causes depending before them, &c. was contrary to Law. 13. That the granting of Personal Protections was the same. 14. That the forcing the Subjects to depose against themselves in Capital Causes, however the Punishments were restricted, was contrary to Law. 15. That the using Torture without Evidence, or in ordinary Crimes, was contrary to Law. 16. That the sending of an Army in a Warlike manner into any part of the Kingdom in time of Peace, and exacting Locallity and free Quarters, was the same. 17. That charging the Subjects with Law--- Burroughs at
the

"the Kings Instance, and imposing Bonds without
 "Authority of Parliament, and the suspending Ad-
 "vocates for not appearing when Bonds were of-
 "fered, was contrary to Law. 18. That the put-
 "ting Garrisons into private Men's Houses, in time
 "of Peace, without Authority of Parliament was
 "Illegal. 19. That the Opinions of the Lords of
 "the Sessions in the two Cases following were Ille-
 "gal, viz. That the concerting the demand of the
 "supply of a forefaulted Person, although not gi-
 "ven, was Treason; That Persons refusing
 "to discover their private Thoughts in relation to
 "Points of Treason, or other Men's Actions, are
 "Guilty of Treason. 20. That the Fining Hus-
 "bands for their Wives withdrawing from Church,
 "was Illegal. 21. That *Prelacy* and Superiority of
 "an Office in the Church above *Presbyters*, is and
 "has been a great and unsupportable burthen to
 "this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the
 "generality of the People, ever since the Reforma-
 "tion; they having reform'd *Popery* by *Presbytery*,
 "and therefore ought to be *Abolish'd*. 22. That it
 "is the Right and Priviledge of the Subject to pro-
 "test for remedy of Law to the King and Parlia-
 "ment, against Sentences pronounced by the Lords
 "of the Sessions, provided the same do not stop Ex-
 "ecutions of the said Sentences. 23. That it is
 "the Right of the Subject to Petition the King, and
 "that all Prosecutions and Imprisonments for such
 "Petitioning were contrary to Law.

"Therefore for the Redress of all Grievances,
 "and for the amending, strengthening and preser-
 "ving the Laws, they claim'd that Parliaments
 "ought to be frequently called and allowed to
 "sit, and freedom of Speech and Debate allow'd
 "the Members.

"And then they farther claim'd and insisted upon
 "all and sundry the Premises as their undoubted
 "Rights and Liberties, and that no Declaration or
 "Proceedings to the prejudice of the People in any
 "the said Premises ought, in any wise, to be drawn
 "hereafter in Example, but that all Forfeitures,
 "Fines, loss of Offices, Imprisonments, Banish-

A. C.
1689.



“ments, Prosecutions and rigorous Executions be
“consider’d, and the Parties redress’d.

“To which demand of their Rights, and redress
“of their Grievances, they took themselves to be
“encouraged by the King of *England*’s Declaration
“for the Kingdom of *Scotland* in *October* last, as be-
“ing the only means for obtaining a full Redress and
“Remedy therein.

“Therefore, forasmuch as they had an entire
“Confidence that his Majesty of *England* would
“perfect the Deliverance so far advanced by him,
“and would still preserve them from the violation
“of the Rights which they had asserted, and from
“all other Attempts upon their Religion, Laws and
“Liberties.

“The said Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*
“had Resolved, That *William* and *Mary*, King and
“Queen of *England*, be declared King and Queen
“of *Scotland*, to hold the Crown and Royal Dig-
“nity of the said Kingdom to them the said King
“and Queen during their Lives, and the longest
“Liver of them, and that the sole and full Exercise
“of the Power be only in, and exercis’d by him the
“said King, in the Names of the said King and
“Queen during their Lives. And after their De-
“cease, that the said Crown and Royal Dignity be
“to the Heirs of the Body of the said Queen: Which
“failing, to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and
“the Heirs of her Body; which also failing, to
“the Heirs of the Body of the said *William*, King
“of *England*.

“And then withal they pray’d the said King and
“Queen to accept the same accordingly.

It was also declared by the Instrument, that the
Oath hereafter mentioned should be taken by all
Protestants, by whom the Oath of Allegiance, or
any other Oaths and Declarations might be re-
quired by Law instead of it; and that the
Oath of Allegiance, and all other Oaths and De-
clarations should be Abrogated.

The Oath was but short, and conformable to
that which was prescribed in *England*, viz.

“I

" I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear, That I will
 " be Faithful and bear true Allegiance to their Majesties
 " King William and Queen Mary.

A. C.

1689.



So help me God.

The small number of those who stickled for King James endeavour'd to prevent the passing of this Act, and among the rest the Bishop of *Edinburgh* represented, that it related many unlawful Acts of which that Monarch was Innocent, and which were wholly to be charg'd on his Ministers; That supposing him to be Guilty, they were not Competent Judges of his Misdemeanours, being illegally conven'd; and therefore that the best method the Convention could follow for the Good of the Nation, was to desire and favour his Majesty's Return into his Dominions, who out of Gratitude would not fail to redress all their Grievances. This Speech was boldly and smartly * confuted by one of the Members, so that the Act being read and agreed to in the Convention, the same Day their Majesties were Crown'd King and Queen of *England*, they were also Proclaim'd King and Queen of *Scotland*.

* See the
 the Appen-
 dim to the
 Second Part
 of this Hi-
 story.

The fatal blow which by a Clause of the fore-William mention'd Act was given to Episcopacy, not on- and Mary ly occasion'd great Discontents in *Scotland*, but very Proclaim'd much encreas'd those of *England*, and rendred the King and Union of both Nations desperate. I own the *Scotch* Queen of Prelates by reading King James's Declaration for Scotland, Liberty of Conscience, and for the Repealing the April 11th the Test and Penal Laws; by assuring that Monarch that they look'd upon the Prince of *Orange*'s Enterprize as a *Detestable Invasion*; in a Word, by being the Instruments of a *Popish* Arbitrary King, and by thwarting the Proceedings of the Convention, had drawn upon themselves the general Odium of the People; whereas had they imitated the Constancy of the *English* Bishops, their Zeal and Virtue had gain'd them the Affection of the *Scotch* Nation, and given them an opportunity to resettle Episcopacy among them; but yet the Convention would have done well to have distinguish'd between the *Function* it self, and the *Persons* that exercis'd it; and con-

A. C.
1689.

sider'd that *Episcopacy* is so link'd with *Monarchy*, that the first can hardly be pull'd down without the other; That 'tis far better to correct, than wholly to alter an Establish'd Government; That in most places where the *Presbyterians* have been free from Persecution, they are apt to quarrel one with another; That 'tis the natural effect of that Equality which they so much cry up; but which indeed is the fruitful spring of Jealousies, Calumnies, Oppressions and Heresies; whereas from the Reformation till now, there has not been the least shadow of Schism in the Church of England.

On the 13th of April the Convention order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, forbidding all Persons to own the late King *James VII.* for their King, or obey, assist, or accept any Commissions that might be emitted by him, or any way to hold Correspondence with him; and requiring all the Ministers of the Gospel, within the Kingdom, publickly to pray for King *William* and Queen *Mary*. This Proclamation was partly occasion'd by the coming over of one *Braday* from Ireland, with Commissions from King *James*, and Letters from his Secretary, the Earl of *Melfort*, to the Lord *Belcarres* and others, discovering the Designs of his Master and his Adherents. *Braday* being taken and examin'd, some Expressions were found in those Letters which highly offended the Convention. *You will ask me, without Question, says Melfort to Claverhouse, how we intend to pay our Army, but never fear that, so long as there are Rebels Estates; we will begin with the great ones, and end with the little ones, &c.* In another to the Lord *Belcarres*, says he, *The Estates of the Rebels will recompense us. Experience has taught our Illustrious Master, that there are a good number of People that must be made Gibeonites, because they are good for nothing else; you know that there are several Lords that we mark'd out when we were both together, that deserve no better---- These will serve for Examples to others.* After the reading of these Letters, the President of the Estates addressing himself to the Assembly, *You hear, Gentlemen, says he, our Sentence pronounc'd, and that it behoves us either to defend our selves, or die.* Upon which the Lord *Belcarres,*

A. C.
1689.

carres, the Lord *Lochore*, and Lieutenant Collonel *Balfour* were committed to Prison, and several others bound to their Good Behaviour on sufficient Security. And being thus made sensible of their Danger, the Estates order'd four new Regiments of Foot, and ten Troops of Horse to be immediately Levied; besides the Forces which several of the Nobility offer'd to raise. Garrisons were put into the Castles of *Dunnator*, *Ardmillian* and *Arran*; and a Ship sent from *Ireland* with 6000 Arms, which were design'd for the Rebels in the North of *Scotland*, was seiz'd on the *Western Coast*, whither she was driven by a Storm.

After the Estates had receiv'd the King's Answer to their Letter, they gave another to their Commissioners for tendering the Crown to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, wherein they besought their Majesties to Sign and Swear the Oath, which the Law had appointed to be taken by the Kings and Queens at their Accession to the Crown, till such time as Affairs should allow that Kingdom the Happiness of their Presence, in order to their Coronation. They declar'd, that they were sensible of his Majesty's kindness and paternal Care in promoting the *Union*, which they hop'd was reserv'd for him to accomplish. They thank'd his Majesty for sending those Troops that might help to preserve them, and assur'd him, that as it was the Interest of *England* to contribute towards the security of *Scotland*, so they should not be wanting on their parts, to give their Assistance for the reducing of *Ireland*.

The Commissioners from the Convention, viz. King *William*, The Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery*, and Sir *John Dalrymple*, being arriv'd at *London*, upon the 11th of *May* they met in the Council-Chamber, and from thence were conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to the Banqueting-House, where their Majesties were prepar'd to receive them, sitting on their Thrones. They first presented the Letter from the Estates to his Majesty, then the Instrument of Government; Thirdly, a Paper containing the Grievances which they desir'd might be redress'd; and lastly an Address to his Majesty for converting

A. C.
1639.

the Convention into a Parliament. All these being read to their Majesties, the King return'd to the Commissioners the following Answer: *When I engag'd in this Undertaking, I had particular Regard and Consideration for Scotland, and therefore I did emit a Declaration in relation to that, as well as to this Kingdom, which I intend to make Good and Effectual to them. I take it very kindly that Scotland has express'd so much Confidence in, and Affection to me; They shall find me willing to assist them in every thing that concerns the Well-being and Interest of that Kingdom, by making what Laws shall be necessary for the security of their Religion, Property and Liberty, and to ease them of what may be justly grievous to them.* After this the Coronation Oath was tender'd to their Majesties, which the Earl of Argyle spoke Word by Word distinctly, and the King and Queen repeated it after him, holding up their right Hands all the while, according to the Custom of Scotland. 'Tis remarkable that when the King came to that Clause in the Oath, *We shall be careful to root out Hereticks*, his Majesty declar'd, *That he did not mean by those Words, that he was under any Obligation to become a Persecutor:* To which the Commissioners made Answer, *That neither the meaning of the Oath, nor the Law of Scotland did import it.* Whereupon his Majesty reply'd, *That he took the Oath in that sense;* and call'd the Commissioners, and others there present, to be Witnesses of his so doing.

On the 5th of June Duke Hamilton acquainted the Convention, that his Majesty had been pleas'd to appoint him his Commissioner, and that he was empower'd to give his Consent to an Act for the turning the meeting of the States into a Parliament, in which his Majesty's farther pleasure was that the Earl of Crawford should preside. The said Act was pass'd accordingly the same Day, and the Parliament was prorogued to the 17th of June, when the next thing they did, after having pass'd an Act for Asserting and Recognizing their Majesties Authority, was to abolish *Episcopacy*, and set up *Presbytery*.

During

During all this Interval the Siege of *Edinburgh* Castle was so vigorously carried on, that the Duke of *Gourdon* seeing his Ammunition spent, his House wholly ruin'd by the Bombs, great Breaches made in the Walls by the Cannon and the Besiegers advanc'd to the Ditch, and despairing of Relief, since the Lords *Dunmore*, *Tarbat* and *Lovat*, with whom he held Intelligence, were secur'd, deliver'd * up that Im-
 portant Fortrefs to Sir *John Lanier*, and surrender'd himself and his whole Garrison to King *William's* Discretion, upon condition that their Lives should be secur'd.

A. C.
1689.

Edinburgh Castle surren-
 dred, June
 13.

Nothing was now wanting to reduce *Scotland* to the Obedience of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, but the suppressing of *Dundee*, who skulking up and down in the Highlands, the usual Sanctuary of *Scotch* Rebels, fomented and countenanced the Discontented throughout the whole Kingdom. Several Skirmishes happen'd between him and some Detachments of their Majesties Forces, commanded by Lieutenant General *Mackay*, Sir *Thomas Livingston*, Collonel of Dragoons, Collonel *Ramsay*, and Collonel *Balfour*, who were joyn'd by the Lairds of *Straithnaver*, *Grant* and *Whitoch*, and their Followers, in which being worsted, he betook himself to the Hills again. His Party was almost dwindled to nothing, when having receiv'd a Reinforcement of 300 *Irish*, Headed by Collonel *Canon*, he rais'd the Highland Clans, and with a Body of 6000 Foot, and 100 Horse advanc'd to meet *Mackay*, who was marching towards him with a Body of 4000 Foot, and 4 Troops of Horse and Dragoons. These two small Armies engag'd two Miles on this side the Blair of *Arbol*, and fought with great obstinacy from Five in the Afternoon till Night; and though *Mackay* lost the Field, and was forc'd to retire in some disorder towards *Sterling*, with the broken Remains of his Army, yet the Death of *Dundee*, who was slain in the Battle, did more than compensate for the other's loss; considering he was the sole and whole Dependance of that Party, who afterwards were worsted every where, and particularly once and again at *St. Johnston*. In the last of these Conflicts,

Viscount
Dundee
 slain,
 May 26.

A. C. one single Regiment of the Earl of *Angus*, under
 1689. the Command of Lieutenant Colonel *Cleeland*, gave
 so entire a Defeat to their whole Force, which
 consisted of near 4000 Men, that they never af-
 ter could appear in any considerable Body, and
 therefore many of the chiefest among them sub-
 mitted to their Majesties Clemency.

*Affairs of
 Ireland.*

Tho' King *William's* Title had been acknow-
 ledg'd both in *England* and *Scotland*, yet his Throne
 might be said to be unsettled as long as *Ireland*
 refus'd to own him. The Earl of *Tyrconnel*, with
 great Zeal for his unfortunate Master, had secur'd
 the most Important Places of that Kingdom, and
 not only disarm'd and pillag'd most of the Prote-
 stants in *Munster*, *Leinster*, and *Connaught*, but also
 imprison'd the Chiefest of them. These Violences
 oblig'd the *English* to retire amongst their Bre-
 thren in *Ulster*, who declaring for King *William*
 and Queen *Mary*, seiz'd on the Towns of *Kilmore*,
Coleraine, *Inniskilling* and *Londonderry*. On the o-
 ther hand, the late King *James* having in vain im-
 plor'd the Assistance of the Emperor, and consider-
 ing that he had no other Friend to trust to but
 the King of *France*, resolv'd with the Succours he
 receiv'd from his most Christian Majesty to play
 his last Stake in *Ireland*, for the Recovery of his
 Dominions; to which he was powerfully encour-
 rag'd by the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, who press'd him to
 come over by Baron *Rice*, with whom he sent the
 Lord *Montjoy* a Protestant. This Lord was unwill-
 ing to go upon this Embassy, alledging it would
 be more proper to send a *Roman* Catholick; bus
 he at last consented to accompany *Rice*, upon *Tyr-
 connel's* granting him these Four Things; 1. That
 no more new Commissions should be given out,
 or new Men rais'd. 2. That no more of the
 Army should be sent into the *North*. 3. That none
 should be Question'd for what had past; and 4.
 That no Soldiers should be Quarter'd in private
 Houses. These Ambassadors had no sooner set out
 from *Dublin*, which they did about the 10th of
January, but *Tyrconnel* continued augmenting the
 Army, and exercising his Violent Methods against
 the

the *English*; and the Lord *Montjoy*, immediately after his Arrival in *Paris*, was committed Prisoner to the *Bastile*, on Account of the great Zeal he had lately shew'd for the Protestant Interest. Soon after King *James* took Shipping at *Brest* with about 1500 Men, commanded by experienc'd *French*, *Scotch* and *Irish* Officers, and safely landed at *King-lands at Kingsale*, on the 12th of *March*. The next Day His Majesty, with his numerous Attendance, went to *Cork*, where he was receiv'd by the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, who caus'd one of the Magistrates to be Executed for Declaring for the Prince of *Orange*. On the 24th of *March* King *James* enter'd into the City of *Dublin* in a Triumphant manner, and next Morning having call'd a Council, turn'd out the Earl of *Granard*, Chairman, Judge *Keating*, &c. and in their rooms placed the Count *d'Avaux* the *French* Ambassador, the Bishop of *Chester*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Dorrington*. After that, Five Proclamations were publish'd by His Majesty's Order, one, seemingly, in favour of his Protestant Subjects that had lately left that Kingdom, requiring them to return Home, with assurance of his Protection; and further requiring all his Subjects, of what persuasion soever, to join with him against the Prince of *Orange*. A Second, Commended all His Majesties *Roman* Catholick Subjects for their Vigilancy and Care in Arming themselves; yet whereas it had encourag'd some Robberies, it requir'd all but such as were actually under Command and Pay in the Army, to lay up their Arms in their several Abodes. A Third, Invited the Country to carry Provision to his Army. A Fourth, Rais'd such Moneys as were Current in *Ireland*; and the Fifth was for the Parliament to Meet at *Dublin* the 7th of *May*. At the same time His Majesty created Duke the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, in Consideration of his great Services, and bestow'd the Royal Regiment on Colonel *Dorrington*, in the room of the Duke of *Ormond*.

The Protestants were so little inclin'd to trust to King *James*'s Promises, that they rather chose to stand upon their Defence; and gathering into one Body

A. C.
1687.

K. James
lands at
Kingsale,
March 12

Tyrcon-
nel made

a Duke.

A. C.
1889.

Body, made shew of opposing his Forces in the open Field ; but being routed by Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, at a Place call'd *Drummore*, their Resistance and Defeat gave a just Reason to His Majesty and *Tyrconnel* to use those in their Power with redoubled Severity, and to March towards the North with an Army of about Twenty Thousand Men to force the rest out of their strong Holds.

King *William* being sensible of the Desperate Condition of his *Irish* Subjects had already sent Captain *James Hamilton*, with Ammunition and Arms to *Londonderry*, and nam'd Colonel *Lundee*, on whose Fidelity he depended, Governor of that City ; but it soon appear'd how much His Majesty was mistaken in his Choice. On the 13th of *April*, Mr. *George Walker*, Rector of *Donabmore* in the County of *Tyrone*, who, out of a Christian Zeal and Resolution, had rais'd a Regiment for the Defence of the true Religion, receiving Intelligence that King *James* having taken *Colraine* and *Kilmore*, after a stout resistance, was drawing his Forces towards *Derry*, Rid, with all speed, thither, to give *Lundee* an Account of it. The Governor at first believ'd it only a false Allarm, but was soon convinc'd of the Contrary, the Enemy being advanc'd to *Cledysford*. Mr. *Walker* return'd to *Lyfford*, where he join'd Colonel *Crafton*, and afterwards according to *Lundee*'s Directions took his Post at the long Causey, which he vigorously maintain'd a whole Night ; but being over-power'd by the Enemy's Numbers, he retreated to *Londonderry*, where he vainly endeavour'd to perswade *Lundee* to take the Field. On the 17th of *April* Colonel *Lundee* thought fit to call a Council of War ; and that Colonel *Cunningham* and Colonel *Richards*, who two Days before came into the River of *Lough-Foyle* with their Regiments from *England*, should be Members of it. Accordingly they met, and with other Gentlemen, either equally disaffected, or at best, as little acquainted with the Condition of the Town, or the Inclination and Resolution of the People, they at last concluded, That there was no Provision in the Town of *Londonderry*,
for,

for the present Garrison, and the two Regiments on Board for above a Week, or ten Days at most; and it appearing that the Place was not tenable against a well-appointed Army, therefore it was not convenient for Dr. Wall's Majesty's Service, but the contrary, to Land the two Regiments under Colonel Cunningham; That considering the present Circumstances of Affairs, and the likelihood the Enemy would soon possess themselves of that Place, it was thought most convenient, that the Principal Officers should privately withdraw themselves, as well for their own Preservation, as in Hopes, that the Inhabitants, by a timely Capitulation, might make Terms the better with the Enemy. After this Resolution, an Instrument was prepar'd to be Subscribed by the Gentlemen of the City Council, and to be sent to King James, who was advanced in Person with his Army as far as St. John's Town; and it was recommended with this Encouragement, that there was no doubt, but upon Surrender of the Town, King James would grant a General Pardon, and order Restitution of all that had been plundered from them. Some Gentlemen were influenc'd by these Considerations to Subscribe; others did not only refuse, but began to conceive some Jealousies of their Governor; and some, tho' they did but guess at their Proceedings, express'd themselves after a ruder manner, threatening to Hang both the Governor; and his Council. Captain White was sent out to the King, to receive Proposals from him, and it was at the same time agreed with Lieutenant General Hamilton, that he should not march the Army within Four Miles of the Town.

Contrary to this Agreement, King James upon the Confidence given him that the Town would Surrender at the sight of his formidable Army, advanced at the Head of it before the Walls, but meeting with a warm Reception, which put his Men into some Disorder, His Majesty retir'd to St. John's Town. In the mean time, Mr. Mackeridge, the Town Clerk, saw it absolutely necessary to give the People some intimation of the Proceedings at the Council of War, which Discovery occasion'd great uneasiness and disorder in the Town, and so enraged

A. C.
1689.

London-
derry.

+ April 8.

A. C. rag'd the People against the Governor and his
 1689. Council, that finding themselves in Danger, they
 made their Escape in Confusion, tho' not without some hazard to their Persons from the Soldiers themselves; who were under great Discontents to find themselves deserted by those that had engag'd them in the Difficulties they were then under. The Governor could not so easily retire, being more obnoxious than any of the rest, and therefore thought it convenient to keep his Chamber; a Council being appointed there, Mr. *Walker*, and Major *Baker*, endeavour'd to persuade him to continue his Government; but he positively refusing to concern himself, they out of respect to his Commission, thought it a Duty to contribute to his safety, and suffer'd him to disguise himself, and in a Sally for the Relief of *Culmore*, to pass in a Boat with a load of Match on his Back, from whence he went to *Scotland*, and was there secur'd, and sent to *London* to answer for the Miscarriages laid to his Charge.

*The Siege
 of Londonderry.
 April 10.*

The Garrison of *Londonderry* being effectually encouraged by Dr. *Walker* to maintain the Town against King *James*, they unanimously resolv'd to chuse both him and Major *Baker* to be their Governors during the approaching Siege; but these Gentlemen considering the Importance, as well as the uncertainty of such an Office, acquainted, by Letter, Colonel *Cunningham*, (whose Business they had Reason to think it was to take care of them) with this matter, and desir'd him to undertake the Charge; but he, pretending that by his Instructions, he was oblig'd to obey the Orders of Colonel *Lundee*, refus'd the Proposal, and return'd into *England*, where both he and Colonel *Richards* were deservedly cashier'd. Upon this Refusal Mr. *Walker* and Major *Baker* accepted the Government of the Garrison, and Regimented the Men in the Town, to the Number of 7020, under Eight Colonels, and 333 inferior Officers.

'Twas a bold undertaking in this Resolute Divine, and Major *Baker*, to maintain against a formidable Army, commanded by a King in Person, an ill-fortified Town, with a Garrison compos'd of
 poor

poor People, frightned from their own Homes ; and without either a proportionable number of Horse to Sally out ; or Engineers to Instruēt 'em in the necessary Works. Add to these, that they had not above Twenty Guns, *viz.* Eight *Sakers*, and Twelve *Demi-Culverins*, and not one of them well mounted ; that they had so many Mouths to Feed, and not above Ten Days Provision for them, in the Opinion of the former Governor ; and that every Day several deserted them, and others not only gave constant Intelligence to the Enemy, but incessantly endeavour'd to betray the Governors. Yet nevertheless, the Zeal and Courage of their Men, the necessity they lay under either to vanquish or fall a Victim to an implacable Enemy, and above all the great Confidence they repos'd in the Protection of Heaven, made them over-look all Difficulties. On the 20th King *James* invested the Place, and the next day began to batter it, of which the Governors sent an Account to *England* by Mr. *Bennet*, acquainting His Majesty with their Resolutions to Defend themselves to the last, and imploring a speedy Assistance.

A. C.
1689.

The Commons of *England* having voted the Yearly Summ of 1200000 *l.* for the Support of the Crown ; and 600000 *l.* for the Maintenance of the Forces to be employ'd in the Reduction of *Ireland*, they prepar'd a *Poll-Bill*, which having pass'd both Houses, was † presented to the King by their † Speaker, who upon this Occasion made the following remarkable Speech.

“ The Commons Assembled in this present Parliament have taken into their most serious Consideration, the deplorable Condition of *Ireland*, where those fatal Councils that did so long Govern the Affairs of these Kingdoms have so far prevail'd, that your Arms and Garrisons there have been taken from your Protestant Subjects, and put into the Hands of *Irish Papists*, and the *English* Protestants that remain there, left naked and defenceless in the Power of those Enemies, which yet never shew'd them any Mercy, when they had them at an Advantage.

“ Nor

A. C.
1689.



"Nor is it the strength of the *Irish* Natives only, animated with the Zeal for Popery, and a longing desire to free themselves from any Dependency upon the Crown of *England*, that is likely to create your Majesty an Opposition there, but they have likewise cast them under the Protection of the *French* King, who will, without doubt, employ that Force, with which of late Years he hath over-aw'd *Europe*, to support those your Rebellious Subjects, thereby, if possible, to give your Majesty a Diversion from opposing in other parts of the World, his ambitious Designs of an *Universal Monarchy*.

"The Commons, therefore seeing so evident a Necessity of reducing that Kingdom under your Majesty's Obedience, and the great Expence your Majesty must undergo, in maintaining such a War, do now humbly present to your Majesty their Hearty Assistance in a *Poll Bill*, which they look upon as the most speedy and effectually Way of raising ready Money on this Occasion, solemnly engaging themselves to supply your Majesty with such future Aids, as may be proportionable to the Charge of the War as long as it shall continue.

To return before *Londonderry*, several Attacks were made by the Besiegers, and as many Sallies by the Besieg'd, in both which the latter had always the advantage; and they would have had little Reason to fear either the Numbers or Rage of their Enemies, without, if they had not had those more Cruel ones within, of *Famine* and *Sickness*.

On the 29th of *April* King *James* retir'd from the Camp to Meet his Parliament at *Dublin*; and the Besiegers finding their Attempts still attended with ill Success, remov'd their main Body from *St. John's Town*, and pitch'd their Tents upon *Bely-Ugry-Hill*, about two Miles distant from *Londonderry*, for the closer Guard of the City, and to hinder the Besieg'd from coming to the Wells of Water. On the 4th of *June*, the Besiegers made an Assault on that part of the Place they thought the most accessible, but were repulsed with great Slaughter; and the next

next Morning they began to batter the Walls with the usual ill Success. On the other hand the Besieg'd began to be reduc'd to the last Extremity, when they espy'd three Ships that fir'd at *Kilmore* Castle, and attempted coming up the River, which however was prevented by the Enemies Shot. Not long after, they discover'd a Fleet of Thirty Sail in the *Lough*, which they believ'd came from *England* to their Relief: tho' they could not propose any Method to get Intelligence from them, the Enemy watching them more narrowly, and having rais'd Batteries opposite to the Ships, lin'd both sides of the River with Musqueteers, and contriv'd in the narrow part of the River, where the Ships were to pass a sort of *Staccado*; being a Boom of Timber join'd by Iron Chains, and strengthened by a Cable of Twelve Inches thickness twisted round it. Notwithstanding these Difficulties, one *Roch* boldly adventur'd to get to the Water-side over-against the Town, and then swimming cross the River, gave the Besieg'd an Account that Major General *Kirk* was come to their Assistance with Men, Provision and Arms; and how much he desir'd to get with his Ships up to the Town. With this Messenger *Kirk* had sent another, (one *Crummy* a *Scotchman*) to give them the same Account, and to know the Condition of the Garrison; but he being taken by the Enemy, was by them instructed to frame a Message much differing from the other. Thereupon the Besiegers invited the Garrison to a Parley, telling them that they were under great Mistakes about the Major General, and their Expectations from *England*, where things were all in Confusion; and that they might have leave to inform themselves further from the Messenger they had taken. The Besieg'd sent some to that Purpose, who soon discover'd the Cheat, and return'd with other Particulars of his Treachery.

The Governors receiv'd further Intelligence by a little Boy, who with great Ingenuity brought two Letters from the Major General at *Inch*; the one ty'd in his Garter, and another within a Cloth Button.

A. C.

1689.



Button. By the latter, the General assur'd Mr. Walker, That he would endeavour all means imaginable for their Relief; that he found it impossible by the River, which made him send a Party to Inch, where he was going himself to try if he could beat off the Enemies Camp, or divert them so, that they should not press the City. That he had sent Officers, Ammunition, Arms, great Guns, &c. to Inniskilling, who had Three Thousand Foot, and one Thousand five Hundred Horse; and a Regiment of Dragoons that had promis'd to come to their Relief, and at the same time he would Attack the Enemy by Inch; that he expected Six Thousand Men from England every Minute, they having been Ship't Eight Days before; that England and Scotland were in a good Posture, and all things there very well Settled; and lastly, That he had Stores and Victuals for them; but however he bid them be good Husbands of those they had in the Town, till God pleas'd to give them Deliverance.

All this while the Besieg'd were not a little weaken'd by the raging Famine, and tho' many bold Attempts were made to reach the Ships in the River, they were still frustrated by the Enemies Shot. About this time Major Baker being taken very ill, and made incapable to act as Governor, Colonel Michelburn was chosen to assist Mr. Walker, that if one should fall, the Town might not be left without a Government, and to the inconveniences of a contested Election. On the other side, the Arrival of Conrard de Rose the French General, who was appointed to Command in chief in the Irish Camp, very much Spirited the Besiegers. This General having view'd the Fortifications of the Town, and finding how little his Men had advanc'd in the Siege, express'd himself with great Fury against the Besieg'd, and Swore he would level the Place with the Ground, and bury those that defended it in its Ruins, putting all to the Sword, without consideration either of Age or Sex; and would study the most exquisite Torments to lengthen the Misery of such as he should find Obstinate; but neither his Threats, nor his fair Promises, of both which he was very Liberal, had any Effect upon those who

who had so absolutely devoted themselves to the Defence of their City, their Religion, and the Interest of King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and lest any should contrive to Surrender the Town, or move it to the Garrison, the Governor made an Order that no such thing should be mention'd upon Pain of Death. On the 20th of *June* died Governour *Baker*, to the great loss and affliction of the Besieged. Three Days before Lieutenant General *Hamilton* sent some plausible Offers to the Garrison, to which they seem'd to hearken till they had us'd that opportunity to search for Provisions; and tho' they were reduc'd to the necessity of feeding upon Horse-flesh, Dogs, Cats, Rats and Mice, Tallow, Starch, dry'd and salted Hides, in a word, on the most leathsome things that Men in their Condition ever us'd for Sustainance, yet they unanimously resolv'd to eat the *Irish*, and then one another, rather than Surrender, and their Answer to *Hamilton* was, *That they much wonder'd he should expect they should place any Confidence in him, that had so unworthily broke Faith with King William, their Sovereign; that he was once generously trusted, tho' an Enemy, and yet betray'd his Trust; and they could not believe he had learn'd more sincerity in an Irish Camp.*

This bold Answer so enraged the French General, that he publish'd an Order directed to the Governors and Garrison of *Londonderry*, importing, *That if they did not deliver the Town to him by the first of July, according to Lieutenant General Hamilton's Proposals, he would dispatch his Orders as far as Balishanny, Charlemont, Belfast, and the Barony of Inishoven, and rob all, protected as well as unprotected, Protestants, that were either related to the Garrison, or of their Faction, and that they should be driven under the Walls of Derry, where they should be suffer'd to Starve. He also threatned to ruin and lay waste all their Country, if there should appear the least probability of any Troops coming from England, for their Relief; But concluded, That if they would return to their Obedience, and Surrender the Town upon any tolerable Conditions, he would cause the Capitulation to be punctually observ'd, and protect them from all In-*

A. C. *juries.* But the Besieged received this Letter with
 1689. the same Contempt and Indignation as they had
 done Hamilton's Proposals.

The News of this Order being brought to *Dublin*, the Bishop of *Meath* applied himself to King *James* in order to prevent the Execution of it; His Majesty told that Prelate, *That he had heard of the Order before, and had already countermanded it; That General Rose was a Foreigner, and used to such Proceedings as were strange to Us, tho' common in other Places, and that if he had been his own Subject, he would have call'd him to an Account for it.* But nevertheless the poor Protestants were gather'd together to the Number of Seven Thousand, and brought under the Walls of *Londonderry*, where they must have Famish'd, if the Garrison had not erected a Gallows in view of the Besiegers, threatened to hang all the Prisoners they had taken during the Siege, by way of Reprizals, and acquainted the Enemy, that they might send Priests to their Friends to prepare them for Death after their own Methods. The Prisoners, detesting their Barbarity, declar'd they could not blame the Garrison for putting them to Death, seeing their own People exercis'd such Cruelty on wretched innocent Persons, that were under their Protection. They desir'd leave from the Governor to write to Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, which being allow'd, they sent him a Letter Sign'd by *Netervill, Butler, Aylmer, Macdonel, and Darcy*, acquainting him, *That the Lives of Twenty Prisoners lay at stake, and therefore they made it their Request that he would represent their Condition to the Marskal General. That they were all willing to die, with their Swords in their Hands, for his Majesty; but 'twas hard to suffer like Malefactors, nor could they lay their Blood to the Charge of the Garrison, the Governor and the rest having treated them with all Civility imaginable.* To this Letter the Lieutenant General answer'd: *That what those poor People were like to suffer, they might thank themselves for, being their own Faults; which they might prevent by accepting the Conditions that had been offer'd them; and that if they suffer'd, it could not be helped, but should*

should be revenged on many Thousands of those People (as well Innocent as others) within or without that City: Nevertheless the sight of the Gallows, and the importunity of some Friends of those who were to suffer upon them, prevail'd upon Hamilton; so that on the 4th of July the poor half-starv'd Protestants had leave to return to their Habitations: The Garrison now consisted of 5709 Men, and to lessen that number yet more, the Governors crowded 500 of their useless People among the Protestants under the Walls, who pass'd undistinguish'd with them; tho' in exchange they got some able and strong Men out of their Numbers.

By this time the scarcity of the vilest Eatables was encreas'd to such a degree, that the Garrison and Inhabitants had nothing left, unless they could prey upon one another; and 'tis remarkable, that a certain Gentleman who had preserv'd himself in good case, whilst the Generality were reduc'd to Skeletons, conceiv'd himself in the greatest danger, and fancying several of the Soldiers look'd upon him with a greedy Eye, thought fit to hide himself for three Days. Dr. Walker, the Governor, being with good reason apprehensive, that these Discouragements might at length overcome that Resolution the Garrison had so long express'd, consider'd of all imaginable Methods to support them, and finding in himself still that Confidence, that God would not, after so Miraculous a Preservation, suffer them to fall a Prey to their Enemies, Preaches in the Cathedral, endeavours to confirm their Constancy, by reminding them of several Instances of Providence given them since the beginning of the Siege; and of what Consideration it was to the Protestant Religion at this time; and tells them they need not doubt a speedy Deliverance.

The Event made it appear that this Great Man was animated with the true Spirit of Prophecy; for about an hour after Sermon, the Garrison discover'd three Ships which Major General Kirk had sent according to his Promise, that when they could hold out no longer he would be sure to relieve them. The hazard of himself, his Men and his Ships. The

London-
Derry re-
liev'd, Ju-
ly 30.

A. C.
1689.

Montjoy of *Derry*, commanded by Captain *Browning*, and the *Phoenix* of *Colrain*, by Captain *Douglas*, being both loaden with Provision, were convey'd by the *Dartmouth* Frigate. The Enemy made a most furious Fire upon them from *Culmore*, and both sides the River, which they receiv'd and return'd with the greatest Bravery. The *Mountjoy* made a little stop at the Boom, occasion'd by her rebound, after striking and breaking it, so that she was run a-ground: Upon this the Enemy gave the loudest and most joyful Shout, and the most dreadful to the Besieg'd, fired all their Guns upon her, and were preparing their Boats to board her. The Trouble and Concern of the Besieged, to see their last Hopes disappointed, is not to be exprest; but, by great Providence, firing a Broad-side, the shock loosned the Ship so, that she got clear and pass'd the Boom. Captain *Douglas* all this while was engag'd, and the *Dartmouth* gave the Enemy very warm Entertainment, till at length the three Ships got up to the City, to the unconceivable Joy and Transport of a Garrison which reckon'd only upon two Days Life; having nothing left but nine lean Horses, and a Pint of Meal to each Man. This brave and successful Undertaking so discourag'd the Enemy, that on the last of *July* they rais'd the Siege in the Night time, with great Confusion; and in their Retreat made a miserable Havock of the Country. They first Encamp'd at *Strabane*, but hearing of the Defeat of their Forces under Lieutenant General *McKarty*, by the *Inniskillin* Men, they remov'd their Camp farther off. Major General *Kirk* being come to *Derry* was receiv'd by the Governor, and the whole Garrison with the greatest Joy and Acclamations; and the next Day Mr. *Walker* Complemented him with his own Regiment, *That after doing the King all the Service in his Power, he might return to his own Profession.* But the Major General desir'd him to dispose of it as he pleas'd, and accordingly he bestow'd it on Captain *White*, a Gentleman of experienc'd Valour and known Merit. The same Day a Council was call'd at *Derry*, wherein the Governor was desir'd, and prevail'd on immediately to Embark

The Siege
rais'd.

WILLIAM the Third.

69

A. C.
1689.

Embark for *England*, to carry an Address of Thanks, from the Garrison and Inhabitants to their Majesties. Mr. *Walker* being arriv'd at Court, receiv'd that Royal Welcome and Bountiful Reward which his great Services had merited.

Nor did *Inniskillin*, another Town in the North of *Ireland*, contribute less than *London-Derry* to the asserting the *Protestant* Cause; for upon notice that the latter had deny'd Entrance to the Lord *Antrim's* Regiment, they resolv'd not to admit any *Irish* Garrison, and having rais'd a Regiment of Twelve Companies gave the Command of it to *Gustavus Hamilton Esq;* a Person of Conduct and Resolution, whom they likewise chose their Governor. The Towns-men being thus in some posture of Defence proclaim'd King *William* and Queen *Mary* on the 11th of *March*; but the Lord *Gilmoy* declaring for King *James*, some time after his Majesty's arrival at *Dublin*, summon'd the Governor of *Inniskillin* to surrender that place to him, with a promise, as from King *James*, to grant them better Terms than they might ever expect from him afterwards. A Council being call'd upon this Summons it was Unanimously agreed to stand firm to their former Resolutions of defending the *Protestant Religion*, and maintaining King *William's* Title: Whereupon the Lord *Gilmoy* landed all his Forces towards *Crom*, a Castle 16 Miles distant from *Inniskillin*, and possess'd by the *Protestants*, which was Besieg'd some time by part of his Troops; but the *Inniskilliners* having thrown a Relief of 200 Men into the Castle, forc'd him to raise the Siege, and to retreat to *Belturbat*. On the 24th of *April* a Detachment of the Garrison of *Inniskillin*, headed by Lieutenant Collonel *Lloyd*, made an Excursion into the Enemies Country, took and demolish'd the Castle at *Anghor*, and return'd home with a considerable Booty. Several other Skirmishes and Rencounters pass'd between the two Parties, wherein the *Inniskilliners* signaliz'd their Valour, and always came off with Advantage; but none of those Actions was so remarkable as that which happen'd, as it were by a particular Appointment of Providence,

A. C. on the same Day *London-Derry* was reliev'd, where-
 1689. in 2000 *Inniskilliners* fought and routed 6000 *Irish*,
 at a place call'd *Newton Butler*, and took their Com-
 mander *Mackarty*, with the loss only of 20 Men
 kill'd, and 50 wounded.

Pursuant to King *James's* Proclamation the *Irish*
 Parliament met at *Dublin* on the 7th of *May*, and
 the same Day his Majesty made a Speech wherein
 he told them; "That the Exemplary Loyalty which
 K. James's "that Nation express'd to him, at a time when o-
 Speech to "thers of his Subjects so undutifully misbehaved
 the Irish "themselves to him, or so basely betray'd him, and
 Parlia- "their seconding his Deputy as they did in this bold
 ment. "and resolute asserting his Right, in preserving
 May 7. "that Kingdom for him, and putting it in a posture
 "of Defence, made him resolute to come to them,
 "and to venture his Life with them in defence of
 "their Liberties and his own Right; That to his
 "great Satisfaction he had not only found them
 "ready to serve him, but that their Courage had
 "equall'd their Zeal. That he had always been
 "for Liberty of Conscience, and against invading
 "any Man's Right or Liberty; having still in mind
 "that saying of Holy Writ; *Do as you would be done*
 "to, for this is the Law and the Prophets. That it
 "was this *Liberty of Conscience* he gave, which his
 "Enemies, both at home and abroad, dreaded to
 "have Establish'd by Law in all his Dominions;
 "and made them set themselves up against him,
 "though for different Reasons; seeing that if he had
 "once settled it, his People (in the Opinion of the
 "one) would have been too happy; and (in the
 "Opinion of the other) too great. That this Ar-
 "gument was made use of to perswade their own
 "People to join with them, and so many of his Sub-
 "jects to use him as they had done: But nothing
 "should ever perswade him to change his Mind as
 "to that, and wheresoever he was Master, he de-
 "sign'd, God willing, to Establish it by Law, and
 "have no other Test or Distinction but that of Loy-
 "alty, expecting their Concurrence in so Christian
 "a Work, and in making Laws against Prophaness,
 "and against all sorts of Debauchery. That
 "he

" should most readily consent to the making such
 " good wholesom Laws as might be for the Good
 " of the Nation, the Improvement of Trade, and
 " relieving such as had been injur'd by the late Act
 " of Settlement, as far forth as might be consistent
 " with Reason, Justice, and the publick Good of
 " his People. That as he should do his part to
 " make them Happy and Rich, he made no doubt
 " of their Assistance, by enabling him to oppose
 " the unjust Designs of his Enemies, and to make
 " that Nation flourish. That to encourage them
 " the more to it, they knew with how great Gene-
 " rosity and Kindness the most Christian King gave
 " sure Retreat to the Queen, his Son, and himself,
 " when they were forc'd out of *England*, and came
 " to seek for Protection and Safety in his King-
 " doms; how he embrac'd his Interest, and gave
 " him such Supplies of all sorts, as enabled him to
 " come to them, which without his obliging Assi-
 " stance he could not have done; and that this he
 " did at a time when he had so many considera-
 " ble Enemies to deal with, and still continued so
 " to do. His Majesty concluded as he had begun,
 " and assur'd them he was as sensible as they could
 " desire of the signal Loyalty they had express'd to
 " him; and that he should make it his chief Study,
 " as it had always been, to make them and all his
 " Subjects Happy.

This Speech being ended, and the King with-
 drawn, Sir *Richard Neagle*, Attorney General, who
 was chosen Speaker of the Commons, extoll'd to
 that House their great Obligations to the King of
France, and the Duke of *Tyrconnel* for that glorious
 Meeting, and how meet it was for both Houses to
 return his Majesty Thanks for his Gracious Speech,
 and to desire Count *d' Avaux* to do the same to his
 most Christian Majesty, on their behalf, for his Ge-
 nerous Assisting King *James*. These Addresses were
 drawn up and presented accordingly, and then a
 Bill was brought in, containing a Recognition of
 the King's Title, and an Abhorrence of the Prince
 of *Orange's* Usurpation, and Defection of the *Eng-
 lish*. The next Day his Majesty publish'd the fol-

A: C. *lowing Declaration Address'd to all his loving Sub-*
 1689. *jects in the Kingdom of England.*



JAMES Rex,

*K. James',
 Declaration
 on to his
 English
 Subjects.*

“ Although the many Calumnies and dismal Sto-
 “ ries, by which our Enemies have endea-
 “ voured to render us and our Government odious
 “ to the World, do now appear to have been ad-
 “ vanced by them, not only without any Ground,
 “ but against their own certain Knowledge, as is
 “ evident, by their not daring to attempt to prove
 “ these Charges to the World, which we cannot but
 “ hope hath opened the Eyes of our good Subjects
 “ to see how they have been imposed upon by de-
 “ signing Men, who to promote their own ambi-
 “ tious Ends care not what Slaughter they reduce our
 “ Kingdoms to; yet we cannot but rejoyce that we
 “ have had an opportunity to demonstrate the Fals-
 “ ness and Malice of their Pretences, since this our
 “ arrival in this our Kingdom of *Ireland*, by making
 “ it our chief Concern to satisfy the Minds of our
 “ Protestant Subjects, the defence of their Religi-
 “ on, Privileges and Properties is equally our Care
 “ with the Recovery of our Rights. To this end
 “ we have preferred such of them of whose Loyal-
 “ ty and Affection we are satisfied, to places both of
 “ the highest Honour and Trust about our Person,
 “ as well as in our Army. We have by granting
 “ our Royal Protection to such whose Minds were
 “ shaken by the Arts of our Rebellious Subjects,
 “ dispell'd their Apprehensions, and effectually se-
 “ cur'd them against the Attempts even of their
 “ private Enemies. Our Ear hath always been o-
 “ pen to their just Complaints, and so far hath our
 “ Royal Mercy been extended to those who were in
 “ Arms against us, that we have actually pardon'd
 “ several Hundreds of them, and most Notorious
 “ Criminals are kept in an easie Confinement, (as
 “ they themselves acknowledge) We have taken
 “ care that our Subjects of the Church of *England*
 “ be not disturbed in the Exercise of their Religi-
 “ on. and all Protestant Dissenters enjoy Liberty of
 “ their Consciences without any Molestation, and
 “ out

“ out of our Royal Care for the Prosperity of our
 “ People, We have recommended to our Parlia-
 “ ment, as the first thing necessary to be dispatch’d,
 “ to settle such a Security and Liberty both in Spiri-
 “ tual and Temporal Matters, as may put an end
 “ to these Divisions which have been the Source of
 “ all our Miseries; being resolv’d, as much as in us
 “ lies, to entail Liberty and Happiness upon our
 “ People, so far as to put it out of the power of
 “ our Successors to invade the one, or infringe the
 “ other; and this we take God to witness was always
 “ our design, of which we see our good Subjects
 “ here, are more and more convinc’d by the great
 “ numbers of those who having been seduced or
 “ frightned by the restless Importunities of our E-
 “ nemies are return’d to their Country and Habitati-
 “ ons, and who assure us daily more would follow
 “ if the Ports were open; but the *Usurpers* know
 “ too well the Sincerity of our Intentions to permit
 “ the Repassage of our said Subjects, fearing no-
 “ thing more than that their Experience should un-
 “ deceive the rest, who are restrain’d more through
 “ Ignorance than any ill Intention, and therefore
 “ deny them that Liberty, which we afford to all,
 “ whose Designs we are satisfied tend not to the di-
 “ sturbance of the Peace. By this our Gracious and
 “ Royal Care of our *Protestant* Subjects, where the
 “ greatest part of our Nation is *Catholick*, and have, as
 “ well as We, received the highest Provocation from
 “ their Fellow Subjects of contrary Perswasions, so
 “ that nothing but our Inclination to Justice, and
 “ desire to see our People flourish could move us to
 “ such a Proceeding; We hope our Subjects in *Eng-
 “ land* will make a Judgment of what they may
 “ expect from us, and we do hereby promise and
 “ declare, that nothing shall ever alter our Resolu-
 “ tions to pursue such, and no other Methods, as
 “ by our said Subjects in Parliament shall be found
 “ proper for our Common Security, Peace and
 “ Happiness; and that none may be debarr’d of
 “ assisting us in recovering our Rights, and redeem-
 “ ing of our People from their present Slavery, out
 “ of any apprehension from past Miscarriages, we do
 “ hereby

A. C.
1689.

" hereby assure all our Subjects, of what Quality
 " soever, let their Crimes against us be, never so
 " great, that if in Twenty four Days after our Ap-
 " pearance in Person in our Kingdom of *England*
 " they return to their Obedience, by deserting our
 " Enemies and joining with us, we will grant
 " them our full Pardon, and all past Miscarriages
 " shall be forgot; so little do we delight in the
 " Blood or Ruin of our People. But if after this
 " our Gracious Condescension they shall yet con-
 " tinue to assist our Enemies and Rebels, we do,
 " before God, charge all the Blood which shall be
 " afterwards shed, upon them and their Adherents,
 " and we doubt not, by the Blessing of God upon our
 " Arms, to force the most Obstinate to their Duty,
 " though as we have made appear in reducing our
 " Rebellious Subjects in this Kingdom, we desire
 " to use no other than *Lenity and Mercy*.

On the 12th of May a Bill was brought into the House of Commons by Chief Justice *Nugent*, for *Repealing the Act of Settlement*, which, without any opposition, was read three times and sent to the Lords. In the Upper House the Bishop of *Meath* very learnedly argued against the Bill, alledging, amongst other Objections, That no Penalty was provided on such as enter'd Estates without Injunctions; nor Considerations for Improvements; nor saving for Remainders; nor time given to Tenants and Possessors to remove their Stock and Corn; nor Provisions for *Protestant* Widdows, and that it allow'd only Reprizals for Original Purchase Money, which was hard to make out, and was an injury to the second or third Purchaser. But notwithstanding the Validity of these Reasons, back'd by an Address to King *James* from Judge *Keating*, in behalf of the Purchasers under the Act of Settlement; and notwithstanding his Majesty's Answer to *Keating*, That he would not do Evil that Good might come on't, Yet Chancellor *Filton's* Arguments prevail'd, and the Bill receiv'd the Royal Assent, and pass'd into an Act: Nor indeed could it be expected otherwise, the Majority of both Houses consisting

The Act of
Settlement
Repeal'd.

consisting of *Roman Catholics*, on whom King James had his Sole Dependance, and who were the Sons and Descendants of those Persons that had forfeited their Estates for their bloody Rebellion in 1641.

A. C.
1689.

To give still a more fatal Blow, there was an Act of Attainder past in Parliament, in order to which every Member of the House of Commons return'd the Names of all such *Protestant* Gentlemen as liv'd near them, or in the County for Borough for which they serv'd. When this Bill was presented to the King for his Assent, the Speaker of the House of Commons told him; *That many were attainted in that Act upon such Evidence as satisfied the House, and the rest upon Common Fame.* In this black Act there were no fewer attainted than 2 Archbishops, 1 Duke, 17 Earls, 7 Countesses, 28 Viscounts, 2 Viscountesses, 7 Bishops, 18 Barons, 33 Baronets, 51 Knights, 83 Clergymen, 2182 Esquires and Gentlemen: And all of them, unheard, declar'd *Traitors*, and adjudg'd to suffer the Pains of Death and Forfeiture. The famous Proscription at Rome during the last Triumvirate, came not up, in some respects, to the Horrors of this; for there were Condemn'd in this little Kingdom more than double the Number that were Proscrib'd through the vast extent of the *Roman* Empire. And to make this of *Ireland* yet the more terrible and unavoidable, the Act it self was conceal'd, and no *Protestant* allow'd a Copy of it till four Months after it was past; whereas in that of Rome, the Names of the Persons proscrib'd were affix'd upon all the publick Places of the City the very Day the Proscription was Decreed, and thereby opportunity was given to many to preserve themselves by a speedy Flight. This Anti-Parliament (if I may so call it) after they had made some other Acts, and amongst the rest one for *Liberty of Conscience*, was Prorogued on the 20th of July, to the 12th of January ensuing; and so ended this Session, whose Proceedings occasion'd no less Disturbance in the Kingdom of *Ireland* than the War it self.

Act of Attainder in Ireland.

A. C.
1689.Wel-
wood's
Memoirs,
pag. 235.* June 18.
1690.

It was not thought enough that *Tyrconnel* had stop'd the Maintainance of the University of *Dublin*, but upon King *James's* arrival, the Vice-President, Fellows and Scholars were all farther proceeded against and turn'd out; their Furniture, Library and Communion-Plate seiz'd, and every thing that belong'd to the College, and to the private Fellows and Scholars taken away. All this was done notwithstanding that when they waited upon King *James* at his first coming to *Dublin*, he was pleas'd to promise them; *That he would preserve them in their Liberties and Properties, and rather augment than diminish their Privileges and Immunities, that had been granted them by his Predecessors.* In the House they put a Garrison, and turn'd the Chappel into a Magazine, and the Chambers into Prisons for Protestants. One More a Popish Priest was made Provost, and one Mackarty, also a Priest, Library-keeper, and the whole design'd for them and their Fraternity. One Archbishoprick, several Bishopricks, and a great many other Dignities and Livings of the Church were design'dly kept Vacant, and the Revenues first paid into the Exchequer, and afterwards dispos'd of to Titular Bishops and Priests; while in the mean time the Cures lay neglected, so that it appear'd plainly that the design was to destroy the Succession of the Protestant Clergy-men. At length things came to that height, that most of the Churches in and about *Dublin* were seiz'd upon by the Government, and Lutterell, Governor of that City issued * out his Order, Commanding all Protestants, who were not House-keepers, to depart out of the said City; and all such as were House-keepers to deliver up their Arms, both Offensive and Defensive; and likewise forbidding above Five Protestants meeting any where upon pain of Death, or such other Punishment as a Court Martial should think fit: The Governor being asked, whether this was design'd to hinder meeting in Churches? He answer'd, this was design'd to prevent their Assembling there, as well as in other Places; and accordingly all the Protestant Churches were shut up throughout the whole Kingdom.

Whilst

Whilst King *James* by those despotick Methods that were suggested to him by his ill Advisers, (chiefly by the *French* Ambassador, who sat Paramount in his Council) lost daily his Interest amongst those who had remain'd true to him, upon a fond supposal that the sense of his past Misfortunes would have enclin'd him to alter his Conduct; King *William* by Policy and Forbearance cemented his dis-jointed Government. Nor were his Majesty's Thoughts so taken up with the Establishment of his Throne, but that at the same time he consulted the general Good of *Christendom*, and was attentive to the Necessities of his Allies, who had favour'd his Expedition into *England*, not for the Security of the *Protestant* Religion, the chiefest of them being *Roman Catholicks*, but principally to check the growing Power of *France*. The Emperor's Envoy, *Don Pedro de Ronquillo* the *Spanish* Ambassador, and the *Dutch* Ministers represented to his Majesty how *France* had declar'd their Masters her Enemies for being his Friends, and earnestly prest his Majesty to proclaim War against that Crown. Over and above the Reasons of Gratitude, King *William* was prompted to comply with the Desires of his Confederates by that noble Ardour he ever had to suppress the Exorbitant Power of the *French* Monarch, but he knew the Humour and Temper of an *English* Parliament so well, as not to engage in an expensive War without their Consent; and therefore he managed the House of Commons so dextrously, that on the 25th of *April* they presented him with an Address, wherein They most humbly laid before his Majesty their earnest desire, that his Majesty would be pleased to take into his most tender Consideration, the destructive Methods taken of late Tears by the *French* King, against the Trade, Quiet and Interest of this Kingdom, and particularly the present Invasion of *Ireland*, and supporting his Majesty's Rebellious Subjects there. Not doubting in the least, but that through his Majesty's Wisdom, the Alliances already made, with such as might hereafter be concluded on this occasion by his Majesty, might be effectual to reduce the *French* King to such a Condition, that it might not

A. C.
1689.

Address of
the Com-
mons ad-
vising K.
William
declares
the War
gainst
April 25.

A. C. *be in his Power hereafter to violate the Peace of Christendom, nor prejudice the Trade and Prosperity of this Kingdom. And to this end they most humbly besought his Majesty to rest assured upon this their solemn and hearty Promise and Encouragement, That when his Majesty should think fit to enter into a War against the French King, they would give his Majesty such Assistance in a Parliamentary way, as might enable him to support and go through with the same.*

His Majesty's Answer.

To this Address his Majesty Answer'd, "That He received it as a Mark of the Confidence they had in Him, which He took very kindly, and should endeavour by all His Actions to confirm them in it. That his own Ambition should never be an Argument to encline Him to engage in a War that might expose the Nation either to Danger or Expence. But in this present Case he look'd upon the War so much already declared in effect by France against England, that it was not so properly an Act of Choice, as an Inevitable Necessity in their own Defence. That He should only tell them, That as He had ventured His Life, and all that was dear to Him to rescue this Nation from what it suffered, He was ready still to do the same, in order to the preserving it from all its Enemies; and as He did not doubt of such an Assistance from them as should be suitable to their Advice to Him, to declare War against a Powerful Enemy, so they might rely upon Him, that no part of that which they should give for the carrying it on with Success, should be diverted by Him to any other use.

It became a Prince who ow'd his Greatness chiefly to his being the Support of the Protestant Interest, to cast an Eye of Compassion upon those who had abandon'd their Possessions and various Callings in France upon the score of Religion; wherefore his Majesty issued out a Proclamation, whereby He declar'd, That finding in his Subjects a true and just encourag'd sense of their Deliverance from the Persecution lately threatening them for their Religion, and of the Miseries and Oppressions the French Protestants lay under, such of them as should seek their Refuge in, and Transport themselves

French Protestants
25.

WILLIAM the Third.

79

A. C.

1689.



themselves into this Kingdom of England, should not only have His Royal Protection, but he would so aid and assist them in their several Trades and ways of Livelibood, as that their being in this Realm might be comfortable and easie to them. Some People, altogether void of Charity, repin'd at this Invitation given to Foreigners to settle here; but the Generality highly applauded his Majesty for it, not only out of a Christian Tenderness for their Persecuted Brethren, but also out of their Love for the Welfare of *England*; wisely considering, that the kind Entertainment *Queen Elizabeth* gave to the *Walloons*, whom the Inquisition drove out of the *Low-Countries*, had vastly improv'd the *Woollen* and *Silken* Manufactures of this Nation; and that the *Dutch* daily increas'd in Riches and Strength, by the Favour they shew'd to the *French* Refugees, amongst whom were many wealthy Merchants, and the rest of whom consisted either of Laborious and Industrious Artificers, or Brave and Experienc'd Officers and Soldiers, who would chearfully venture their Lives in the Defence of the *Protestant Religion*, and of those States that afforded them Protection. At the same time that his Majesty encourag'd the *Protestants* of *France*, He issued out another Proclamation, Prohibiting the Importation of all sorts of Manufactures and Commodities whatsoever of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of that Kingdom, and which was a Fore-runner of the War.

Not many Days after, his Majesty to shew the particular regard He had to the Establish'd Laws, Constituted those Persons to be the Guardians of the same, which in the most difficult times had boldly stood up in their Defence, and whose Learning and Integrity justified his Majesty's Choice. Sir *John Holt* was made Lord Chief Justice, and Sir *William Dolbin*, Sir *William Gregory*, and *Giles Eyres Esq;* Justices of the *King's Bench*; Sir *Henry Pollexfen* Lord Chief Justice, and Sir *John Powell*, *Thomas Rokeby* and *Peyton Ventris Esquires*, Justices of the *Common Pleas*; Sir *Robert Atkins*, Lord Chief Baron, and Sir *Edward Nevil*, *Nicholas Lechmere* and *John Turton Esquires*, Barons of the *Exchequer*; and *John Trenchard*

Judges
Constituted
May 4.

A. C. *Trenchard* Esq; Chief Justice of *Chester*; Sir *George Treby* Attorney, and *John Sommers* Esq; Solicitor General to his Majesty. Whilst the Places of Judicature were thus filling up, to the general Satisfaction of the Nation, Three *Roman Catholics* of Distinction were committed Prisoners to the Tower, to wit, the Earl of *Montgomery*, Son to the Marquis of *Powis*, the Earl of *Castlemain*, and the Lord *Clifford*; and because the Earl of *Arran's* Petition, for his Enlargement, was found defective, he was confined a Month longer.

War declar'd against France, May 7.

The King being assured of the Assistance of the Commons, acquainted the Lords with his Intention speedily to declare War against *France*; whereupon their Lordships unanimously resolv'd to assist and serve his Majesty therein to their Power. The same Day his Majesty's Declaration of War against *France* was solemnly Proclaim'd, being masterly drawn up by that Eminent Civilian Mr. (now Lord) *Sommers*, and which contain'd in Substance, "That it
 "having pleas'd Almighty God to make his Majesty
 "the happy Instrument of rescuing these Nations
 "from great and eminent Dangers, and to place
 "Him upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, He
 "thought himself oblig'd to promote the Welfare
 "of His People, which could never be effectually
 "secur'd, but by preventing the Miseries that
 "threaten'd them from Abroad; That when He
 "consider'd the many unjust Methods the *French*
 "King had of late Years taken to gratifie his Ambition, that he had not only invaded the Territories of the Emperor, and the Empire, now in
 "Amity with his Majesty, laying wast whole Countries, and destroying the Inhabitants by his Armies, but declar'd War against his Majesty's Allies without any Provocation, in manifest violation of the Treaties confirm'd by the Guaranty
 "of the Crown of *England*, He could do no less
 "than join with His Allies in opposing the Designs
 "of the *French* King, as the Disturber of the Peace,
 "and the common Enemy of the Christian World.
 "That besides the Obligations his Majesty lay under by Treaties with his Allies, which were a
 "sufficient

“ sufficient Justification of Him for taking up Arms
 “ at this time, since they had call’d upon Him so to
 “ do, the many Injuries done to Him and His Sub-
 “ jects, without any Reparation, by the *French King*,
 “ were such, that (however of late Years they were
 “ not took notice of, for Reasons well known to
 “ the World, nevertheless) He would not pass
 “ them over without a publick and just Resentment
 “ of such Outrages. That it was not long since
 “ the *French* took Licenses from the Governor of
 “ *Newfoundland* to Fish in the Seas upon that Coast,
 “ and paid a Tribute for such Licenses, as an Ac-
 “ knowledgment of the sole Right of the Crown of
 “ *England* to that *Island*; yet of late the Encroach-
 “ ments of the *French* upon that *Island*, and his
 “ Majesties Subjects Trade and Fishery, had been
 “ more like the Invasions of an Enemy, than be-
 “ coming Friends, who enjoy’d the Advantages of
 “ that Trade only by Permission. But that the
 “ *French King* should Invade his Majesty’s *Charibbee*
 “ *Islands*, and possess himself of the Province of
 “ *New York*, and of *Hudson’s Bay* in a Hostile man-
 “ ner, detaining some of his Majesties Subjects
 “ under the hardship of Imprisonment, and causing
 “ others to be Inhumanely kill’d, were Actions not
 “ becoming even an Enemy; and yet that he was
 “ so far from declaring himself so, that at that very
 “ time he was Negotiating here in *England*, by his
 “ Ministers, a Treaty of Neutrality and good Corre-
 “ spondence in *America*. That the *French King’s*
 “ Countenancing the Seizure of *English Ships* by
 “ *French Privateers*, forbidding the Importation of
 “ great part of the Product and Manufacture of
 “ this Kingdom, and imposing Exorbitant Customs
 “ upon the rest, notwithstanding the vast Advanta-
 “ ges he and the *French Nation* reap’d by their Com-
 “ merce with *England*, were sufficient Evidences of
 “ his Designs to destroy the Trade, and consequent-
 “ ly to ruin the Navigation, upon which the Wealth
 “ and Safety of this Nation very much depends.
 “ That the Right of the Flag, inherent in the Crown
 “ of *England*, had been disputed by the *French King’s*
 “ Orders, in Violation of his Majesty’s Sovereignty

A. C.
1689.

“of the narrow Seas, which in all Ages had been
 “asserted by his Majesties Predecessors, and He
 “was resolv’d to maintain for the Honour of His
 “Crown and the *English* Nation. But that which
 “most nearly touch’d his Majesty, was the *French*
 “King’s Unchristian Prosecution of many of his
 “Majesties *English* Protestant Subjects, for Matters
 “of Religion, contrary to the Law of Nations, and
 “express Treaties, forcing them to abjure their Re-
 “ligion by strange and unusual Cruelties; and Im-
 “prisoning some of the Masters and Seamen of
 “*English* Merchant Ships, and condemning others
 “to the Gallies, upon pretence of having on board
 “either some of his own miserable Protestant Sub-
 “jects, or their Effects. And lastly, that as he
 “had for some Years last past endeavour’d by Insinu-
 “ations and Promises of Assistance, to overthrow the
 “Government of *England*, so now by open and
 “violent Methods, and the actual Invasion of *Ire-*
 “*land*, in support of his Majesty’s Subjects in Re-
 “bellion, he was promoting the utter Extirpation
 “of his Majesties Good and Loyal Subjects in that
 “Kingdom. That being therefore thus necessitated
 “to take up Arms, his Majesty thought fit to declare
 “War against the *French* King.

Sea Fight
 at Bantry-
 Bay, May
 2.

Some Days before this Proclamation, the War was
 more effectually declar’d by an Engagement be-
 tween the *English* and *French* Fleets, in *Bantry-Bay*.
 Admiral *Herbert* being inform’d that a considerable
 Supply, which the King of *France* sent to King *James*,
 was Shipping off at *Brest*, intended to have gone di-
 rectly towards that Harbour, but the Wind coming
Easterly, which might bring the *French* Fleet out, he
 stood on the 24th of *April* over to *Kingsale*, which he
 judg’d the likeliest way to meet them. The 30th
 the *English* Admiral heard the Enemy were gone in-
 to *Baltimore*, being 44 Sail, Commanded by Mon-
 sieur *Chateau-Renaud*; whereupon he bore away to-
 wards that place, but found there no sign of them.
 In the Evening his Scouts got sight of them again to
 the Westward of *Cape-Clare*, and saw them making
Bantry-Bay. The *English* Fleet lay off the Bay all
 Night, and the next Morning by break of Day stood

in, and found the *French* at Anchor. Upon their approach the Enemy got presently under Sail, and bore down upon them in a Line of 28 Men of War and 5 Fireships. When the *French* came within Musket-shot of the *Defiance*, the foremost of the *English* Ships, Monsieur de *Chateau-Renaut* put out the Signal of Battle, which was begun by Firing great and small Shot at the *English* Fleet, before they could form their Line. The *English* made several boards to gain the Wind, or at least to engage the Enemy cloſer, but finding that way of working very diſadvantageous, Admiral *Herbert* ſtood off to Sea, as well as to have got his Ships into a Line, as to have gain'd the Wind of the *French*, but found them ſo cautious in bearing down, that he could never get an opportunity to do it, which oblig'd him after ſeveral hours battering upon a ſtretch to bear off, and return towards *Scilly*, with the loſs of 100 Men Kill'd; and about 300 Wounded. The *English* Officers, and Seamen behav'd themſelves with ſuch extraordinary Bravery and Chearfulneſs, as deterr'd the *French* from improving the Advantage of the Place, the Wind, their Fireships, and their being much Superiour in Force; for they had 18 Ships, the leaſt whereof was as big as the *Elizabeth*, in which was the *English* Admiral, whereas the latter had with him but 8 Third-Rates, 11 Fourth-Rates, 1 Firſt-Rate, and 2 Tenders. A Fortnight after his Maſteſty went to *Portſmouth*, both to haſten the reſitting of the Fleet, and to diſtribute Rewards to the Officers and Soldiers who had diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in the late Engagement. Admiral *Herbert* was declar'd, and ſoon after made Earl of *Torington*; Captain *John Aſhby*, Comander of the *Defiance*, and Captain *Cloudesly Shovel* of the *Edgar*, receiv'd the honour of Knighthood; and each Sea-man a Gratuity of 10 s. which amounted to the Sum of 26000 l. Beſides this Donative to the Living, his Maſteſty's Bounty extended to the Relicks of thoſe who had loſt their Lives in His and their Countries Service. Some report, that when the King receiv'd the News, of this Sea-Fight, He ſaid, That 'twas
 G g 2 neceſſary

A. C.
1689.* The King
goes to
Portſmouth,
May 15.
Admiral
Herbert
made Earl
of *Torington*,
June 1.

A. C. necessary in the beginning of a War, but that it had
1689. been rash in the course of it.

Being return'd from *Portsmouth*, his Majesty went with his Queen to view the Earl of *Nottingham's* House at *Kensington*, which he design'd to purchase, and there to make his Residence during the sitting of Parliament, upon account of its Situation in a healthful Air, and in the Neighbourhood of London; their Majesties having liked the House, and consider'd what Additions it might receive to be made a Royal Palace, a Bargain was soon after struck up with the Lord *Nottingham* for 20000 *l.* which were paid him out of the Treasury.

To defray the extraordinary Expences of the War, which the King had enter'd into by Advice of his Parliament, the Commons pass an additional Act to the late Act for raising Money by a Poll, which being sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence, their Lordships added * a Clause to it, for Rating and Taxing the Peers by Commoners of their own Naming, appointing a Collector to receive the Rates and Taxes of the Peers, and freeing their Persons from Imprisonment. To this Clause the Commons disagreed, 1st. Because the Bill in Question tax'd Commons only; and 2^{dly}. Because the Poll-bill already pass had sufficiently provided for Taxing all the Nobility, to which the Lords had consented. On the other Hand the Peers insisted on their Clause, alledging, "That it is the common course of Parliaments to pass Explanatory Acts, if any thing has been omitted or ill express'd in any other Act pass'd in the same Session, which was the present Case. 2. That the House of Commons had in this Bill taken care of the Serjeants Inns, and the Inns of Court and Chancery, that they should be Rated by their own Members, and that since there is no Comparison to be made between them and the Peers of *England*, therefore the Peers ought to be Rated by none but those who are of their own House. 3. That the House of Peers out of their extraordinary Zeal for the Reducing of *Ireland*, the Poll-Bill coming up so late to them from the House of Commons, that they had not

" so

*Additional
Poll-Bill,*

* May 9.

"so much time to deliberate upon every part of it
 "as had been necessary, if so pressing an occasion
 "should have allow'd it, did make this Omission,
 "which for that reason only ought not to turn to
 "their Prejudice; it being their undoubted Right,
 "which had been preserv'd in all former Poll-Bills,
 "and particularly in the last, which pass'd in the 29th
 "Year of King *Charles II.* the Proviso in that Bill
 "being conceiv'd in the same Form with the Clause
 "now offer'd by their Lordships. To these Rea-
 "sons the Commons Answer'd, "That the admitting
 "their Lordships Amendment would in a manner
 "Repeal the Bill for the Tax, and therefore they
 "insisted in their disagreement to it. But the Peers
 "being positive in Adhering to their Clause, the
 "Commons let drop the Additional Act, and instead
 "of that made and pass'd a Bill for a Grant to their
 "Majesties of an Aid of Twelve Pence in the Pound
 "for one Year, for the necessary defence of their
 "Realms, to which the Lords having given their
 "Concurrence, it was * presented to the King by the ^{July 22.}
 "House of Commons, upon which occasion their ^{A Bill to}
 "Speaker Address'd himself to his Majesty in the fol- ^{grants their}
 "lowing manner. ^{Majesties.}

"The Commons in this present Parliament Af- ^{One Shil-}
 "sembled do with all Duty and Humility acknow- ^{ling in the}
 "lege your Majesty's great care for the Protection of ^{Pound.}
 "the People, in that your Majesty hath made it one of
 "the first Acts of your Reign to declare War a-
 "gainst the *French King*, and to seek Reparation
 "for the Losses and Injuries your Subjects have
 "sustained from that Nation.

"If we consider the Ballance of Trade between
 "the two Kingdoms, we shall find the *French King*
 "of late Years continually loading the *English Ma-*
 "nufactures with new Duties and Impositions,
 "thereby prohibiting in effect all Commerce in his
 "Dominions, but for ready Money.

"If we consider our Laws and Liberties, he hath
 "always assisted and encouraged those that have de-
 "sign'd their Subversion. If we consider our
 "Religion, the Miseries he hath inflicted upon his
 "own Subjects of the same Profession, do suffi-

A. C. 1689. "ciently demonstrate how great an Enemy he is to
 "Ours; and who ever look upon the present State of
 "Europe and see the Injuries made upon Your Ma-
 "jesty's Allies, the horrible Devastations of their
 "Countries, and the open supporting Your Ma-
 "jesty's Rebellious Subjects, must needs confess
 "that the War which Your Majesty hath declared
 "against *France*, is at this time not only Just, but
 "Necessary.

"To this War as Your Dutiful and Loyal Com-
 "mons did humbly offer their Advice and Assi-
 "stance before Your Majesty entered into it, so
 "they are now come to present Your Majesty with
 "a Supply towards the carrying it on, humbly de-
 "siring Your Majesty to rest assured, that they shall
 "never be wanting to expose both their Lives and
 "Estates in Defence of Your Majesty against all
 "Your Enemies.

*Act of In-
demnity.*

The Discontented Party (which chiefly consisted
 of those whose Compliance with the Arbitrariness
 of former Reigns made them liable to the Censure of
 the present Government) justly apprehending, that
 as soon as the Supplies should have been provided
 for, the Act of *Indemnity*, though recommended
 by the King, would be laid aside, obstructed the
 passing of the Money Bills, till they had Assurances
 given them by the contrary Party, that the said Act
 would speedily be brought into Form, to their Satis-
 faction. The first step the Commons made in this
 Bill seem'd to destroy the hopes of Impunity which
 a great many had conceiv'd from it; for being
 resolv'd into a Committee of the whole House, it
 was * resolv'd, "That for the Safety; Settlement
 "and Welfare of the Nation for the future, and
 "Vindication of Publick Justice. some Persons
 "might justly be excepted out of it, 1. For the
 "Asserting, Advising and Promoting of the Dispen-
 "cing Power, and Suspence of Laws, and Execu-
 "ting of Laws without Consent of Parliament, and
 "the Acting in pursuance of that Dispensing Power.
 "2. For the Commitment of the Seven Bishops;
 "and Prosecuting of them. 3. For Advising, Pro-
 "moting and Executing the late Commission for
 "Ecclesiastical

" Persons
to be ex-
cepted from
it.
May 23.

“ Ecclesiastical Causes. 4. For advising the Levying Money, and Collecting it for the use of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, for other time, and in other manner than granted by Parliament. 5. For the advising the raising and keeping a Standing Army in time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament, and Quartering of Soldiers. 6. For advising, procuring, contriving, altering and subverting Corporations, and procuring new Charters, and violating the Rights and Freedom of Elections to Parliament in Counties, Cities, Corporations, Burroughs and Ports, and questioning the Proceedings of Parliament out of Parliament, by Declarations, Informations or otherwise. 7. For undue Constructions of Law, and undue and illegal Prosecutions and Proceedings in Capital Cases. 8. For undue Return of Jurors, and other illegal Proceedings in Civil Causes. 9. For the requiring excessive Bail, imposing excessive Fines, giving excessive Damages, and using undue means for levying such Fines and Damages, and inflicting cruel and unusual Punishments; and lastly for advising King Charles II. and King James II. that Parliaments need not be call’d according to the Statutes. By these Heads of Exceptions a great many Members of both Houses were left expos’d.

The same * Day Major *Wildman* Reported from the Committee appointed in relation to the Prisoners in the Tower, “ That having inspected and examined the Accounts of Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Graham*, who had been committed some time before, they found that the said *Burton* and *Graham*, from the Year 1679, to the Year 1688, had receiv’d great † Sums out of the Exchequer, which they alledged to have paid to Witnesses, Jurors, Solicitors, Council, and to themselves and other Persons in their Prosecutions of Indictments, Informations and Tryals of Persons in Capital, and other pretended Criminal Cases, and in *Quo Warrantos* against Corporations; and other Proceedings in the Name and on behalf of the late King. That for Instance in Prosecuting (for pretended

Report about Mr. Burton and Mr. Graham, May 23.

† Near 48000 l.

A. C.
1689.



"constructive Treasons) the Lord *Russel*, *Algernon Sidney* Esq; Sir *Thomas Armstrong*, the Lords *Brandon* and *Delamere*, *John Hamden* Esq; *Alderman Cornish*, and divers others; and in their Prosecuting upon Information for suppos'd Misdemeanors and Crimes not Capital, Sir *Samuel Barnadiston*, Sir *Patience Ward*, Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, *Slingsby Bethell*, Sir *W. Williams*, Mr. *Samuel Johnson*, *Oates*, and many others, they charg'd their Accounts with exorbitant Expences; That there were several Witnesses concurring with these Accounts to make it manifest, that the said *Graham* and *Burton* were Instrumental in most or all the illegal Prosecutions for the taking away the Lives and Estates of those that had suffer'd the loss of either, within Eight Years last past; And that they had, by their malicious Indictments, Informations and Prosecutions of *Quo Warrantos*, openly endeavour'd the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Government of the Realm, and wasted many Thousand Pounds of the publick Revenue thereof in their undue Prosecutions and Sollicitations.

In this Interval most of the Princes and Potentates of *Europe* acknowledg'd their Majesties Title, and Congratulated their happy Accession to the Imperial Crown of *England* by their publick Ministers; particularly the Emperor by Monsieur *Hofman*; the King of *Spain*, by Don *Pedro de Ronquillo*; the King of *Sweden*, by Monsieur *Liomborg*; the King of *Denmark*, by Monsieur *Pelfs* and Monsieur *Gestorf*; the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, by Monsieur *Schmettau*; the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, by the Baron *de Schutz*; the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, by the Baron *de Goers* (or *Gorts*) and the States General of the United Provinces, by Messieurs *Van Engelenburgh*, *Van Wissen*, *Van Odyck*, *Van Citters*, and *Van Dyckvelt*, who distinguish'd themselves from the rest by a most Magnificent * Entry. In acknowledgment of this Solemn Embassy his Majesty sent the Earl of *Pembroke* to the States, as a Person who, both by his Birth and Capacity, was able to ballance the congregated Merit of many others.

*May 27-
The Earl
of Pem-
broke sent
Embroy to
States of
Holland.

About

About this time the King being inform'd that A. C. 1689.
 some of the Officers of the Army detain'd part of the Soldiers Pay, which had occasion'd Disorders among them, and Abuses and Injuries that had been put upon the Persons where they were Quarter'd, His Majesty granted a Commillion to the Duke of Schomberg, the Earls of Devonshire and Mordant, the Lord De la Mere, Mr. Wharton, and some others, to enquire into the Cause of those Disorders, and Redress the same, of which his Majesty gave publick Notice, by a Proclamation *for preventing of false Musters and Injuries which might be done, either to the Soldiers or Subjects.* *Abuses committed by Soldiers Redressed May 13.*

It was Natural for the Roman Catholics to repine at the present Settlement; and their dissatisfaction was so far excusable, that it was the effect of their Zeal for their Religion, which they apprehended was in danger of a total Extirpation; since they had lost a King whom they always esteem'd to have been rais'd by God Almighty, to reestablish and propagate the Roman Faith in these Nations; But 'twas strange to see a sort of Protestants disgusted with a Revolution that seem'd to have been accomplish'd under the particular Direction of Heaven, for the Preservation of the Reform'd Religion. These Malecontents, not daring publickly to Profess their Affection to the Abdicated Monarch, insinuated themselves into all Companies, privately sowing the Seeds of Sedition in such Tempers as they found prepar'd to receive them. They murmur'd at the present Posture of Affairs, whispering, *that all was illegal and unjustifiable; That the Doctrine of Mariana the Spanish Jesuit, was now practicably translated into English, and that Men needed not any longer be beholding to Rome for Dispensations and Absolutions, since in England every Man had found out the way to become his own Confessor, and could readily Absolve himself from Oaths of Allegiance; That King James would shortly return with a Powerful Army, and Settle things on a Right Foundation; That the Interest of the Church of England was involv'd with that of his Majesty, and that the one could not subsist without the Restoration of the other.* These Seditious Insinuations

A. C.
1689.

Dr. Burnet's Pastoral Letter proving King William and Queen Mary Conquerors
Dated
May 15.

ons being countenanc'd by some Divines who refus'd to take the Oaths, Dr. Burnet Bishop of Salisbury, employ'd his Pen to rectifie their Errors and conquer their Obstinacy, Addressing a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese concerning the Allegiance due to King William and Queen Mary. But it far'd with him as it generally does with such as write in Favour of a prevailing Party; that is, he over-shot the Mark; for whereas he should have been contented to assert their Majesties Title by saying, *That they were actually in Possession of the Throne, by the unanimous Consent of the Representatives of the Nation*, he carried his Reasoning further, and endeavour'd to prove that King William had a just Claim to the Crown by his Sword. He alledg'd, "That there were few of those, who did not think, that the King, when he was Prince of Orange, had a just Cause of War, when he first undertook this Expedition, for even at Common-Law an Heir in Remainder, has just Cause to Sue him that is in Possession, if he makes waste on the Inheritance which is in Reversion; That it is much more reasonable, since the thing is much more Important, That the Heir of a Crown should interpose, when he sees him that is in Possession hurried on blindfold to subject an Independent Kingdom to a Foreign Jurisdiction, and thereby to rob it both of its Glory, and of its Security; That when it is manifest that this must occasion the greatest Ruin and Miseries possible to that Kingdom, and when a pretended Heir was set up in such a manner that the whole Kingdom believ'd him Spurious, in such a Case, it could not be denied, even according to the highest Principles of passive Obedience, that another Sovereign Prince might make War on a King so abusing his Power; That this being the Case in Fact, here was a War begun upon just and lawful Grounds, and being so begun, it was the uncontroverted Opinion of all Lawyers, *That the success of a just War gives a lawful Title to that which is acquired in the Progress of it*, and therefore King James having so far Sunk in the War, that he abandon'd his People,

WILLIAM the Third.

91

A. C.

1689.

“ple, and deserted the Government, all his Right
 “and Title did accrue to King *William*, in the
 “Right of a Conquest over him. But tho’ with
 “Relation to King *James’s* Rights, he was vested
 “with them by the Successes of a War, yet His
 “Majesty was willing, with Relation to the Peers
 “and People of *England*, to receive the Crown by
 “their Determination, rather than to hold it in the
 “Right of his Sword. The same Argument was
 pursued and illustrated about three Years after, in
 a Pamphlet entituled * King *William* and Queen * *Mary*
 Conquerors, at which the Parliament then ^{Suppos’d}
 Sitting were so offended, that they order’d both that, ^{to be writ-}
 and Dr. *Burnet’s* Letter to be publickly Burnt by ^{ten by Mr.} Blount.
 the Common Executioner. Some time before the
 Bishop publish’d this Pastoral Letter, the Malecon-
 tents dispers’d a Libel, call’d *A short History of the*
Convention, or new Christen’d Parliament, against which
 His Majesty † put forth a Proclamation, promising † May 7.
 a Reward of 100 l. to such Persons as should disco-
 ver either the Author, Printer or Publisher of the
 said Treasonable Pamphlet.

To resume the Proceedings in Parliament, the
 Commons having appointed a Committee to make
 an Estimate of Forfeitures, Ground Rents, and Ad-
 ditional Excise, in order to raise further Aids to
 carry on the War, Mr. *Papillion* reported, “That ^{Report a-}
 “as to Forfeitures the Committee had perus’d the ^{bout For-}
 “Lists deliver’d in by the Members of the several ^{feitures}
 “Counties, and, on Examination, did find great ^{and Addi-}
 “Difficulties in the Matter, as, whether some that ^{tional Ex-}
 “were nam’d had acted in their Offices? Whe- ^{cise, May}
 “ther others were not insolvent and unable to Pay; ^{15.}
 “whether others had not qualified themselves, and
 “whether there were not several omitted; but
 “that on Consideration of the whole, it was their O-
 “pinion that the Forfeitures in the several Counties
 “might produce 348000 l. without including the
 “Counties of *Bedford*, *Lincoln*, and *Cardigan*,
 “there being no List brought in of those Coun-
 “ties. That as to the Additional Excise, it was
 “the Opinion of the Committee, that Nine Pence
 “per Barrel might produce 120000 l. per Annum;
 “but that as to the Ground-Rents the Com-
 “mittee

A. C. "mittee, as yet, could not find out Means to come
1689. "to any probable Grounds to make an Estimate,
"but they were endeavouring it, and in a fair way
"towards it.

*Attaind:
Revers'd.*

April 22.

It was necessary, in order to Justifie the present Settlement, to animadvert upon the irregular Proceedings of the preceeding Reigns, more especially those of the corrupt Judges in *Westminster-Hall*. Therefore Bills were brought into the House of Lords to reverse and annull the Attainders of the Lord *Russel*, *Alicia Lisle*, and *Algernoon Sidney*, which being recommended from the King, pass both Houses with great Unanimity. A Committee of Priviledges being appointed in the House of Peers, and having Examined the Case of the Earl of *Devonshire*, their Lordships reported their Opinion, which was, *That the Proceedings against the said Earl in the Court of King's-Bench in Easter-Term, in the Third Year of King James II. upon an Information of an Assault upon Mr. Culpeper, wherein his Lordship's Plea of Priviledge of Parliament was overruled, and he was Fin'd 30000 l. and thereupon committed to the King's-Bench in Execution, was a great Violation of the Priviledges of the Peers of England; And likewise, that those Judges, who sat in the said Court, when the said Judgments were given, and the said Commitment made, should be required to attend at the Bar of this House, to answer for the great Offence, which they committed thereby.* Hereupon the Lords order'd that Sir *Robert VVright*, who upon the withdrawing of King *James*, had been committed Prisoner in *Newgate*, Sir *Riobard Holloway*, Mr. *Bradbury*, Mr. *Peryt*, and Mr. Justice *Powell*, should attend their House on the 6th of *May* following, which they did accordingly. The Deputy of the Clerk of the Crown Office in the *King's-Bench* having publickly Read the Record relating to the Earl of *Devonshire's* Case, and the Judges being ask'd what they had to say for themselves in this Business? Mr. Justice *Powet* said, *That it was his great Misfortune, that he was misguided by some Books, which he look'd on as Authorities, and which he found, by their Lordships Judgments were not so, and he humbly begg'd their Lordships and the Earl of Devonshire's Pardon. That as to the Fine, he thought*

thought it exorbitant, and look'd upon 3000 l. Fine enough; and that his Silence in that Business was his greatest Fault, for which he also begg'd Pardon. Sir Robert Wright alledg'd, That as to the Breach of Privileges they were misguided by Precedents; as to the Fine, (which is usually set according to the Quality and Estate of the Person Fin'd) it came from the Puny Judge 30000 l. and so to him last, according to the course of the Court; and if he was mistaken he begg'd Pardon, for he never had the least Disrespect to the Earl of Devonshire. Then Sir Richard Holloway said, That he, as Second Judge, pronounc'd the Fine, 30000 l. which was set Nemine Contradicente; that if a lesser Fine had been propos'd he should have accepted it; and begg'd my Lord Devonshire's Pardon, and submitted all to their Lordships. After that, the Lords asking them, whether they had no Discourse together before, concerning the said Fine, Sir Robert Wright affirm'd, it was never mention'd but in Court; and Sir Richard Holloway also declar'd, He had no Direction in it, either from King James or Chancellor Jeffreys; whereupon Mr. Justice Powell replied, Sir Richard Holloway might remember there was a Discourse of the Fine five or six Days before at the Lord Chancellor's, where Sir Robert Wright, Sir Richard Holloway, Sir Richard Allibone and himself were. This Sir Richard Holloway pretended he did not remember; and Sir Robert Wright denied, that they were there purposely about the said Fine. These two being withdrawn, Mr. Justice Powel, was ask'd, what Discourse they had at the Lord Chancellor's? To which he answer'd, That the Chancellor first propos'd 20000 l. and afterwards said, it would be better if 30000 Pound, and then the King might abate 10000 l. And that to this he declar'd his dislike to the other Judges, tho' not before the Lord Chancellor. After this Examination, Notice having been given to the King's Council, to the end if they had any thing to offer, Whether a Peer of this Realm might by Law be committed in Execution for a Fine? The said Council did accordingly give their Attendance, but offer'd nothing therein; wherefore, upon full Consideration of the several Cases and Precedents, wherein the Privi-

A. C. Priviledges of the Peers have been concern'd, the
 1689. Lords Spiritual and Temporal did Declare and
 Adjudge, *That the Court of King's-Bench in over-*
 May 15. *ruling the Earl of Devonshire's Plea of Priviledge of*
Parliament, and forcing him to plead over in Chief, ie
being within the usual time of Priviledge, did thereby
commit a manifest Breach of Priviledge; and that the
Fine of 30000 l. impos'd by the Court of King's-Bench
upon the said Earl, was excessive and exorbitant and a-
 gainst Magna Charta, the Common Right of the Sub-
 ject, and the Law of the Land, and that no Peer of
 this Realm, at any time, ought to be committed for Non-
 Payment of a Fine to the King. About a † Month
 after, Mr. Johnson's Trial and Sufferings being re-
 ported to the Commons, the House gave an In-
 struction to the Committee appointed to draw the
 Bill for Reversing the Judgment, to declare the
 Proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Court against the
 said Mr. Johnson as to his Degradation, void; and
 Resolv'd, *That he be recommended to His Majesty for*
Preferment.

Titus
 Oates en-
 deavours
 to prove
 his Veraci-
 ty.

The Famous Titus Oates took this favourable Op-
 portunity to justifie his pretended Veracity in his
 Informations relating to the Popish Plot; and stirr'd so
 much about Westminster and Whitehall, that Mr.
 Justice Dolben having brought into the House of
 Lords three Writs of Error between him and King
 Charles II. and the Duke of York, to which Oates's
 Council declared their Exceptions in Writing to
 the Lord Chief Justice, their Lordships * order'd,
 that Sir Richard Holloway and Sir Francis Withens
 should attend their House, and give their Reasons
 and Grounds for their Judgment against Titus Oates
 in the Court of King's-Bench. Whilst this Business
 was depending, Oates printed a Paper which he

* April
 27.

† May 25.
 Oates's
 Case.

own'd † before the House of Lords, and wherein
 he alledg'd, " That in the Year 1678. he discove-
 red a horrid Popish Conspiracy for the Destru-
 ction of the late King Charles II. his present Ma-
 jesty, then Prince of Orange, and the Protestant
 Religion, within these Kingdoms, and prov'd it
 so fully, that several Parliaments and Courts of
 Justice, before whom he gave his Testimony, de-
 clar'd

"clar'd their Belief of it by publick Votes, and
 "the Condemnation of the several of the Conspi-
 "rators, accus'd not only by him, but by several
 "other Witneses. That the House of Lords be-
 "ing sensible of the great Service of *Oates*, gave
 "him their Thanks in a most publick manner, and
 "Addressed to King *Charles II.* to Grant his Royal
 "Protection to the said *Oates*, and give him a Sub-
 "sistance till the Parliament consider'd of a Re-
 "ward suitable to his great and publick Service to
 "the King and Kingdom. That the said *Oates* dis-
 "cover'd the Traiterous Conspiracy which *Cole-*
 "*man* held with *La Chaise*, Confessor to the French
 "King, which gave both Houses of Parliament full
 "satisfaction of the *Papish* Plot; and other Letters
 "were produc'd by a Person a Quality, by which
 "the Government was satisfied of the Underhand
 "Dealing of a great Minister of State, at that time,
 "in order to procure a Sum of Money to put off
 "the Parliament, all which did still justify the said
 "*Oates*, and did verifie the Truth of his Discove-
 "ry. That the Duke of *York* having a great in-
 "fluence upon King *Charles II.* as also several o-
 "thers of the *Papish* Party, did prevail upon him
 "to suffer the said *Oates* to be indicted of Perjury
 "in two several Indictments, six or seven Years
 "after he had given his Testimony concerning the
 "*Papish* Plot, and brought the same to Trial in
 "1685. in the Reign of King *James II.* with an
 "Addition of some other Witneses, but all Pa-
 "pists, and brought up at *St. Omers*, excepting one,
 "who had likewise his Education at *St. Omers*, but
 "was turned Protestant, as he pretended, and was
 "made a Minister by the Bishop of *St. Asaph*. That
 "the Lord Chief Justice *Jeffreys* brow-beating
 "*Oates's* Witneses, as several Peers could Testi-
 "fie, and appearing so much *Oates's* Enemy, the
 "King's Council perverting the Testimony, and
 "no Council daring to appear for *Oates*, he was
 "found Guilty of Perjury. That the aforesaid In-
 "dictments he had remov'd into the Lords House
 "by Writs of Error, and if their Lordships would
 "be pleas'd to Examine into the Merits of the
 "Cause,

A. C.
1689.



"Cause, he would produce three Witnesses yet alive, that would justify his being in Town at the time that St. Omers Witnesses Swore him out of Town; that he could produce Mr. Jennison, who would prove that Ireland was in Town in August 1678. which contradicted the Staffordshire Witnesses. That the Papists themselves having justified Oates's Testimony, by their open and avow'd Violation of our Laws, Liberties and Religion, and executing these things in the Reign of the late King, which he did discover them to be contriving in the Reign of King Charles II. which was the Substance of his Testimony; he hop'd the Reputation of St. Omers Witnesses, who were brib'd with Places and Offices in the Army, and Sums of Money, should not prevail with the House of Lords from setting aside the Judgments brought before their Lordships. All which was humbly Offer'd to the Consideration of the Lords and Commons.

After a long Debate, the Question propounded was, Whether this Paper own'd by Titus Oates did contain Matter tending to the Breach of the Privilege of this House? Which being carried in the Affirmative, the Duke of Bolton, the Earls of Macclesfield and Stamford, and the Lords Cornwallis, Wharton, and Sidney, dissented from, and protested against the said Vote; First, "Because the Matter resolved to be a Breach of the Privilege of that House, was not plainly and distinctly express'd in the said Vote; nor did it appear therein what particular Privilege of the House of Peers was broken by any Matter contain'd in that Paper; and therefore this Vote could be of no use to support any Privilege of that House, or prevent the Breach of any of them for the Future. Secondly, Because the said Vote might tend to the Disunion of both Houses, which might prove of dangerous Consequence to the King and Kingdom, they apprehending the whole Drift of the said Paper to be, to have Relief in a Legislative way, and accordingly the Case and Prayer was directed to both Houses: And Thirdly, Because that Day being

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“ appointed by Order of that House, to have the
 “ Opinion of the Judges on the Writ of Error in
 “ the Case of the said *Oates*, and the said Judges at-
 “ tending accordingly, they did think it proper,
 “ that the House would have heard their Opinion;
 “ and thereupon have (according to usual Course of
 “ Judicature in such Cases) proceeded to Sentence
 “ before the taking into Consideration the said Pa-
 “ per, introduced but that Morning into the House.
 Yet notwithstanding this Protestation, *Oates* was
 immediately, by their Lordships Order, commit-
 ted to the Prison of the *King's Bench*.

He had been but two Days in Prison when he
 presented a Petition to the Lords, setting forth,
 “ That he ever was so far from saying or doing any
 “ thing willingly, which the least interfered with the
 “ Rights and Privileges of that Honourable House,
 “ that if any thing was Inserted in his Case, which
 “ offended their Lordships, it proceeded from Igno-
 “ rance or * Inadvertency, and humbly begg'd their
 “ Lordships Pardon. Upon this *Oates* was brought to
 the Bar to make his submission to the House of Lords,
 but refusing to strike out the Title he had assum'd
 in his Petition, of Doctor of Divinity, at which
 there were Exceptions taken, he was immediately
 remanded to the Custody of the Marshalsea of the
King's Bench.

May 30

On the 31st of May the House of Lords having
 heard the Opinion of all the Judges concerning the
 Illegality of the two Judgments against *Titus Oates*,
 upon the point of Perjury, for which he had
 brought his Writs of Error the House had this
 main Question propos'd; Whether to Reverse
 the said two Judgments. Which being Resolv'd
 in the Negative, and the said Judgment con-
 firm'd, Thirteen Lords enter'd their Dissents to
 it. “ *First*, Because the *King's Bench* being a
 “ Temporal Court made it part of their Judge-
 “ ment, that *Titus Oates*, being a Clerk, should for
 “ his Perjuries be divested of his Canonical and
 “ Priestly Habit, which is a matter wholly out of
 “ their Power, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Courts
 “ only. *2dly*. Because the said Judgments are Bar-

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barous,

A. C.
1689.



“barous, Inhumane and Unchristian, and there is
 “no Precedents to warrant the Punishments of
 “Whipping and committing to Prison for Life for
 “the Crime of Perjury, which yet were but part of
 “the Punishment inflicted upon him. 3^{dly}. Because
 “the particular Matters upon which the Indict-
 “ments were found, where the Points objected a-
 “gainst *Oates's* Testimony in several of the Tryals,
 “which were allow’d to be good and credible Wit-
 “nesses, though testified against him by most of the
 “same Persons who witnessed against him upon
 “these Indictments. 4^{thly}. Because this would be
 “an Encouragement and an Allowance for giving
 “the like Cruel, Barbarous and Illegal Punishments
 “hereafter, unless those Judgments were Revers’d.
 “5^{thly}. Because Sir *John Holt*, Sir *Henry Pollexfen*,
 “the Lord Chief Justices, Sir *Robert Atkins*, Chief
 “Baron, with six Judges more, for these and ma-
 “many others Reasons did, before that House, so-
 “lemnly deliver their Opinions, and unanimously
 “declare, That the said Judgments were contrary
 “to Law and Ancient Practice, and therefore Er-
 “roneous, and ought to be Revers’d. And, Lastly,
 “because it was contrary to the Declaration of
 “Rights on the 12th of February last, wherein it
 “doth appear, That excessive Bail ought not to be
 “requir’d, nor excessive Fines impos’d, nor cruel and
 “unusual Punishments inflicted. This Protestation
 “worked so powerfully in the House of Lords, that
 “the following day, their Lordships, after hearing
 “Council at the Bar, to argue the Errors assign’d by
 “*Oates*, did Order and Adjudge that the Judgment
 “given against the said *Oates* should be Revers’d; and
 “leave was given for the bringing in a Bill, for the
 “securing Persons hereafter from the Prejudice which
 “might come from his Testimony. But upon the Se-
 “cond reading of this Bill in the Upper House (which
 “had already past the Lower) there were several A-
 “mendments made, and a Proviso inserted, whereby
 “it was declar’d, That until the Matters for which
 “*Titus Oates* was committed for Perjury were heard and
 “determin’d in Parliament, that the said *Oates* should
 “not be receiv’d in any Court or Cause whatsoever to be a
 “Witness.

WILLIAM the Third.

99

A. C.
1689.

Witness. This *Proviso*, as well as the Amendments, being agreed to by the House, the Earls of Oxford, Suffolk, Monmouth, Montague, Macclesfield, Bedford, Stamford, and Sussex, and the Lords Newport, Berkley, Cornwallis, Paget, and Herbert protested against both, particularly against the *Proviso*. 1st. "Because, by the Laws of England, no Man ought to be punish'd unheard, and though the Parliament has Power in all things possible in its Legislative Capacity, yet by all the Rules of Law and Justice no Man ought to be oppress'd Arbitrarily, and in this case it seem'd to be so; for the other part of the Bill revers'd two illegal and unjust Judgments against Titus Oates, affirm'd upon Writs of Error, and this *Proviso*, without hearing him, enacted Titus Oates to be incapable of being a Witness, which is more Infamy than being a Slave. 2^{dly}. "Because the *Proviso*, as it was Penn'd, that it might have a shew of Justice, seem'd to give Oates liberty to clear himself, but in reality it was impossible for him so to do. 3^{dly}. Because, if Oates could not acquit himself of Perjury, as this *Proviso* seem'd to give him Liberty to do, in the House of Lords, he could never bring it into any Inferior Court. And last of all, because the refusing to condemn the Verdicts brought against Oates in the King's Bench, did condemn at the same time the Credit of the Popish Plot, which was affirm'd by so many Votes in several Parliaments, since the first Discovery of it was given upon this very Evidence, for which he was convicted of Perjury, though by a pack'd corrupt Jury, by the highest Oppression, and by a former Jury in the same Case acquitted. The Bill with the Amendments and *Proviso*, having been read a third time, past, and sent to the Commons, that House disagreed to the said Amendments, particularly to the first (viz. To leave out, the said Verdicts brought in against the said Oates were corrupt). "Because the Points in which the Perjuries were assign'd in the Informations were solemnly examin'd and try'd at former Tryals, wherein the Proceedings were Regular, and when things were fresh in Memory; and at those

A. C.
1689.

"those Trials the Testimony of *Oates* was support-
 "ted by concurrent Evidence, to the full satisfacti-
 "on of the Courts and Juries: Because it appear'd
 "by unquestionable Evidence, that several Thou-
 "sand Pounds were bestow'd and expended upon
 "the Jurors and Witnesses about the Trials for the
 "suppos'd Perjuries, which Sums were much greater
 "than could be expended in a fair and uncorrupt
 "Prosecution. Because the Juries who pass'd upon
 "the Trials were return'd by Officers unduly cho-
 "sen, after the unjust seizure of the Liberties of
 "the City of *London*, and in the Reign of a *Papish*
 "King, and at such a time when neither Council
 "nor Witnesses durst appear for the said *Titus Oates*,
 "when Perjury was Countenanc'd by Suborning
 "Witnesses; by Judges not daring to take notice
 "how Witnesses, in later Trials, had contradicted
 "what they had Sworn in former Trials, but suf-
 "fer'd Mr. *Cornish*, in particular, to be attainted up-
 "on such contrary Evidence, though the said con-
 "trary Evidence had been twice Printed before by
 "Authority. The Lords insisted on their Amend-
 "ments, chiefly upon the following Reasons, which
 "were Reported by the Earl of *Rocheſter*. "First,
 "Because new matter might have arisen between
 "the first and the subsequent Trials, but nothing
 "of this now lay before them, nor had the Evi-
 "dence, upon which the Verdicts were given, been
 "yet examin'd. 2dly. Because there did not appear
 "to the Lords any Evidence, much less any that
 "was unquestionable, of any such Sums of Money,
 "expended upon the Jurors and Witnesses, as might
 "render the Prosecution unfair or corrupt. And
 "3dly. Because the Reversing so many Judgments as
 "were given in a course of many Years, was at-
 "tended with very ill Consequences. As for the
 "Preamble the Lords alledg'd, "That they did not
 "lay any new Censure on *Titus Oates*, but left him
 "in the State in which they found him, as to his
 "being a Witness, till the Particulars were ex-
 "amin'd; and that they did not intend to bring in
 "Question the *Papish Plot*, but thought it both for
 "the Honour of the Nation and Religion, that the
 "Validity

"Validity of *Titus Oates's* Evidence, for the future, A. C.
 "should not be allow'd, nor a Conviction, past in 1689.
 "the Forms of Law, be set aside till the whole
 "Matter of Fact were duly examin'd.

On the 29th of July there was a free Conference which was begun by the Managers of the House of Commons, who said, "That they look'd upon that Bill not to be the Business of a particular Man, *The famous Conference between the Lords and*
 "but of every Subject in *England*, with regard to *the Commons*
 "his Person and Estate, and that the Honour of the *Commons*
 "Parliaments, publick Justice, and the Protestant *was con-*
 "Religion were concern'd in it, as well as the In- *cerning*
 "tegrity of King *Charles II.* and his Privy Council; *Oates.*
 "and that the Lords Amendments, if agreed to,
 "would make that Bill of great Prejudice to the
 "Subject, instead of answering the Ends which were
 "intended by the Commons. That the Lords A-
 "mendments were of two sorts, some relating to the
 "*Judgments*, and others to the *Verdicts*: That as to
 "the first the Commons had hop'd, that after the
 "Declaration presented to their Majesties, upon ac-
 "cepting the Crown, wherein their Lordships had
 "join'd with the Commons, in complaining of the
 "cruel and illegal Punishments of the late Reign,
 "and after this Declaration had been so lately re-
 "new'd in that part of the Bill of Rights, which
 "the Lords had agreed to, they should not have
 "seen Judgments of this Nature *affirm'd*, and been
 "put under a necessity of sending up a Bill for Re-
 "versing them. That these Declarations would
 "not only be useless, but of pernicious Conse-
 "quence to the People, if, so soon after, such Judg-
 "ments as these stood affirm'd, and were not taken
 "to be *Cruel and Illegal*, within the meaning of
 "these Declarations; That the Commons had a
 "particular regard to these Judgments, amongst o-
 "thers, when that Declaration was first made; and
 "must insist upon it that they are Erroneous, Cruel,
 "Illegal and of ill Example to future Ages, which
 "was the Character fix'd upon them by the Bill sent
 "up to the Lords. That the Lords having gone so far
 "as to agree the Judgments to be *Erroneous*, it could not
 "be denied that they were *Illegal*, for that which makes
 "a Judgment so, is, that it is against Law. That it was of

A. C.
1689

" Example for a Temporal Court to divest a Clerk
 " of his Canonical Habit; That it was both of ill
 " Example, Illegal and Cruel, that a Judgment of
 " perpetual Imprisonment should be given in a
 " Case where there is no express Law to warrant it ;
 " That an *English* Man should be expos'd upon a
 " Pillory so many times a Year during his Life, and
 " that a Freeman should be whipp'd in such a bar-
 " barous manner, as in probability would determine
 " in Death. That there were many Precedents
 " made that did not concern this Man only, or this
 " Offence, but the Judgments against *Oates* were
 " Judgments against every *English* Subject. Ecclesi-
 " astical as well as Temporal, the Lords as well as
 " Commons. That this was avow'd when these
 " Judgments were given by the then Lord Chief
 " Justice of the *King's Bench*, who declar'd, That all
 " the Judges had met and unanimously agreed, that where
 " the Subjects were prosecuted at Common Law for a
 " Misdemeanor, it was in the Discretion of the Court
 " to inflict what Punishment they pleas'd, not extending
 " to Life or Member. That as soon as they had set
 " up this Pretence to a Discretionary Power, it was
 " observable how they put it Practice in other Cases
 " and for other Offences, by inflicting such cruel
 " and ignominious Punishments as would be agreed
 " to be far worse than Death it self, to any Man who
 " has the sense of Honour or Shame. That the
 " Lords Additional Clause was so far from declar-
 " ing these Judgments Illegal, that it might plainly
 " import an allowance of them ; nor did it go so
 " far as to provide a Remedy for the future, for it
 " did only Enact, That such excessive Punishments
 " ought not to be inflicted for the future, which seem'd
 " rather to refer to the Severity of the Execution,
 " than to the Judgment it self. That it was agreed
 " by the Lords at the former Conference, that the
 " Judgments of Affirmance, given by the Lords, could
 " not, nor ought not to stand when the Judgments
 " of the *King's Bench* were Revers'd, and therefore
 " the Commons thought themselves concern'd to
 " insist, that the Act might speak plain, and that it
 " might be understood by all who had heard the
 " Judgment

Judgment against *Oates* were once affirm'd by the
 Lords, that those Judgments of *Affirmation* might
 subsist no longer. As to the Lords Amendments
 which related to the Verdicts, it was urg'd by the
 Managers for the Commons, That so severe and
 extraordinary a thing as making a Man Infamous,
 and taking away his Testimony by Act of Parlia-
 ment ought not to be done but upon the greatest
 Consideration, especially in such a Case as this,
 where the honour of Parliamentary Proceedings,
 and of the *English* Justice were more concern'd
 than *Oates*. That the business of the *Popish Plot*,
 had great Examination in several Parliaments, and
 in several Courts of Justice, in all which *Oates* stood
 a good Witness, and though his Testimony was
 confirm'd by other Witnesses and by Letters, yet
 the declaring him to be an incompetent Witness
 by Act of Parliament, would be interpreted a
 great step towards a disavowing the *Popish Plot* ;
 it being certain that what had been done by the
 Lords in affirming the Judgment against him, had
 already such an Interpretation beyond Sea. That
 by Law when the Judgment is *erroneous* (which
 was confess'd in this Case) the whole Record is to be
 annull'd, and therefore to let so much of the Re-
 cord stand as related to the Conviction, which
 was in effect done by the Lords Second Clause,
 was to do an extraordinary thing, and plainly to
 pass a new Censure upon *Oates*, and to make that
 which was singly the Opinion of the Jury before,
 to be the Act of the whole Parliament. That
 though it be confess'd, that the present Proceeding
 was according to the Legislative way, and there-
 fore there was no necessity of strictly pursuing the
 Forms of the Courts of Justice, yet when the
 Commons reflected how they came to be driven to
 use this extraordinary course for Reversing these
 Judgments, they could not strictly satisfy them-
 selves, that it was just to take from the Party an
 Advantage, which he ought to have had in the or-
 dinary matters of Law, without stronger Reasons
 than they had in this Case. That they observ'd the
Perjuries assign'd against *Oates* were not in the Sub-

A. C.
1689.

stance of his Evidence, but in the Circumstance
 of Time, in which there might be an innocent
 Mistake without contracting the Guilt of wilful
 Perjury, and that a colourable Counter-Evidence
 might be easily set up when the thing was under the
 Management of *Jesuits*, whose whole Order was
 wounded by *Oates's* Evidence, and who are not
 scrupulous of using indirect Acts to preserve their
 Credit and Interest. That after all endeavours to
 the contrary, *Oates* stood upright, his Testimony
 unshaken, till a *Papist* was upon the Throne, till
 Irregular Sheriffs were made; new Freeholders
 Books (consisting only of Persons fit to serve the
 present turns) form'd; *Graham* and *Burton* by Ex-
 perience become perfect in the Mystery of Mana-
 ging Juries, and till neither Council nor Witnesses
 could with safety appear for *Oates*. That Violati-
 on of Law, Partiality and Corruption were the
 Character of the Times, and were visible in every
 thing that mov'd towards the attaining these Ver-
 dict's. That if nothing else but a direct Proof of
 Money given make a corrupt Verdict, it would be
 very difficult to shew that ever a corrupt Verdict
 was given; nay, that 'tis possible a Jury might
 have taken Money, and yet give a true and honest
 Verdict. That any Partiality in the Jury, let ei-
 ther Malice or Affection be the Motive, makes the
 Verdict corrupt. That if the Juror does but de-
 clare his Thoughts before the Trial 'tis a good
 cause of Challenge; that so nice is the Law in re-
 quiring that Jurors be indifferent, that if any one
 of the Jury be return'd at the Denomination of the
 Party, or to the end that he should be more favou-
 rable to the one side than the other, the whole Ar-
 ray ought to be quash'd. That it appear'd to the
 Commons, that so great a price was set on the
 destroying *Oates's* Credit, that the Prosecution
 was notoriously carry'd on by express Directions
 and Commands from the Court, that great Sums
 had been distributed in order to it, and fit Instru-
 ments employ'd in prompting and instructing
 Witnesses to Swear against *Oates*, in the same
 Points which had been fully examin'd before.
 That

'That under colour of paying their Charges con-
 siderable Sums of Money had been given to Wit-
 nesses; that to make sure of them before hand,
 they were requir'd to make *Affidavits* beyond Sea,
 of what they were to Swear at the Trial, which
 were drawn so, that it was prov'd to the House of
 Commons, that one of the intended Witnesses re-
 fused to Swear again what they had thought fit to
 set down for him in his *Affidavit*. That Clubs
 were kept at Taverns where Juries were nam'd in
 these *State Trials* (as they were call'd) where
Burton and *Graham* were assisting to give their Di-
 rections. That besides, there lay an Exception
 of Partiality, the Witnesses being all of them No-
 vices at *St. Omers*, a College of *Jesuits*, against
 which College *Oates* had given particular Testi-
 mony. Besides, as *Jesuits*, they could not esteem
 it of little Consequence to their Order to discredit
 the Evidence of the *Papish Plot*, and disparage
 those Parliaments who had prosecuted it with so
 much Vigour; and how far the Principles of the
Jesuits would allow them to instruct their Novi-
 ces, that an Oath Administred by *Heretick* Magi-
 strates was to be little regarded, might deserve to
 be thought upon. That in this Case no less than
 Nine of the most considerable Council were em-
 ploy'd against *Oates*, and had frequent Meetings,
 and great Fees, which seem'd extraordinary when
 nothing was in Question, but a Point of Time :
 That great Treats were given several times to the
 Jurors, which the Law does not allow; and that
 above 3000*l.* was expended about Convicting
Oates, which was too great a Sum to be fairly spent
 upon occasion of two Trials by *London* Juries. That
 the Commons saw no cause to add any Authority
 or Reputation to such Verdicts upon a bare possi-
 bility, that new Matters might arise between the
 former Trials, and those for the Perjuries, since it
 was at least alike possible that no such new Matter
 did arise. For on the one side it was own'd by the
 Lords, that they had examin'd the Fact, and on
 the other side, the Indictments shew'd, that the
 Points in which the Perjuries were assign'd were not
 new

A. C.

1689.



new Matters, but the same which had been drawn in Question in the former Trials, and upon the Credit of the same Witnesses: so that the Presumption lay stronger on the Commons side. That as to what was mention'd by the Lords at the last Conference, that the Corruption of the Verdicts did not appear to them, that was not the Fault of the Commons, the Lords having the same means of being inform'd as the Commons had, if they had thought fit to use them. That it was agreed to the Lords that there was a Respect to be had to Legal Proceedings, but then that Respect ought to be equal, and the Examination of the same Faults in the several Trials in King *Charles's* Reign did deserve, at least, as much Regard as the Examination of the same Facts in King *James's* time; especially when the former Trials stood Confirm'd by the concurring Opinions of King *Charles* himself and successive Parliaments; Besides it was scarce Credible, that the Judges who could be guilty of giving an extravagant Judgment, could be indifferent in their Directions at the Trial. That the Lords Second Clause did make it impossible for *Oates* to clear his Innocence, (though that was said to be the end for which it was intended) for if the Conviction stood, there was no Legal Course for hearing and determining the Matters for which he was Convicted. That were it suppos'd the Lords should think fit to give themselves the trouble to enter into the Examination of the whole Matter, and could find out a means of doing it; yet if the Lords *Proviso* were agreed to, *Oates* could have no manner of Advantage, though his Innocency was fully clear'd, by any Judgment the Lords could give, but he must still remain an Infamous Person, unless a new Law was made to restore him. That by pursuing the known Methods at Law, and intirely Reversing the Judgments by Act of Parliament now, as it ought to have been done before by the Lords in their Judicial Capacity, *Oates* might be again Indicted and brought to an indifferent Trial, according to the success of which his Credit would stand or fall; and

‘ and that was the only regular Way which remain’d
 ‘ to have these Matters re-examin’d:

A. C.

1689.

The Earls of *Rocheſter*, *Nottingham* and *Berkley*, and
 the Biſhops of *London* and *Salisbury* (who were the
 Managers for the Lords who ſpoke at this Confe-
 rence) allēdg’d, ‘ That if it was prov’d to them
 ‘ that the Verdicts were corrupt, it would encline
 ‘ them to agree with the Commons, that being the
 ‘ Iſſue between the two Houſes; if that was not
 ‘ made out, the Lords did not think fit that *Oates*
 ‘ ſhould take Advantage of an *Erroneous Judgment*,
 ‘ to deſtroy the *Verdict*. That to make the *Verdicts*
 ‘ corrupt there muſt be ſome Corruptions made out
 ‘ between the time of the former Trials, and the
 ‘ time of the ſubſequent Trials for the Perjuries.
 ‘ That they agreed there might be other Methods
 ‘ of Corruption than by Money, but that it was
 ‘ hard to aſſign them. That the Perſons who ſerv’d
 ‘ upon the Juries at *Oates*’s Trial where Men of
 ‘ great Conſideration in *London*, and to diſpute their
 ‘ Verdicts was in effect to attain them, and that ſew
 ‘ Men but would have been pleas’d to have had ſuch
 ‘ a Jury in a Caſe of their own. That the Lords
 ‘ would rather believe *Oates* guilty of *Perjury* and
 ‘ *Knavery*, than look upon the *Grand Jury* and *Peti-*
 ‘ *Jury* to be Perjur’d. That there was no Proof be-
 ‘ fore the Lords that there was any favour in the
 ‘ Return of the Jury, or that they were Nominated
 ‘ by a Club. That there was no Incompetency in
 ‘ the Witneſſes againſt *Oates*, for though he had
 ‘ Sworn againſt *many*, he had not Sworn againſt *all*
 ‘ the *Jefuits*. That the Treating of Juries was ac-
 ‘ knowledg’d to be Scandalous, but there was no
 ‘ proof of that before the Lords, and if it were true,
 ‘ yet it had not been ſufficient to ſet aſide the Ver-
 ‘ dicts, without other Proofs of Corruption, and
 ‘ thoſe fit for a Court of Record to receive. That
 ‘ they did not think it ſufficient that *Graham* and
 ‘ *Burton* had charg’d great Sums in their Books, as
 ‘ paid upon the account of thoſe Trials. for that
 ‘ might be falſe, or ſuppoſe it were expended on the
 ‘ Witneſſes, that did not make the Verdict corrupt.
 ‘ ſo that the Lords might Legally, Judicially and
 ‘ Honeſtly

A. C.

1689.



‘Honestly give their Vote upon the Question. That
 ‘it was a Matter of great Importance, and concern’d every Man in his Life and Estate: if it were
 ‘taken for granted, that because a Man had at a
 ‘Trial pass’d for a good Witness, he was not to
 ‘be Prosecuted afterwards for Perjury. That a
 ‘Man accus’d was then in a very unfortunate Condition, for the Grand-Jury was to keep the King’s
 ‘Secrets, the Prisoner in such a case was for the
 ‘most part kept close, and his Witnesses were not
 ‘Sworn, so that he could not be ready for his Defence for the present, and if the Witnesses might
 ‘not afterwards be Prosecuted for Perjury, then
 ‘there was an end of all Prosecution for Perjury.
 ‘That the Point of Time was Material, and that
 ‘a Person accus’d of Treason had hardly any thing
 ‘else whereby to make his Innocence appear, since
 ‘there was no proving of a Negative. That Council
 ‘was assign’d to *Oates*, and that Witnesses were
 ‘summon’d and did appear for him. That there
 ‘was no way to reverse a Verdict but by Act of
 ‘Parliament, and before that was done, Justice did
 ‘require that the Party should clear his Innocence.
 ‘That they look’d upon *Oates* as Perjur’d in other
 ‘Matters; That he had accus’d the Queen Dowager of High Treason, in conspiring the Death of
 ‘her Husband, at the Bar of the House of Commons, which no Body could believe of Her;
 ‘That he had Sworn at the Council-Board he had
 ‘no other Person to accuse, and yet after had accus’d the Queen Dowager. That *Oates*, at first,
 ‘might come in with a fair intention, and for discovery of the Truth, but that appearing in the Presence of
 ‘so many great Persons, and finding so much care given to what he said, it was natural
 ‘that it should either damp and terrifie him, or create too great a Confidence; That it had the latter
 ‘effect upon him, and made him fancy himself to
 ‘have a Right of *creating Evidence*, rather than delivering it; That it was not fit to encourage such
 ‘Witnesses; That his Brain seem’d to be turn’d, and
 ‘that when he was lately brought before the House
 ‘of Lords, he seem’d to hang his Rod over them.
 ‘That

' That now the Parliament, acting as Legislators,
 ' were not ty'd down to Forms, and that they did
 ' not inflict any new Censure on him, but left him
 ' in the State they found him. That this was a Mat-
 ' ter of great Expectation; That the Eyes of all
 ' Europe were upon it, and that it would be the oc-
 ' casion of great Censures, if he should be set up
 ' for a Witness again, without a full Examination
 ' of the whole Affair, especially in the case of a
 ' Conviction for Perjury, which had something in it
 ' more particular than other Crimes, for every one
 ' had a particular concern to be cover'd from it.
 ' That they would not enter into the Question of
 ' what was the difference between an *Erroneous* and
 ' an *Illegal* Judgment, though perhaps a Judgment
 ' that was *Erroneous* in Point of Form, might not
 ' be said to be *Illegal*. That as to the Affirmance
 ' of the Judgments, and the Amendments relating
 ' to the Judgments, the Judges had own'd to the
 ' Lords that there was a Latitude left to the Court in
 ' Judgments in case of Perjury, which was one thing
 ' that mov'd them to affirm the Judgments, but that
 ' they had never done it, had it not been attended
 ' with the Verdict, which the Lords thought of fa-
 ' tal Consequence to take away. That when the
 ' Case came to be debated, in the House of Lords,
 ' upon the Writs of Error, there was not one Lord
 ' but thought the Judgments *Erroneous*, and was ful-
 ' ly satisfied, that such an extravagant Judgment
 ' ought not to have been given, or a Punishment
 ' so exorbitant inflicted upon an *English* Subject:
 ' But considering his *accusing the Queen so impertinent-*
 ' *ly*, and several other Instances, rather than leave
 ' *so ill a Man as Oates*, capable of being a Witness,
 ' they, in that streight, chose to affirm the Judg-
 ' ments, though they were satisfied of their being
 ' *Erroneous*; and to shew that they were sensible of
 ' this, at the same time when they affirm'd the Judg-
 ' ments, they thought fit that a Bill should be
 ' brought into the House of Peers, to prevent the
 ' Inconveniences of the like Judgments for the fu-
 ' ture. And therefore, when the Lords had gone
 ' so far in their Judicial Capacity, as to affirm the
 ' Judgments

A. C.
1689.

Judgments rather than the Verdicts should be set aside, the Commons were not to expect that they would recede now, and set up *Oates* for a Witness again, without unquestionable proof of Corruption in the Jury. Upon the whole matter the Lords insisted, 1. To leave out what concern'd the Corruption of the Verdicts. 2. That their Provision against *Oates* being receiv'd for a Witness should pass, and 3. That so great a hardship should not be put upon the House of Peers, as that they should in expresse terms reverse their own Judgments, since there was no necessity of it.

The Managers of the Commons, by way of reply, gave a summary Account of the whole Proceedings of the *Papish Plot*; several Subornations and other such Practices which had been us'd to stifle the Evidence and discredit the Witnesses, particularly *Oates*. As to the Lords Amendments, which concern'd the Judgments, it was argued by the Managers, 'That there were Precedents made, which afflicted every *English-man*. That by taking upon them to affirm such Judgments as these, the Lords had, in a manner, taken the Law into their Hands. That this Ar---ry Power in the Lords Judicature was a new discovery, and if it had been understood in former times, would have been a very expeditious way of altering the Law upon several occasions. That the Lords, as a Court of Judicature, are as strictly ty'd to give Judgment upon a Writ of Error according to Law, as any Inferior Court whatsoever; That they must not proceed upon *Convenience*; That this Judgment of the Lords was agreed to be given not according to Law, but according to an Opinion which their Lordships had conceiv'd of the Party, and that also without any Judicial Examination; That instead of correcting the acknowledg'd Errors of the Judgments in the *King's Bench*, they affirm'd them, and so chang'd the Law, which ought to be the certain and steady Rule of Government, into the Ar---ry Resolutions of that House. That nothing was aim'd at by the Commons in this Bill, but to set that matter right; that if this Bill was lost,

lost, the Lords had settled it for Law, that every Subject might be used in this ignominious and barbarous manner; That *Oates* was the least part of the Question, how much soever he seem'd concern'd in't; and that the Grievance was, That the whole Kingdom, for *Oates's* sake, must be made liable to these Whippings. That the Commons hop'd the Lords would take this opportunity of redeeming this Error by passing the Bill, as it was sent up by the Commons, and not expect because they had given a wrong Judgment, that therefore the Commons must join to support it as an Act of Parliament, for their Lordships Clause did really countenance the Judgment against *Oates*; enacting only that such Punishment should not be inflicted for the future. That it was of great importance to the Kingdom to have this matter settled: That Judgments of this kind having been extended to several Persons, and to very different Cases, as in that of *Mr. Johnson*, it was thought, with reason enough perhaps, by the Ministers of those Times, that such Punishments would awe the People, and fit them for *Slavery, worse than Death it self*; according to *Sir Thomas Smith's* Observation: *That no Nation is less fearful of Death, or more afraid of Torments than the English.* That the Commons could not think the Nation safe without an express and plain Declaration, not only that the Judgments of the *King's Bench* were illegal, cruel, and of evil Example to future Ages; but also that the Affirmation of those Judgments was contrary to Law. As to what was said by the Lords to maintain the Amendments which concern'd the Verdicts, the Managers for the Commons replied, That the Lords by insisting not to agree to the Clause in the Bill which calls the Verdicts corrupt, unless the Commons could bring positive Proof of an express Contract for Money to be paid directly to hire the Jurors to give their Verdicts, did seem to have inverted the several Methods of Proceedings in their distinct Capacities; That in their *Judicature*, where they ought to act by the strict Rules of Law, they proceeded according to a supposed Convenience; and

A. C.

1689.



'in this *Legislative Capacity*, where there is a *Latitude* of Proceeding according to a *Moral Certainty* and *Convenience*, a single Expression of a corrupt *Verdict*, tho' asserted upon such just *Grounds*, would not be allowed, unless a precise *Proof* were made in the strictest *Forms* of *Courts*. That it was not the business of the *Commons* to furnish the *Lords* with *Evidence*, or to inform them otherwise than by reasoning at *Conferences*, the *Lords* having proper *Methods* whereby they may inform themselves, when they think *Evidence* requisite. That it was notorious that the whole *Administration* of the *Government*, especially with relation to *Religion*, was at that time corrupt; That the *Design* was to overthrow the *Reformation*, and restore *Papery* to be the *National Religion*, which could not be effected otherwise than by totally perverting and corrupting the *Laws*, or the whole *Course* of *Justice*; That they had a *Popish King*, the *House of Peers* was to have been fill'd with *Papists* by *Dispensation* with the *Act 30 Car. 2.* and a *Popish House of Commons* was to have been pack'd by means of *Quo Warrantos*, *Surrenders*, and *Making and Regulating* of *Corporations*, That in the *Courts of Judicature* they did run upon every *Man* who durst affirm the lawful *Rights* of an *English Subject*, resolving by *Partial* and *Corrupt* means to bow or break them; That for this purpose they provided and pack'd *Judges*, *Sheriffs*, *Jurors*, and *Witnesses*, and those in *Authority*, who ought to hold the *Ballance* indifferently, were indeed a *Party*, a *Corrupt Party*; That this was prov'd by the *Declaration* of the 13th of *February*, wherein the *Lords* and *Commons* did agree that there were *Evil Counsellors*, *Judges* and *Ministers* that assisted the late *King* to subvert and extirpate the *Protestant Religion*, and the *Laws* and *Liberties* of this *Kingdom*; That the *Laws* were suspended and dispens'd with, an *Ecclesiastical Commillion* executed, *Bishops* committed and prosecuted for an humble honest *Petition*, *Protestants* disarm'd, whilst *Papists* were arm'd and employ'd. *Partial* and corrupt *Persons* return'd and serv'd on *Juries*, *Excessive Bail* requir'd,

'quir'd, Excessive Fines impos'd, and illegal and
 'cruel Punishments inflicted; That when the Com-
 'mons sent up this Declaration, the Lords ac-
 'knowledg'd and agreed to the Truth of the Parti-
 'culars upon the Notoriety of the Fact, without
 'asking the Commons to prove any of the Articles;
 'That if there were such foul and corrupt Proceed-
 'ings as the Lords had agreed there were, could it
 'be thought that in this particular Case of *Oates*, who
 'had highly provok'd them, and upon the Ruin of
 'whose Credit the Reputation of the whole Party
 'did depend, they departed from themselves, and
 'for once proceeded indifferently, equally, and un-
 'corruptly? That the Lords might as well, if not
 'better, put the Commons to prove any or every
 'the Proceedings in the late Reign to be corrupt or
 'unequal, which would be to deny or doubt in every
 'Particular, what they had expressly own'd in Ge-
 'neral. That the Matter in *Oates's* Tryal was self-
 'evident: they tried Points that had been examin'd
 'in Parliament, and were proper to be re examin'd
 'only there; the Witnesses were provok'd Enemies;
 'and tho' his Evidence was not against all Jesuits,
 'it reflected upon the whole Order, and was directly
 'against the whole College at St. Omar's; the Ju-
 'rors were such whose Affections and Prejudices
 'were well known, and they were return'd by Sher-
 'riffs not equally Constituted; and the Judges were
 'Chief Justice *Jefferies* and his Companions. That
 'to render a *Verdict Corrupt* it is not absolutely ne-
 'cessary that the Jury should bargain and sell it for
 'Money, if there were a false Byass by Prepossession,
 'Prejudice, Hope of Preferment or Gain, a Fear
 'of Displeasure, 'tis enough; Or suppose the Judges
 'were corrupt, and directed false Law, or false
 'Facts, or over-awed the Jury, or admitted any
 'Party to be a Witness or Juror (as in effect it was)
 'that was enough to render the Verdict corrupt; but
 'which is worse, here the Jury was return'd at the
 'Denomination of a Party; and it was the fashion
 'of the Times that every one who was accus'd was
 'to be convicted at the Peril of the Judges and the
 'Jury. That if *Oates's* Brain was turn'd, as was said

A. C.

1639.



' by the Lords, the more wrong was done by con-
 ' victing him for Perjury, which a Madman could
 ' not be guilty of. That after such cruel Usage,
 ' which would make a wiser Man mad. it might
 ' with more Reason be believ'd his Brain was turn'd,
 ' and then there was little danger of his being us'd in
 ' Evidence for the future. That it was observable
 ' that *Oates* was Sentenc'd to be whipt from *Aldgate* to
 ' *Newgate* on the *Wednesday*. and from thence to *Ty-*
 ' *burn* on *Friday* following, which could be intended
 ' no otherwise, than in the Nature of a Rack, that
 ' by the Smart of the first Suffering, and the ap-
 ' proaching Terror of the next, he might be brought
 ' to make such a Recantation as was desir'd; and it
 ' was hard to think, that any thing but a full persua-
 ' sion in himself, that what he swore was true. could
 ' support a Man under such a Torture. That if
 ' *Oates* had been guilty of Perjury about the Queen
 ' Dowager, or any other Matter (which had not
 ' hitherto been brought in Question) it did not relate
 ' to the present Case, and he was liable to be indict-
 ' ed and punish'd for it, whatsoever became of this
 ' Bill. That the Commons did not argue, that be-
 ' cause a Man had been once believ'd at a Tryal, he
 ' was not to be prosecuted for Perjury also; But
 ' they observ'd that the very same Objections had
 ' been made to *Oates's* Testimony at former Tryals,
 ' and prov'd by the same Witnesses, and yet the
 ' Juries gave credit to *Oates*: So that according to
 ' the Lords way of Reasoning, to suppose *Oates* to be
 ' perjur'd in those Points, was to attaint these former
 ' Juries, and the Lords ought to be careful of char-
 ' ging such a Guilt upon one Jury or another. That,
 ' upon the whole, the Commons did not think it
 ' reasonable, it should be requir'd of them, to con-
 ' cur to support any part of this Erroneous Record;
 ' That 'tis the Right of the Subject, that all that is
 ' done before or after an illegal Judgment should fall
 ' with it; and tho' in Proceedings in the Legislative
 ' way the Commons were sensible, they were not
 ' tied up to the Forms, yet they were certainly
 ' bound to the Rules of Natural Justice, and were
 ' not to deprive the Subject of his legal Advantage.

The

The Result of this memorable Conference was, That the Commons stily rejected the Amendments and Proviso, and that the Lords firmly adher'd to both, of which they * acquainted the Lower-House. The Commons being offended at this Message, demanded a Conference with the Lords for settling the Method of Proceedings between the Two Houses upon Conferences and free Conferences, and appointed a Committee to draw up Reasons to be offer'd to the Lords, and which † were in Substance, That by adhering generally, the Lords departed from what was yielded to upon the free Conference, viz. That the Judgments were *Erroneous*; That the Lords adhering upon the first free Conference was irregular, or at least contrary to the ordinary course of Proceedings between the Two Houses, especially if such adhering should be look'd upon as conclusive; That it is usual to have two free Conferences or more, before either House proceed to adhere; That as it is according to the Course of Parliaments, so it is suitable to the Nature of the Things, that there should be no adhering till after Two Conferences at least; because before that time each House is not fully possess'd of the Reasons upon which the others do proceed; nor have the Houses had the full opportunity of making Replies to one another's Arguments, and to adhere sooner, is to exclude all possibility of offering Expedients; That this Method of adhering so suddenly and unexpectedly, drew very great inconveniences after it; as appear'd by what had happen'd this Sessions, the Additional Poll-Bill having thereby been lost, to the great Prejudice of the Crown; and the Bill of Rights was in danger to be lost also; That the Commons thought that in Proceedings in this Judicial Capacity upon Writs of Error, their Lordships were as much bound to give Judgment upon the Record according to the strict Rules of Law, as any Inferior Court whatsoever, and ought not to enter into the Consideration of Persons, or collateral Respects; That for the Lords to assume a discretionary Power to affirm a Judgment, tho' at the same time they agreed it to be *Erroneous*, was

A. C.
1689.

* July 31.

† Aug. 13.

A. C.

1689.



‘ to assume a Power to make a Law, instead of Judg-
 ‘ ing according to the Rules of Law ; That when
 ‘ the Commons sent up a Bill to their Lordships in
 ‘ order to prevent the Mischiefs of such destructive
 ‘ Precedents, for their Lordships to refuse to reverse
 ‘ these Judgments, tho’ confest to be Erroneous, un-
 ‘ less upon such Terms as their Lordships impos’d,
 ‘ and to which the Commons could not in reason
 ‘ agree, was to leave the Kingdom without Redress,
 ‘ against acknowledg’d Wrongs ; That it was Re-
 ‘ corded to the Honour of their Lordships noble An-
 ‘ cestors, that they declar’d, *They would not change*
 ‘ *the Laws*, and the Commons hop’d they would
 ‘ pursue their steps, and not by affirming Erroneous
 ‘ Judgments go about to make *that Law*, which was
 ‘ not so before ; and by insisting on collateral Terms,
 ‘ before they would reverse those Judgments in the
 ‘ Legislative way, take to themselves, in effect, the
 ‘ whole Power of the Legislature, which was not
 ‘ only to *change the Law*, but to *subvert* the Constitu-
 ‘ tion of the *Government* ; That therefore the Com-
 ‘ mons hop’d their Lordships would not insist upon
 ‘ this unusual Method of adhering, which manifest-
 ‘ ly tended to the interruption of a good Correspon-
 ‘ dence between the Two Houses, especially at so
 ‘ unseasonable a Time, when an entire Agreement
 ‘ between the Two Houses was of such absolute Ne-
 ‘ cessity for the Establishment of the Government,
 ‘ and for the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom.

These Heats between both Houses were like to
 increase to a dangerous Height, when they were
 happily extinguish’d by a sudden Adjournment of the
 Parliament ; and all that *Oates* was able to obtain in
 this Session, was only an * Address from the Lords,
 at the Commons desire, requesting his Majesty,
 ‘ That whereas *Titus Oates*, Clerk, had already re-
 ‘ ceiv’d a severe Punishment for the Perjury whereof
 ‘ he had been formerly convicted, and some of the
 ‘ said Punishments would still be continued upon
 ‘ him, unless they should be remitted by his Maje-
 ‘ sty, his Majesty would be graciously pleas’d to
 ‘ grant his Pardon to the said *Oates*. The King rea-
 ‘ dily comply’d with the Lords desire ; and moreover,

* June 6.

as soon as by their Lordships † Order, *Oates* was A. C. discharg'd from his Confinement, his Majesty receiv'd him into his Protection, and allow'd him a 1689. considerable * Pension; which occasion'd various † Aug. 20. Reflections. * 5 l. per Week.

On the 9th of May the Commons sent up a Bill to the Lords for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown; which their Lordships having consider'd they found the latter part of it defective, no mention being made in it of her Electoral Highness the Princess *Sophia*, Dutchesse of *Hanover*; and thought fit amongst other Amendments, to add a Proviso in her Highness's favour. The Bill thus amended, was * return'd to the Commons, where a certain Party was so prevailing, that the House disagreed to their Lordships Proviso. Some of them alledging, That a Parliament of *England* had never determin'd the degrees of Succession beyond Two or Three Persons; That the mentioning the House of *Hanover* would give an opportunity to Foreigners of intermeddling too far in the Affairs of this Nation; and lastly, That before the Crown should devolve on the Princess *Sophia*, some of the Catholick Princes, who were nearest in Blood, and who by this Clause were to be excluded, might turn Protestants. The King who wish'd nothing more earnestly than to see the Crown settled in the Protestant Line, us'd his utmost Endeavours to bring the Commons to a Compliance with the Lords; declaring in Council, That his Queen, and both the Prince and Princess of *Denmark* desir'd it as well as himself. The Lords likewise warmly insisted on their Clause, alledging, † ' That ' tho' in the Instrument offer'd to the King and Queen's Majesties, the Limitation went no farther than to their Persons; yet in Law, which has respect to all succeeding Ages, and that settles for ever the Liberties of the Subjects, they thought it reasonable to carry the Limitation of the Succession of the Crown farther, than was necessary in that Instrument in which the Crown was offer'd to their Majesties, and that had no other view but of the Succession of their Posterity. 2. That they

† July 15

A. C.
1689.

could see no Danger, nor any ill Consequence that might follow a further Limitation, but very much to the contrary. For, 1. This secured the Nation effectually from the danger of having any *Papist* to Reign in it, at any time hereafter; since of such a number of *Papists* as stood next the Crown in the Lineal Succession, some might be prevailed on to make a shew of changing their Religion, if they had a Prospect of succeeding to the Crown upon it, and no danger being so great as the having one who is a pretended Protestant, but in truth a concealed *Papist*, to Reign over us; the most effectual way to secure our Religion, was to declare the Succession in a Family that was known to be Protestant. 2. It was the Interest of England, at present, to do Right to that great House, by limiting the Succession according to the Proviso. For being this Limitation had been proposed, if it should be now laid aside, it would look like Excluding of that House, which might provoke them to take Resolutions that might be of great Prejudice to the Nation in this present Conjunction.

Duke of
Glocester
Born July
24.

These Reasons having been deliver'd to the Commons, and several Conferences having past between both Houses, without any effect, Heaven interpos'd to terminate these Differences, by Blessing Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Denmark, with a Son. He was Born on the 24th of July, and Christen'd on the 27th by the Name of William, His Majesty, and the Earl of Dorset (on behalf of the King of Denmark) being God-Fathers, and the Marchioness of Halifax God-Mother. At the same time his Majesty confer'd the Title of Duke of Gloucester on the Royal Infant; whose Auspicious Birth contributed much to dissipate the distant Fears of a *Popish* Successor. Some days after 'twas propos'd in the Lower House, to advance Her Royal Highnesses Revenue, from 30000 to 70000*l.* which Motion, how reasonable soever, considering Her Highnesses necessary Expences, was nevertheless baffled by some who were for drawing all the Money into the King's Coffers, which they hop'd to find means to empty, by filling their own Purses.

Much

Much about the same time the Commons enter'd upon a nice Business, which as it seem'd to widen the Breaches between both Houses, or at least to encrease the number of the ill-affected, and which reflected on His Majesty's Choice, it was thought strange it should be mov'd by one, and back'd by another of the Queen's first Domesticks. The Motion was, for an Address to desire his Majesty to remove from his Presence and Councils such as had been Impeach'd by Parliament, and had betray'd the Liberties of the Subject; and though no Body was nam'd, yet it was easie to guess, that the Persons at which the Address was to be levell'd, were the President of the Council, and the Speaker of the House of Lords; and that, not so much on account of their Mismanagements in former Reigns, as for their having Influenc'd the Resolutions of the Convention, and contributed much to the present Settlement. This Affair was debated with great warmth, and because the contrary Party were not prepar'd to oppose this unexpected Motion, it would certainly have been carried in the Affirmative, if, by good luck, those that were for it, at first, had not cool'd on the sudden. Myn Heer Dyckvelt discours'd Mr. H---- about the Motion he had made in the House, to which he Answer'd, *He did not think it to be of any ill Consequence to his Majesty; and besides, that a Place at Court should never silence him, when the Good of his Country requir'd him to speak.* The next Day Mr. H---- renew'd the same Motion, and was supported by a great many; but the opposite side requiring them to name the Persons, and no Body offering to do it, the Motion fell; and all that Mr. H-- and his Party were able to do, after the Reading the Exceptions to the Bill of Indemnity, was to carry this Resolution † *That the King's Pardon was not pleadable in Bar to an Impeachment.* The same Day the Commons appointed a Committee to enquire into the delays us'd in sending Succors to Ireland, and into the Miscarriages that rendered those Succors ineffectual.

A. C.
1689.

*Motion for
an Address
to remove
some Per-
sons from
his Ma-
jesty's Coun-
cil.*

June 4.

On the 15th of June the Lords having consider'd, in a Grand Committee, the State and Condition

A. C. of this Kingdom, and what means to use against
 1689. the Designs of the *Papists*, and the Power of the
 French King; resolv'd upon an Address to be made
 to his Majesty, to put the Isles of *Wight*, *Jersey* and
Guernsey, *Scilly*, *Dover-Castle*, and other Places, which
 might be expos'd to the Enemy, into a posture of
 Defence; That *Papists* might be Disarm'd, their
 Horses taken from them, and they not be permit-
 ted to travel more than Five Miles from their
 Houses; and that care be taken to prevent *Prote-*
stants concealing or owning *Papists* Horses. At the
 same time their Lordships empower'd the Commit-
 tee, appointed to prepare this Address, to look into
 the Miscarriages in *Ireland*, and to send for Persons
 and Papers for their Information.

The Committee drew up an Address according
 to their Directions, and having acquainted the
 House, That they could not come to a full disco-
 very of the Miscarriages of *Ireland* without a sight
 of the Minute Books of the Committee for *Irish* Af-
 fairs, to the 1st of *May* last, the Lords order'd there-
 upon, that another Address be presented to the
 King, desiring that the said Minute Book might be
 Communicated to the Committee. His Majesty's

† June 18. Answer to this Address was, That he would consi-
 der of it; which obstructed the Proceedings of this
 Committee for near a whole Month; but upon the
 Commons Voting, That those Persons that had been
 the occasion of delaying the sending Relief to *Ireland*,
 and had advis'd the King to defer the giving leave for
 some Members of the House of Commons to inspect the
 Minute Books of the Committee for *Irish* Affairs, were
 Enemies to the King and Kingdom; and their debating
 to Address the King for the removing the *Marquesses* of
Halifax and *Camarthen* from his Council; His Ma-
 jesty * acquainted the Lords by the Earl of *Notting-*
ham, and the Commons by Mr. Comptroller, That

* July 16. he gave leave that a Committee of the Upper House
 might inspect the Book according to their desire.
 However this Book not being sufficient to discover
 the Miscarriages of *Ireland*, the Lords ordered † the
 Earls of *Shrewsbury* and *Nottingham* to Address to
 his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to give or-
 der,

Miscarria-
 ges of Ire-
 land en-
 quir'd in-
 to.

der, that the Witnesses in Relation to Ireland, since his Majesty's taking the Administration of the Government upon him, to the time the Council-Books began, might be Communicated to the Committee of their House. These two Earls deliver'd their Message to the King, but his Majesty answer'd, *That there were no Minutes of the Irish Affairs in the time mention'd by their Lordships.*

A. C.
1689.

Several Letters from King James, some of them Letters written with his own Hand, and directed to divers from King Persons in London, and in the Country, having been James intercepted at Leverpoole, and sent to Court, his Majesty Communicated the same to the Parliament. *Intercepted, Junc.*

And because, among other Enigmatical Expressions, mention was made in them of Counter-band Goods ready to be Shipp'd off in order to be run into such Places where they might not be seiz'd by Custom-House Officers, which sufficiently discover'd the design of an Invasion, Mr. Hamden, who at that time happen'd to be Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, represented the imminent Danger that threatned the Kingdom, and what Difficulties his Majesty lay under to prevent it, for want of Money, and therefore mov'd for a farther Supply. This Motion from a Privy-Counsellor, and at a time when the House was going to Adjourn, was thought very Unpolitick and Preposterous, and was so far from being back'd by any Member, no not by Mr. Hamden's own Son, that it rather occasion'd some sharp Reflections; for Mr. Hamden, among the Dangers to which the Nation was expos'd, having nam'd that of falling into the Hands of the French and Irish, Add the Dutch, reply'd Mr. S----; and Mr. G---raway, though one of the well-affected. said, *That they had given Money enough for that Year; that if they had thought there had been occasion for more, they would have prevented the the King's Demands; that 'twas not the want of Money but the ill-Conduct of those that had the Management of Affairs, that caused the Difficulties the Government lay under; that the Miscarriages in assisting the Protestants of Ireland had been of so ill Consequence, that if they were not speedily remedied, the House would be oblig'd to*

Mr. Hamden moves for a Supply preposterously.

A. C. take notice of them. Mr. G-rappay having done speaking, Mr. H-w stood up; and said, *Their present Dan-*

gers proceeded from their not Addressing the King for removing his ill Counsellors, as he himself mov'd it not long before. However the House having taken the Intercepted Letters into Consideration, resolv'd to Address his Majesty to desire him to secure all *Papists* of Note, and to disarm and take away the *Horses* from the rest; and as a Consequence of this

A Bill for Affair, a Bill was brought in for attainting several Persons in Rebellion against their Majesties.

*several
Persons.
French
Papists
Turbulent.*

About this time the *French Papists*, taking advantage of the Countenance given to the *Protestants* of that Nation, became very Turbulent and Audacious, publickly Traducing the present Government, and dispersing either Papers in favour of the Abdicated Monarch, or Libels against their present Majesties. The House of Lords being inform'd of their Insolent Behaviour, and suspecting they might advance to more dangerous Attempts. Order'd that

* June 14
and 21.

an * Address be presented to his Majesty, desiring he would issue out his Proclamation, that no *French Papist* might come into *Whitehal*, *St. James's*, or *St. James's-Park*; and that all *French Papists*, that were not House-holders, nor Merchants, should leave the Kingdom within Six Weeks, and all others within Six Months, under the Pain of being Prosecuted as Alien Enemies according to Law. The Lords of the White Staves having presented this

† June 25.

Address, his Majesty answer'd, he would speedily give order therein; but some Days after † the Lord Chamberlain acquainted the House, *That his Majesty finding, upon farther Consideration, that to Banish all French Papists might be disadvantageous to the Nation, they Trading to other Countries which were his Majesty's Allies, and besides his Majesty having promis'd them to Protect them, whilst they liv'd peaceably here, thought fit to suspend the issuing such a Proclamation, until he had ask'd their Lordships further Opinion in that Matter.* Upon Consideration of this Message, the Peers thought fit to leave that Affair to his Majesty's Discretion.

Whilst the Lords were busie about the *French Papists*, the Commons were drawing up Articles of High-

High-Treason against Sir Adam Blair, Captain Henry Vaughan, Captain Frederick Mole, John Elliot and Robert Gray, the two last Doctors in Physick, for publishing and dispersing King James's * Declarati-
 on; which Articles being sent † up to, and * read by the Lords, and a Committe † appointed to in-
 spect Precedents of Impeachments, the Keeper of Newgate was * order'd to bring to be Bar of the
 House the Bodies of Sir Adam Blair, Captain Vaughan, &c. or such of them as were in his Custody. *others Im- peach'd for K. James's Dispersing Declarati- on.*
 On the 4th of July Captain Vaughan, Captain Mole, and Doctor Elliot were brought to the Bar of the House of Lords, and after the Articles of Impeach-
 had been read to them, they desir'd to have a Copy † of their Accufation, and both Time and Council * allow'd them to make their Defence, which being † granted they were remanded to Newgate. On the *
 12th of the said Month three of the Persons a- bovenam'd deliver'd their Answers to the Articles exhibited against them, wherein they pleaded their Innocence, and submitted themselves for their Trial to their Lordships Judgments. Three Days after Sir Adam Blair and Dr. Gray, who by this time had been apprehended by a Messenger, were examin'd by the Speaker of the Lords, and then committed to the Prison of the Gate-House. On the 22d of July they put in their Answers like the rest, the Copies of all which being communicated to the Commons, no farther Progress was made in this Business during this Session.

As for the Commons they carried on the Affairs that lay before them sometimes with great Ardour, sometimes with great Remifness, but generally with great Warmth. The Bill for the Additional Excise being past, some Progress was made in that of Indemnity, the Benefit of which was to be extended even to those who had been concern'd in the Prosecution of the Bishops. 'Tis true, they excepted all such as had acted in the Ecclesiastical Commission, but of these two were Dead, viz. Chancellor Jeffreys in the Tower, and the Bishop of Chester in Dublin; some were out of the Kingdom, viz. the Earl of Sunderland, and the Lord Chief Justice Herbert; and as for the rest,

A. C.

1689.

Sir Adam Blair and

others Im-

peach'd for

K. James's

Dispersing

Declarati-

on.

See Page

72 in this

Volume.

† June 26.

* June 27.

† June 29.

* July 2.

A. C. rest, the Bishop of *Rocheſter* was ſhelter'd by his
 1689. Maſteſty's Protection; the Earl of *Huntington* liv'd
 retired in the Country; the Lord Chief Juſtice
Wright was Priſoner in the *Tower*. And as for the
 Earl of *Mulgrave*, beſides that he had always tra-
 vers'd the Violent and Deſpotick Proceedings of the
 reſt, his great Parts and Eloquence which ever had
 a mighty Sway in the Houſe of Lords, enclin'd
 King *William* to endeavour to engage him in his
 Intereſt, by an Offer of a more Honourable Title,
 which that Earl declin'd, till he found his Envi-
 ers prevented the Accompliſhment of more ſolid Promiſes.

The ſlow Proceedings of the Parliament, and
 the Heats and Animofities which divided both
 Houſes, obſtructing the Progreſs of the King's De-
 ſigns, his Maſteſty thought fit to make to them the
 following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King Wil-
 liam's
 Speech to
 the Parlia-
 ment,
 June 28.

THE time of the Year being ſo far advanced, and
 there being ſeveral Acts yet to be paſſed for
 the Safety and Settlement of the Nation, I deſire
 you would expedite them as ſoon as you can, it
 being neceſſary there ſhould be ſhortly a Receſs,
 both that I may be at Liberty to purſue the Buſi-
 neſs of *Ireland* with all poſſible Vigour, and that
 the Members of both Houſes may repair to their
 ſeveral Countries to ſecure the Peace, and put the
 Militia into ſome better Poſture.

I am very ſenſible of the Zeal and good Affection
 which you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,
 have ſhew'd to the Publick, in giving thoſe Sup-
 plies you have done already; and I do not doubt,
 but from the ſame Inducements you will be ready
 to give more as Occaſions require, which I muſt
 let you know will be ſooner than perhaps you may
 expect, becauſe the neceſſary Expence of this
 Year will much exceed the Sums you have pro-
 vided for it; and that you may make the truer
 Judgment in that Matter, I am very willing you
 ſhould ſee how all the Moneys hitherto have been
 laid out, and to that end I have commanded thoſe
 Accounts to be ſpeedily brought to you, by which
 you

'you will see how little of the Revenue has been
'applied to any other use than that of the Navy and
'Land Forces.

A. C.

1889.

'I must remind you of making *an effectual and*
'*timely Provision of the Money for the States of Hol-*
'*land*, and I doubt not but you will take care to see
'a fitting Revenue settled for my self.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I will add no more but to recommend earnestly
'to you to avoid all occasions of Dispute or Delay,
'at a time that requires Union and Vigour in your
'Councils, upon which the Preservation of all that
'is Dear to Us doth so much depend; and I do pro-
'mise that nothing shall ever be wanting on my part
'which may contribute towards it. The Parlia-
ment return'd his Majesty Thanks for his Gracious
Speech, which nevertheless had but little Effect up-
on the Proceedings of either House.

A Bill for the Charging and Collecting the Du-
ties upon Coffee, Tea and Chocolate at the Custom-
House, being sent up from the Commons to the
Lords, their Lordships * added a Clause to it, for
a Drawback on the Exportation of the said Commo-
dities, with an alteration of the Date from the 24th
of July to the 25th of August; which being disagreed
to by the Commons, occasion'd a warm Dispute be-
tween both Houses. The Commons alledg'd, That
they had always taken it for their undoubted Privilege,
(of which they have ever been jealous and tender) That
in all Aids given to the King by the Commons, the Rate
or Tax ought not to be any ways altered by the Lords.
That the Amendment made by the Lords being in point
of Time, the Commons hoped their Lordships would not
at this time renew a Question concerning the Method of
granting Aids, which had formerly, in Instances of this
Nature, occasion'd great Debates, and which might now
beget many Conferences, spend much time, and end in In-
conveniencies. That this Amendment proposed by the
Lords made the Bill Incoherent, for both Houses having
agreed that the Forfeitures should Commence from the
20th of July, it would look strange that the Forfeitures
should be given before the Duty was made payable. That

A Bill to

lay Duties

on Coffee,

Tea, &c.

July 24.

A Clause

added to it

by the

Lords.

Rejected

by the

Commons.

Ships

A. C. *Ships were then arriving daily with the Commodities*
 1689. *mention'd in the Bill, which would be a loss to the King,*
 by putting the Commencement of the Duty so far off.
 And that as to the Proviso their Lordships had sent to the Commons, the Commons did disagree to it, and for that did refer to their first Reasons; for the Proviso being an Alteration and lessening of the Grant made by the Commons, they hoped for these Reasons their Lordships would agree with them, and not revive old Disputes.

Insisted on
by the
Lords,
 July 27.

On the other Hand, the Lords insisted upon their Proviso, and said, 'they were much surpriz'd at the Assertion of the Commons, that in all Aids given to the King by the Commons the Rate or Tax ought not to be altered by the Lords, since they conceived it had always been their undoubted Right, in case of any Aids given to the King, to lessen the Rate or Tax granted by the Commons, whereof several Precedents might be given, which for the present they were willing to forbear, that they might not revive old Disputes. But that as to the Proviso now offered by the Lords, their Lordships were of Opinion, this General Point was not the Case now in difference, It being neither an alteration nor lessening of the Duty laid upon those Commodities; for what was proposed to be drawn back upon the Exportation of them could not be said to lessen the Rates impos'd upon them. That it did indeed take away so much from the King's Income, but added much more to the Benefit of Trade, of which the Lords conceived they were Equal and Competent Judges, and therefore they thought they were very well founded to insist on the Proviso. This Dispute put a stop to the Bill in this Session, but it pass'd at last, with their Lordships Clause about the Draw-back, on the 16th of January 1690.

Miscarriages of Ire- On the Third of August the Commons in a Committee of the whole House having consider'd the State of the Nation, came at last to this Resolution, that an Address be presented to his Majesty upon these Heads. 1. That there had been Delays in the Succour of Ireland. 2. That there were not sufficient Preparations to transport the Forces to Ireland.

Ireland: And, 3. That several Ships had been taken for want of Guards, and Convoys to preserve them. At the same time the Question was put, that it should be represented to his Majesty, That it was inconvenient to his Majesty's Affairs, that the Marquess of *Halifax* was in his Majesty's Council, which however was carried in the Negative.

A. C.

1689.

On the Twelfth of the same Month, Sir *Thomas Littleton* made the Report from the Committee, who examin'd the Matter, touching the Miscarriages relating to *Ireland*, and *Londonderry*; upon which it was resolv'd, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, that Colonel *Lundee* be sent over to *Londonderry*, to be try'd there for the Treasons laid to his Charge.

Some Days after, the Commons having * sent up * Aug. 13: a Bill to the Lords, for the Enjoyning the wearing the *The Wea-* Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom at certain Times vers pre- of the Year, the Bayliffs, Wardens, and Assistants of sent a Pe- the Companies of Silk Weavers of London and tion in a *Canterbury*, presented a Petition to their Lordships in Tumultuous manner. a tumultuous manner; praying to be heard before the said Bill should be pass'd into a Law. Whereupon the House order'd their Speaker to tell the Petitioners, ' That the Lords did not then think fit to give an Answer, because they observ'd there was ' an unusual manner of Application of Men, who ' ought to be better directed by them who were ' Bayliffs, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company. That the Lords did first require that those ' Crouds should go home, and when that was ' done, neither they, nor others, People of this ' Nation, needed to doubt, but that their Lordships ' would do Justice, and hear the Objections of Parties concern'd in this or any other Bill, that should ' come before them. And to prevent the Eruption of this unruly Multitude, which was suppos'd to be egg'd on by several discontented Incendiaries, the Lords desir'd his Majesty, to command some of the Horse and Foot-Guards to be aiding to the Civil Powers; and order'd the Governor of the Tower to take care to prevent any unlawful Concourse of People in the Hamlets of that Fortrefs; the Lord-Mayor

A. C. Mayor of London to have a sufficient Number of the Trained-Bands in readiness, to hinder the passing of any extraordinary Numbers of People through the City towards *Westminster*. And the Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex*, to provide for the Security of the City, and Liberties, and *Westminster*. The Weavers seeing these Preparations remain'd quiet in their Houses: Whereupon the Lords † discharg'd the Trained-Bands which had been posted in the Palace-Yard *Westminster*. However, upon the second Reading of the Bill for the Enjoining the Wearing the Woollen Manufactures, their Lordships unani-

1689. *W*
 †Aug. 17. moufly * rejected the same.
 *Aug. 19. The House of Commons having past the Bill, for
 Bill of At- *Attainting several Persons in Rebellion against their*
 tainder. *Majesties*, and sent it up to the Lords for their Concurrence, the Committee whom their Lordships appointed to examine the same, pray'd, * *That the Commons might be desir'd by a Conference to give a List to the House of Lords of the Persons that gave Evidence to the Commons, against the several Persons design'd in the Bill to be Attainted; That the Lords might be fully satisfied by Evidence, Vivà Voce, to Attaint the several Persons (as they suppos'd the Commons were;) For that if the Lords should by themselves enquire of such Evidence, they might fail of hearing all the Evidence the House of Commons had had.* The Lords having agreed to this Motion, a Conference was desir'd and manag'd betwixt both Houses, at which the Commons gave a List of the Witnesses that depos'd at their Bar, against the Persons mention'd in the Bill of Attainder. These Witnesses were *William Watts, Matthew Gun, Basil Purefoy, and William Dalton*; whose Evidence not satisfying the Lords, the Bill lay neglected for some Days; but the Commons having press'd their Lordships by Two Messages to give Expedition to it, the House † agreed with the Committee in leaving out *Thomas Lord Howard, the Earl of Dover, the Lord Hunsdon, Sir Roger Strickland, Sir Edward Herbert, Colonel Hugh Sotherland, and Sir William Jennings*, because there did not appear sufficient Evidence against them. The
 Prorogation

*July 30.
 †Aug. 19.

Prorogation of the Parliament, which happen'd soon after, put a final stop to this Bill. A. C. 1689.

Pursuant to the King's repeated Instances in favour of the *Dutch*, the Commons put at last the finishing Hand to a Bill for appropriating certain Duties for paying the States General of the United Provinces the Charges for his Majesty's Expedition into this Kingdom; which being Read * in the House of Lords, it was mov'd, that several Members of the House, and divers Servants of King Charles II. had Securities appropriated out of several Duties which pass'd away from them by this Bill; and therefore they desir'd they might be heard by their Council. This Motion being receiv'd, and Council heard, their Lordships gave their Consent to the Bill without any Amendment; but at the same time they order'd their Speaker to present the following Address to his Majesty.

"The Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, upon their Concurrence with the Lords the House of Commons, in a Bill entituled, *An Act for appropriating certain Duties for paying the States General, &c. and for other Uses, think it incumbent on them, in Honour and Justice, to lay before your Majesty, how several of their own Body found themselves aggrieved thereby, in relation to some Debts owing to them on the Account of having been Servants to King Charles II. and that their Claim to their Arrears on that Score was weaken'd and prejudiced by this Bill, which cuts them off from all Preterences whatsoever, except such as can be comprehended within the Sums of Sixty Thousand Pounds, which is very far short of Answering their just Demands, and which they conceive to have been better and more amply provided for, in an Act pass'd in the first Year of the Reign of the late King James, Entituled, An Act for granting to his Majesty an Imposition on all Tobacco and Sugar Imported between the 24th Day of June 1685. and the 24th of June 1693. Yet being more concern'd for the Welfare of your Majesty's Affairs, than their own particular Benefit, and being sensible of*

K k

"the

A. C.

1689.



“the Importance it may be to your Majesty, as well
 “as to the good of *Christendom* in this Conjunction,
 “that the Debt owing to the States General of the
 “United Provinces, upon account of assisting your
 “Majesty at your coming into this Nation, for our
 “Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power,
 “should be provided for to their Satisfaction; they
 “have willingly desisted from giving any obstructi-
 “on to the passing of the said Bill, and have en-
 “tirely submitted their share of their Recompence
 “for their long and faithful Services to their De-
 “ceased Royal Master, to the Conveniency of your
 “Majesties present Circumstances.

“Whereupon this House hath thought fit to re-
 “present to your Majesty this most respectful and
 “dutiful Acquiescence of the Peers herein concern-
 “ed in your Majesties Justice and Goodness, and to
 “beseech your Majesty, that you would be pleased to
 “take their Condition, and the manner of their
 “present Resignation of it into your Gracious Con-
 “sideration and Royal Protection, wherein this
 “House doth promise themselves, that the particu-
 “lar Peers concerned will find an entire Security.

“And whereas there is a Clause in this Bill which
 “provides that 60000 *l.* therein mentioned for the
 “late King *Charles* his Servants, should be applied to
 “such only as were his Servants at the time of his
 “Decease; It is the humble Desire and Recom-
 “mendation of this House to your Majesty, that
 “this Restraint may bring no Prejudice to the just
 “and equitable Pretensions of such of the Servants
 “of his said late Majesty, as are Members of this
 “House, or of others in their Circumstances; but
 “that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to
 “look upon them, as Entitled to an equal share of
 “your Favour and Consideration, which others their
 “Fellow Servants have generally had, or may pre-
 “tend to by Virtue of this or the former Act of
 “Parliament before mention’d.

The Marquess of *Hallifax*, Speaker of the Lords,
 having waited on the King with the Address, his
 Majesty receiv’d the same very kindly; and as for
 those particular Peers that were concerned in the
 Bill,

Bill, he said, *He was sensible of their Behaviour to- wards him upon this occasion, and would not forget it.* A. C. 1689.


Two Days * after, the King went to the House of Lords in order to pass this Bill. upon which occasion the Speaker of the House of Commons made a Speech to his Majesty, acknowledging the great Services done to this Nation by the *Dutch*, and at same time very artfully reminding the *Dutch* of their former Obligations to the *English*. Aug. 20.

"The Commons (said Mr. Powle) in this pre-
"sent Parliament Assembled, taking into Consideration the great Assistance that was given by the States of the United Provinces to your Majesty, in your Glorious Design of restoring these Kingdoms to their antient Rights and Liberties, and how for that end they entrusted their Army and Fleet to your Majesty's disposal, at a time when they had War declar'd, and an Invasion threatned by the *French* King, meerly to divert them: They do here humbly present your Majesty with a Bill appointing certain Duties of Excise and Customs for the raising 600000 *l.* which they desire may be applied by your Majesty for the satisfaction of the Charges which have been Expended by the States in this Expedition. *A Speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons to his Majesty, Aug. 28.*

"It is a little more than an Age since the Illustrious Prince of *Orange*, your Majesty's Great Grand Father, whose Name will ever be Famous for his Love to his Country, did, by the Assistance of the *English*, redeem those Provinces from the like Oppressions; which shews how inseparable the Interest of those two Nations are. And since it was the Policy of those that laboured our Destruction to divide us, it ought to be the Endeavour of all true Lovers of their Country to keep us firmly United in order to our Preservation.

"The Commons have likewise consider'd of the great Arrears that were left due by King *Charles* the Second to his Servants, and have therefore made a Provision of 60000 *l.* for them, which they humbly desire your Majesty would please to distribute among them, in such Proportions as

A. C. "your Majesty in your Princely Wisdom shall
1689. "think most fit.

 "And having proceeded thus far in the weighty
"Affairs depending before them, they now become
"humble Suitors to your Majesty for a Recess, that
"thereby they may have the opportunity of repair-
"ing into their several Countries, and promoting
"your Majesty's Service, and what remains at pre-
"sent for want of time to dispatch, they doubt not
"but that they shall be able to perfect it at their
"next meeting, and, as they hope, to the entire
"Satisfaction of your Majesty, and your whole
"Kingdom.

According to the desire of the Commons, the
King having given his Royal Assent to several *
*The Pub Publick and Private Bills, directed the Speaker of
lick Bills the House of Lords to signify his Pleasure, that both
were, 1. Houses should severally † adjourn themselves to the
An Act for 20th of September, upon which Day they were far-
appropria- ther adjourn'd to the 19th of October next follow-
ting sever- ing.
al Duties

for paying _____
off the

States General, &c. 2. *An Act for Prohibiting all Trade and Commerce
with France.* 3. *An Act for the better preventing the Exportation of
Wool, and encouraging the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom.* 4. *An
Additional Act for appointing Commissioners for Executing the Act for a
Grant to their Majesties of 12 d. in the Pound.* 5. *An Act for the Relief
of the Protestant Irish Clergy.* 6. *An Act to Repeal the Statute made in
the 6th Year of King Henry IV. against multiplying Gold and Silver.*
And 7. *An Act for Explaining part of an Act in the first Year of King
James I. concerning Tanned Leather.*

† The Parliament Prorogued to the 20th of September, and to the 19th
of October.

Having clear'd the first Session, and the intricate
Transactions of the jarring Convention Parliament,
let us view the Operations of the Campaign: The
Eighteen Regiments of Foot and Five of Horse,
design'd for the Reduction of Ireland, were rais'd in
England with pretty good Success; but the Providing
Ships to transport them, a Train of Artillery to attend
them, and Provisions to maintain them, was manag'd
with great Slowness and Supinuity. The Fault of
these

WILLIAM the Third.

133

A. C.

1689.

these Delays was charg'd on M^r. *H--bort*, who, out of Avarice, had engross'd to himself the Office of Paymaster and Purveyor General of the Army; and therefore to obviate farther Inconveniences, the Duke of *Schomberg*, whom the King had declar'd *Generalissimo* of all his Forces, labour'd with Mr. *H--bort* to make him quit either of those Employments, which, at first, he was unwilling to do, but was prevail'd, at last, to resign that of Purveyor to Mr. *Shales*. Besides, the Preparations for the *Irish* Expedition seem'd, in a manner, at a stand, whilst the Fate of *London-derry* was dubious and uncertain; but as soon as News was brought of the raising of that Siege, and that the Domineering Temper of the *French*, whom King *James* had entrusted with the chief Command, had created great Discontents among the *Irish*, most of the new Levies began to be Ship'd off at *Chester* and *Liverpoole*. General *Schomberg* having obtain'd * leave of the Lords to apply himself to the Commons, his Grace return'd that Honourable House his grateful Acknowledgements, both for the Respects and † large Donative he had receiv'd from them; and afterwards began his Journey towards *Chester*. On the 12th of *August* that General Sail'd with about 90 Vessels of all sorts, † *The House* and near 10000 Men, Horse and Foot, steering di- *of Commons* rectly towards *Carrick-fergus*, and on the 13th in the *presented* Afternoon arriv'd in that Bay, where the * Army *the Duke* presently Landed, on *Bangor*, side without Oppositi- *of Schom-* on. The first thing he did was to send out Parties *berg with* to scour the Adjacent Country, and get Intelligence *the sum of* of the Enemy; which being safely return'd, he *100000 l.* march'd his Forces to *Belfast* which the Enemy had *of which,* quitted, retiring to *Carrick-fergus*, and where *however,* several Persons join'd him, that durst not declare *he never* before. The Army being sufficiently refresh'd, *receiv'd* but a several Regiments were detach'd towards *Carrick fer-* *small part,* *his Sen,* *the present* *Duke, had* *5000 l.* *gus*, with some Cannon and Mortars, upon whose

per Annum, paid him by King William for the Remainder.

* Duke Schomberg Lands in Ire'and, August 13.

A. C. Approach the Enemy beat a Parley; but the General not allowing their Demands, the Town was order'd to be Attack'd. On the 22d the Trenches were open'd, some Batteries rais'd, and the Siege carried on in Form. This made the Besieged more eager to Capitulate; but Duke Schomberg still refusing to let them march out with the usual Signs of Honour, and they insisting upon it, the Attacks were pursued with great Vigour, till the 26th of *August*, when considerable Breaches being made, and all things ready for a General Assault, the Garrison was contented to accept what Conditions the Besiegers were pleas'd to grant, viz. to be conducted with their Arms, and as much Baggage as they could carry on their Backs, to the next *Irish* Garrison, which was *Newry*.

Whilst the Siege of *Carrickfergus* was carrying on, the rest of the Horse, Foot and Dragoons, which for want of Transport Ships had staid behind, were Embark'd at *Highbake*, and safely Landed in *Ireland*: On the 28th of *August* the General return'd to *Belfast*, and two Days after his own *French* Regiment of Horse join'd the Army, which being muster'd on the last day of that Month, was found to consist of [*] Four Regiments of Horse, One of Dragoons, and Eighteen of Foot.

[*] To wit,
Horse, the
Lord De-
vonshire's

Regiment, the Lord Delamere's, Colonel Coy's, Duke Schomberg's; Dragoons, Colonel Leviston's; Foot, One Battalion of Blew Dutch Guards, Carelsoon's White Dutch, Colonel Beaumont's, Colonel Wharton's, Lord Drogheda's, Lord Lisburn's, Lord Meath's, Lord Roscommon's, Lord Lovelace's, Lord Kingston's, Duke of Norfolk's, Colonel Herbert's, Sir Edward Deering's, Sir Thomas Gower's, Colonel Earl's, and the Three French Regiments of La Mellonniere, Du Cambon, and La Caillemote.

The Artillery Horses being, most of them, yet at *Chester*, the Duke of Schomberg order'd the greatest part of the Train to be Ship'd, and the Fleet to sail with them and all other Necessaries to *Carlinsford* Bay, while in the mean time he march'd the Army beyond *Lisburn*, and so onwards through *Hilsborough*,

and

and pitch'd his Camp at *Drummore*, the Place where the Northern Protestants of Ireland were not long before routed by *Hamilton*. The Day following he continued his March to *Loughbrilane*, where the *Iniskillin* Horse and Dragoons join'd him, and cheerfully offer'd themselves to be an Advance-Guard to the Army. Upon their Approach the *Irish* abandon'd the *Newry*, a very strong Pass, having first set Fire to the Town; which News being brought to the General, he dispatch'd a Trumpeter to the Duke of *Berwick*, who Commanded there, to acquaint him, That if they went on to burn in this barbarous manner, he would not give any Quarter. This Message had so good Effect, that the *Irish* abandon'd *Dundalk* without doing any harm to the Town, whither Duke *Schomberg* march'd with his Army, and Encamp'd about a Mile North of it, in a low moist Ground; having the Town and the River towards the West, between him and the Enemy, the Sea towards the South, the *Newry* Mountains to the East, and to the North Hills and Bogs intermix'd. The bad Weather, long and constant Marches, and scarcity of Provisions, made his raw Men already begin to faint, but here they met with some Refreshment, and on the 9th of *September* were reinforc'd by Major General *Kirk's*, Sir *John Hanmore's* and Brigadier *Stuart's* Regiments. The Duke, at first, design'd to have continued his Progress, but the Fleet, with the Train of Artillery, failing to come up in time to *Carlingford*, according to his Directions, was a great disappointment to him; and so much the more, that he had Intelligence by an Engineer, who deserted the Enemy, that General *de Rose*, being then at *Drogheda* with about 20000 Men, and hearing that the *English* haked at *Dundalk*. Said, he was sure they wanted something and therefore sent part of his Forces to seize on *Ardee*, a small Town between *Drogheda* and *Dundalk*.

The Duke *de Schomberg* continued in an uncertain Posture till the 20th of *September*, when in the Morning he had an Account, that King *James* having gather'd all his Forces near *Drogheda*, advanc'd towards him, and that a Party of 2000 Foot, and

A. C.
1689.

1500 Horse were gone beyond the Mountains to attack the Pass at Newry, and fall into his Rear; thereupon he detach'd a Party of Horse against them, at the sight of whom they retreated towards Sligo, However, the Day following the Enemy appear'd in order of Battle, and a great Party of their Horse advanc'd towards the Intrenchments of our Army. Several of the *English* Officers were for engaging the Enemy, but the Duke told them, *Let them alone, we will see what they will do*; and though he saw them coming within Cannon shot of his Camp, yet he said still, *He did not think they design'd to Fight*. However, one Day seeing them draw their Army into two Lines, he sent Lieutenant General Douglas to the Camp, to order all the Foot to stand to their Arms, and the Horse to return to the Camp upon a certain Signal, but till then go on with their Foraging. The Soldiers, who were already struggling with Diseases and Want in their Tents, receiv'd these Orders with the greatest Chearfulness in the World, but in some time the *Irish* drew off, and so the matter ended, to the great Disappointment and Dissatisfaction of the Army, who hoped no less than to beat the Enemy, and by a Victory to put an end to their Miseries. But the Duke of *Schomberg* wisely consider'd, that the Enemy was much Superiour in Horse, that his own Men were Undisciplin'd, and withal weakened by Hunger and Sickness, theirs flesh'd with Health and Plenty, and that the loss of a Battle might be attended with the loss of *Ireland*.

A Conspira-
cy disco-
ver'd in
the Eng-
lish Army.

In a Day or two after the *Irish* marching off, there was a dangerous Conspiracy discover'd in the *English* Camp, which was carried on by some *French* Papists, who had list'd themselves in the *Protestant* Regiments of that Nation; the Officers having been oblig'd to raise their Companies in so much hast, that they had no time to examine them very strictly. A Captain of one of these Regiments being inform'd, that four of his Soldiers and a Drummer, who were *Roman Catholicks*, designed to go over to the Enemy, he caus'd them to be secur'd, and found Letters about one of them to Monsieur D'

A: aux.

Account. Upon stricter Examination the Fellow declar'd he had the Letters from on *Du Plessis*, likewise a Papist, who now serv'd as a private Soldier in one of the *French* Regiments, though he had formerly been a Captain of Horse in *France*, from whence he was forc'd to retire for Murther. *Du Plessis* being seiz'd ingenuously confest, that he had written to King *James*, and to the *French* Ambassador, and acquainted them, that there were divers *Papists* in the three *French* Regiments, whom he promis'd to bring over to the *Irish* Camp, upon Condition he might have the Command of them, and his Pardon in *France*. He and his five Accomplices were thereupon brought to their Trial, sentenc'd to Death by a Council of War, and accordingly Executed; after which the *French* Collonels made strict enquiry what *Papists* there were in their Regiments, and found about 250, who by order of the General were secur'd, disarm'd, and sent over Prisoners into *England*, and from thence to *Holland*, where they were set at Liberty.

A. C.
1689.

Though the Duke of *Sckomberg* thought fit to keep in his Camp with the Gros of his Army, yet did he not restrain the *Inniskilliners* from making Excursions: Nor had he Reason to repent this Liberty he allow'd them, for on the 27 th of *Septemb.* he receiv'd an Account that about a Thousand of them, headed by Collonel *Lloyd*, routed a Body of the *Irish* that were marching towards *Sligo*, consisting of about 5000 Men, of whom they kill'd 700, took *O Kelly* their Commander, and 40 other Officers Prisoners, besides a great Booty of Cattle, with the loss of very few of their Men. His Grace was so pleas'd with the News, that having order'd all the *Inniskillin* Horse and Foot in his Camp to draw out, he rode all along their Line with his Hat off, and caus'd the *Dutch* Guards and the *Inniskillin* Foot to make three running Firings, which were answer'd by the *Inniskillin* Horse, and by the Cannon upon the Works, as also from the Ships that lay at the Mouth of the River.

The Joy of this Success was some time after much abated by the loss of *Sligo*, and *James-Town*: The

The *Inniskilliners* defeat the *Irish* near *Sligo*.

The *Irish* take *Sligo* *Irish*

A. C. *Irish* marching that way in a considerable Body,
 1689: Commanded by *Sarsfield*, those of *James-Town* not
 thinking it tenable, abandon'd it and march'd to *Sligo*,
 losing some of the Men, and killing some of the
Irish in their hasty Retreat. Next Day *Sarsfield* with
 his small Army advanc'd before *Sligo*, whereupon
 Collonel *Russel* retired to *Ballishannon*, and advis'd
 the Foot also to quit the Place. But nevertheless
 Monsieur *St. Sauveur*, a resolute *French* Captain in
Melloniere's Regiment, with his own Company of
French Granadiers, and Collonel *Lloyd* with his
 bold *Inhiskilliners* staid in the Town, and upon the
 approach of *Sarsfield* retreated to the two Forts,
Lloyd into one, and *St. Sauveur* into the other.
 The first not knowing how to subsist his Men, re-
 tir'd that Night with some loss. But the *French*
 Captain having carried in some Provisions, and
 finding some Ammunition in the Fort, resolved
 stoutly to maintain his Post. The Nights were then
 dark, and he fearing the Enemy might make their
 approaches to the Fort undiscover'd, got a great
 many Fir-Deals, and dipping the end of them in
 Tar, they gave such a Light when set on Fire and
 hung over the Walls, that he discover'd the Enemy
 advancing towards them, with an Engine they call
 a *Sow*; but having kill'd the Engineer, and two or
 three more, the rest retreated, and he burnt the
 Engine. Day no sooner appear'd but the *Irish* were
 forc'd to quit a small Field-Piece they had planted
 in the Street, being gall'd with shot from the Fort
 by *St. Sauveur's* Men, who presently after sallied
 out and kill'd many of the Enemy. But at last
 their Provision, not their Courage, being spent, and
 there being little or no Water in the Fort, they
 surrendred it upon honourable Terms; and at their
 marching over the Bridge, Collonel *Sarsfield*, who
 would have purchas'd these brave Soldiers at any
 rate, stood with a Purse of Gold, and offer'd every
 Man that would serve King *James*, Horse and Arms,
 with five Guineas advance; yet they all made answer,
They would never fight for Papists; except one, who
 the very next Day after he had got Horse, Arms,
 and the Gold, brought all off with him to *Dundalk*.

The

Brave
 Action of
 St. Sau-
 veur at
 Sligo:

The Duke de Schomberg had prudently declin'd fighting the *Irish* upon unequal Terms, yet he felt a more sensible Blow in his Camp than the loss of two Battles would have been, from a raging Sickness, occasion'd by the unwholsomness of the Place, wet Weather, and ill Food; and which swept daily, or at least disabled, abundance of brave Officers and Soldiers. Among the rest there died Sir Edward Deering a Galant Gentleman, who had contributed more than any Man in the County of *Kent*, towards bringing about the Revolution; Collonel Henry Wharton, a bold, brisk and brave Man, Brother to the present Lord of that Name; Sir Thomas Gower, and Collonel Hungerford, two young Gentlemen of Distinguisht Merit. As for the Common Soldiers there perish'd at *Dundalk* about 2000, and as many Sick were ship'd off to be transported to *Belfast*, but of them not above 1100 came ashore, the rest dying at Sea. Nay, so great was the Mortality, that by the beginning of the following Year near two Thirds of the Army, that was transported over, were entirely lost. Winter approaching, both Armies went into Quarters, and Duke Schomberg renew'd his Instances for the coming over of the 7000 Auxiliary *Danes*, who about this time arriv'd in *England* and *Scotland*, pursuant to the Treaty concluded with the King of *Denmark* on the 15th of *August*.

Nor were King William's Arms more successful at Sea than in *Ireland*; for Admiral Torrington, with the Confederate *English* and *Dutch* Fleet, under his Command, having made a shew of Landing of his Men to surprize *Cork* thought fit to abandon that Enterprize upon a false Intelligence, that the *French* advanc'd towards him; and he was soon after oblig'd to put into *Torbay*, most of the *English* Seamen being disabled by Sickness. This Misfortune was justly charg'd on those that had Victualled the *English* Fleet; for 'twas observable that all this while the *Dutch* continued healthy. Admiral Torrington having taken in sound Provision, and refreshed his Men, put out to Sea again; but was depriv'd of an opportunity of signalizing his Valour; so that this Summer pass'd without any considerable Action in the Channel.

A. C.
1689.

The Eng-
lish die
apace at
Dundalk.

A. C. Chantrel, only the *English* had the Misfortune
 1689. to lose the *Dartmouth*, a Man of War of 40 Guns,
 which, after a stout Resistance, was taken by the
French.

The Affairs of the Allies were more Prosperous on
 the Continent, for Mareschal d'Humieres, who Com-
 manded the *French* Army, having made a rash At-
 tempt upon the Town of *Walcourt*, was Repuls'd
 with great loss by the *English* and *Dutch*, Headed
 by Prince *Waldeck*. The Action past in this man-
 ner; the Mareschal hearing that a great number
 of *Dutch* Horse were out a Foraging, made a Mo-
 tion with his whole Army in order to surprize them.
 The Prince had no sooner notice of it, but he gave
 the Foragers a Signal to come into the Camp; but
 that did not prevent their being vigorously charg'd
 by the *French*, who kill'd some of them. Their Van-
 guard advancing attack'd the Village of *Forge*, where
 800 Foot were Post'd to countenance the Foragers,
 being Commanded by the *English* Collonel *Hodges*,
 Lieutenant Collonel *Goes*, and the Major of a
 Regiment of Horse, who for above two hours main-
 tain'd their Ground with extraordinary Valour, but
 had been over power'd by Numbers, had not *Roo*,
 Major General of the Cavalry, (who was sent to
 bring back the Lieutenant Generals *Webbenum*,
Mariborough and *D'Hubi*) come with their Horse
 timely to their Relief. With that Reinforcement
 they made a retreating Fight against the main Force
 of the Enemy, till they came to a rising Ground
 near *Walcourt*, where they joyn'd a Battalion of *Lun-
 nenburghers*, which had been reinforc'd by another
 of Collonel *Hales*. The *French* Attack'd the Town
 with their usual Vigour upon a first onset, which
 lasted near an hour and a half, during which time
 Prince *Waldeck* order'd Lieutenant General *Alva* to
 march with three Regiments to their Relief, which
 were supported by the Guards, and two *English*
 Regiments Headed by the Earl of *Mariborough*, while
 Major General *Slaugeburg* advanc'd, almost at the
 same time, with some other Battalions of Foot to
 the other side of the Town. By all these Motions,
 and the stout Resistance of those in the Town, the
French

French perceiv'd they had engag'd themselves too far, and began to think of a Retreat, which they perform'd in great haste, and Disorder, and consequently with considerable loss, leaving behind them some Cannon and Ammunition, and near 2000 Officers and Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded. This was the Allies Computation; who on their side own'd the loss of above 300 Men, amongst whom were Lieutenant Collonel *Grimes*, of the *English*, the Major of the Dragoons of *Zell*, and some Inferior Officers. And thus ended the Campaign in *Flanders*, without any other memorable Action, saving that the *Spaniards*, who acted in a separate Body towards *Courtray*, levell'd a great part of the *French* Lines, and rais'd considerable Contributions on the Enemies Territories. On the *German* side, as the Armies were early in the Field, so they quickly enter'd upon Action; the Elector of *Brandenburg* laid Siege in May to *Keyserwaert*, and was pursuing the Attacks with Vigour, when the Garrison, which was partly compos'd of *French*, and partly of *Germans*, dividing among themselves, demanded to Capitulate, and surrendered upon Articles. Flush'd with this Success, the Duke of *Brandenburg* laid Siege to *Bonne*, which by reason of several Interruptions prov'd very tedious, but at last having gain'd the Counterscarp, and some out-Works by Storm, the Garrison surrendered upon honourable Terms, on the 7th of October, after 55 Days Blockade, and 26 Days close Siege. The taking of *Bonne* was partly owing to the famous Duke of *Lorraine*, who after a vigorous Siege having made himself Master of *Mentz*, led part of his Valorous Forces to the Assistance of the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

This Year died the famous Pope *Innocent XI*, Pope *In-Odeschalchi* by Name, who was advanc'd to the Pontificate in 1676. He was by some call'd the Protestant Pope, because at the same time that the *French* King Persecuted those of the Reform'd Religion in his Dominions, *Innocent*, who had an old Grudge against that Monarch, favour'd those Princes and States that oppos'd his Ambitious Designs. This Pope

Keyserwaert taken by the Duke of Brandenburg, June 16. Bonne taken by the Duke of Lorraine, Sept. 11. N. S.

A. C. Pope was certainly a Man of great Merit and Integrity. He was succeeded by Cardinal *Ottoboni*, a Venetian by Birth, who took the Name of *Alexander VIII.*

He is succeeded by Let's return to *England*, where we shall find the King, notwithstanding the weighty Affairs which employ'd his Thoughts, thating the Diversions of Horse Racing, Hunting and Basset at *New-Market*, not to gratifie his owſt Inclination, but rather with design to gain the Affection of his Nobility and Gentry by Popularity. The Concourse of People, at that famous Rendezvous for Country Sports, was extraordinary great; nor did the Univerſity of

Cambridge omit this Opportunity of * waiting upon his Majesty, being introduc'd by the Duke of *Somerset*, their Chancellor, and admitted to kiſs his Majesty's Hand. Upon this occasion Dr. *Covel*, Vice-Chancellor, (the ſame who had been Chaplain to the Queen in *Holland*) addreſſed himſelf to his Majesty in an Eloquent Speech, Congratulating the Glorious Succeſſes his Majesty had been bleſſ'd with, in his Endeavours to reſcue this Church and Nation from the imminent Dangers that threatned both; and which were more particularly pointed againſt the Univerſities, and concluded with and humble Recommendation of themſelves to his Majesty's Protection. To this his Majesty Answer'd, *That as God had bleſſ'd him in this Undertaking, ſo he would faithfully diſcharge his Truſt in preſerving the Church of England, and giving all Protection and Favour to the Univerſities.* The ſ next Day the King was pleas'd to make a Viſit to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, where he was receiv'd and entertain'd with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy, Duty and Loyalty; and on the 10th of that Month his Majesty return'd to *Hampton-Court* from *New-Market*.

The Day appointed for the Parliament to meet drawing near, at which time his Majesty deſign'd likewise to Summon a Convocation, his Majesty thought fit to fill up the Vacant Sees of *Worceſter*, *Chicheſter*, and *Briſtol*, which were beſtowed, the Firſt on Dr. *Edward Stiſlingfleet*, Dean of *St. Paul's*; the Second on Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Dean of *Peterborough*;

† He goes to Cambridge,
Octo. 7.

Eccleſiaſtical Promotions.

rough; and the Third on Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Warden of Wadham College in Oxford, who were *Consecrated at Fulham by the Bishops of London, St. Asaph and Rochester, Commissionated for that purpose. Now because the time allow'd by Act of Parliament for the Clergy to take the Oaths was expired, some of those who refused to qualifie themselves were Suspended *ab Officio*, particularly the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Gloucester, Ely, Norwich, Bath and Wells, and Peterborough, who remain'd firm to their Principles. About the same time Dr. Tillotson, then Dean, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was made Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, and the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, St. Asaph, Rochester, Exeter, Salisbury, Bangor and Chester, with Twenty of the most Eminent Doctors in Divinity, were appointed by an Ecclesiastical Commission to prepare such Matters as were to be Debated in the Convocation, to examine the Canons and ancient Rubrick, and to consider what Ceremonies might be laid aside, in order to invite the *Presbyterians* to join in Communion with the Church of England. After these Preliminaries, Writs were Issued out for the Convocation to meet in November next following.

The King, who had been invited over to secure the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of England, and who by performing this great Task had been advanc'd to the Throne, endeavour'd still to add fresh Glories to his Diadem, and, like a kind Father, to entail Happiness and Prosperity upon these Nations, by healing up their intestine Breaches. The Revolution was, without doubt, accomplished by the immediate Favour of Divine Providence, and by the Wisdom of his Majesty; but whether the *Church men*, or the *Presbyterians* were more Instrumental in it, is a hard Question to determine: The presence of the common Danger had laid asleep their Inveterate Animosities, but that being over, these were soon reviv'd by Prejudice, and, which is more prevailing, Self Interest. They had, at least they seem'd to have, an equal share in the Perillous

A. C.

1689.

O&O. 13.

King William
endeavour'd
to Reconcile
the Church-
men and
Presbyterians.

A. C.

1689.



Perillous Adventure of the Prince of Orange, but both strove to engross to themselves the Benefits of King William's successful Enterprize. On the other Hand the equitable Monarch was inclin'd to dispense his Favours without distinguishing Parties, that by a Coalition and Union of his Subjects Interests, he might settle his Throne on a firm and solid Foundation; but he found through the whole Course of his Reign, that the Reconciling jarring Factions is a more difficult Work than Storming Towns, or Vanquishing embattled Foes.

Character

of the M---
of H---fax

The first Person that felt the ill Effects of Division was the M--- of H---fax, who during the last Session of Parliament perform'd the Office of Speaker to the House of Lords, for whilst by Trimming he avoided Espousing either Party, he made himself Obnoxious to both; though it must be confest his peevish domineering Temper was the principal cause of it. He was a good Statesman in Speculation, but being incapable of those subtle Insinuations, feign'd Confidences, and politick Managements, which are necessary to carry on a great Design, what he had wisely projected in his Closet, generally miscarry'd in the Senate-House. King William finding how ill his Affairs went in the M--- of H---fax's

Sir Robert
Atkins
made
Speaker to
the House
of Lords,
Octo. 19

Hands, granted a Commission to Sir Robert Atkins, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, to supply the Place of Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and as such to be Speaker to the House of Lords; and on the 19th of October, to which Day the Parliament was Prorogued, his Majesty open'd this Second Session by the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's
Speech to
the Parli-
ament,

Octo. 19.

" Though the last sitting continued so long,
" that perhaps it might have been more
" agreeable to you, in relation to your Private
" Concerns, not to have met again so soon, yet
" the Interest of the Publick lays an Indispensable
" Obligation upon me to call you together at this
" time.

" In your last meeting you gave me so many
" Testimonies of your Affection, as well as Confi-
" dence

" dence in me, that I do not at all question, but in
 " this I shall receive fresh Supplies of both.

" I esteem it one of the greatest Misfortunes can
 " befall me, that in the beginning of my Reign I
 " am forc'd to ask such large Supplies; though I
 " have this Satisfaction, that they are desired for no
 " other purposes, than the carrying on these Wars in
 " which I entered with your Advice, and assurance
 " of your Assistance; nor can I doubt of the Bless-
 " ing of God, upon an Undertaking wherein I did
 " not engage out of a vain Ambition, but from the
 " necessity of opposing their Designs of destroying
 " our Religion and Liberties.

" It is well known how far I have exposed my
 " self to rescue this Nation from the Dangers that
 " threatn'd it, not only your Liberty, but the *Pro-*
 " *testant Religion* in general, of which the Church
 " of *England* is one of the greatest Supports, and for
 " the Defence whereof I am ready again to venture
 " my Life.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" That which I have to ask of you at present is,
 " That what you think fit to give towards the
 " Charges of the War for the next Year may be
 " done without delay; and there is one Reason
 " which more particularly obliges me to press you
 " to a speedy Determination in this matter, because
 " the next Month there is appointed, at the *Hague*,
 " a General Meeting of all the Princes and States
 " concern'd in this War against *France*, in order to
 " concert the Measures for the next Campaign; and
 " till I know your Intentions, I shall not only be un-
 " certain of my self what Resolutions to take, but
 " our Allies will be under the same Doubts, unless
 " they see me supported by your Assistance; be-
 " sides, if I know not in time what you will do, I
 " cannot make such Provisions as will be requisite,
 " but shall be exposed to the same Inconveniences
 " the next Year, which were the cause that the Pre-
 " parations for this were neither so Effectual or Ex-
 " peditious as was necessary. The Charge will be
 " also considerably lessn'd by giving time to provide
 " things in their proper Season, and without Confu-
 " sion.

The Reign of King

"I have no other Aim in this but to be in a Condition to attack our Enemies in so vigorous a manner, as, by the help of God. may, in a little time, bring us to a lasting and honourable Peace, by which my Subjects may be freed from the extraordinary Expence of a lingering War; And that I can have no greater Satisfaction than in contributing to their Ease, I hope I have already given Proof of.

"That you may be satisfied how the Money has been laid out, which you have already given, I have directed the Accounts to be laid before you whenever you shall think fit to call for them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have one thing more to recommend to you, which is the dispatch of a *Bill of Indemnity*, that the Minds of my good Subjects being quieted, we may all Unanimously concur to promote the Wellfare and Honour of the Kingdom.

'Tis remarkable that this Speech, which met with Universal Applause, and was acknowledg'd by the Solemn Thanks of both Houses, was compos'd by the King himself, who the day before produc'd it to the Council, written with his own Hand. telling them, *He knew most of his Predecessors were us'd to commit the drawing up of such Speeches to their Ministers, who generally had their private Aims and Interests in view; to prevent which he had thought fit to write it himself in French, because he was not so great a Master of the English Tongue; therefore he desir'd them to look it over, and change what they found amiss, that it might be Translated into English.* This Speech being Read, was approv'd by all the Board save only the Earl of M----- who excepted against that part of it wherein his Majesty said, *That the Church of England was the greatest Support, &c.* alledging that *Expression would not sound well in English.* Sir Thomas Clarges, a Member of the House of Commons, did also find fault with his Majesty's not mentioning the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd. But these were Punctilios. At the same Council the Marquess of Halifax desir'd, for several Reasons which he

he forbore to mention, to be excused from doing the Office of Speaker of the Lords, which was readily granted him.

A. C.

1689.

The Business of *Oates* and some other Matters, which had raised such dangerous Heats and Animofities between both Houses, being only superseded by the repeated Adjournment of the Parliament, it was mov'd in Council to put a final end to them by a Prorogation; but the King thought fit to do nothing in so nice an Affair without the Advice of both Houses. The Lords readily consented to his Majesty's Desire, and as for the Commons, though some of their Members pretended, that such a Prorogation was Irregular, after his Majesty had made a Speech, wherein he had propos'd new Matters to their Consideration, yet the contrary Opinion carried it by a great Majority; so that his Majesty being come to the House of Lords on *Monday* the 21st of *October*, Sir *Robert Atkins*, their new Speaker, acquainted both Houses, that it was His Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament should be Prorogued to the *Wednesday* following. Before this Prorogation the Bishop of *Durham*, against most People's Expectation, took the Oaths, and subscribed the Declaration appointed by Law,

The Parliament being met on the 23d of *October*, his Majesty refer'd them to what he had said to both Houses four Days before. Thereupon the Speaker of the H. of Commons having read his Majesty's Speech, the Consideration of the same was put off to the next Day, when they unanimously resolv'd effectually to assist his Majesty, both to reduce *Ireland*, and to prosecute the War against *France*. And because the Act for Detaining several suspected Persons in Prison, notwithstanding the Statute of *Habeas Corpus*, was expir'd, and that those Persons had Petition'd the House to be tried at the *King's Bench Bar*; a Committee was appointed to enquire into the Informations that had been given against them, and to inspect the Journals of the House in order to find out Precedents relating to Commitments by order of the Commons. Another Committee was also

A. C.
1689.

nam'd to report what Bills were depending in the last Session, wherein they had chiefly in view the Bill of Rights.

Whilst the Court was busie in securing the most suspected Persons, the Commons granted the Benefit of *Habeas Corpus* to the Lords *Preston* and *Forbes*, and Sir *John Fenwick*, upon sufficient Bail. The Earls of *Salisbury*, *Peterborough*, and *Castlemain*, Sir *Edw. Hales*, Baron *Jenner*, and Mt. *Walker*, were upon the point of enjoying the same Favour, but after the reading the Informations against them, the Commons remanded the three foremention'd Lords to the *Tower*, supposing they might be prosecuted for High Treason, the two first for reconciling themselves to the Church of *Rome*, and the third for endeavouring to reconcile the Kingdom to that Communion, and other Crimes. Sir *Edw. Hales* and Baron *Jenner*, besides the Treason in turning *Roman Catholicks*, were accus'd of high Misdemeanors; but the latter having been already set at Liberty, had eight days given him to make his Defence, during which he was to remain in the Custody of a Serjeant at Arms. This easie Confinement was also granted to *Grabani* and *Burton*.

On the the 29th of *October* 1689, came on the usual Solemnity of the Lord Mayor of *London*, and Sir *Thomas Pilkinton* being continued for the Year 1690, and the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, and both Houses of Parliament, having been pleas'd to accept his Invitation to his Dinner, their Majesties attended by their Royal Highnesses, and a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry, went first to a Balcony prepared for them in *Cheapside* to see the Spectable: which for the great Numbers of the Citizens of the several Guilds, the full Appearance of the Artillery, the rich Adornments of the Pageants, and the Splendor and good Order of the whole Proceeding, out-did all that had been seen before on the like occasion; but that which deserv'd to be particularly mention'd was the Royal City Regiment of Volunteer Horse, which being very richly Accoutred, and led by the Earl of *Monmouth*, attended their Majesties from
Whitehall

Whitehall into the City. The Cavalcade being pass'd by, the King and Queen were Conducted by the two Sheriffs to the *Guildhall*, where they and their numerous Retinue were entertain'd with a Magnificent Feast. His Majesty, to express his Satisfaction on, conferr'd the honour of Knighthood on *Christopher Lithuillier* and *John Houblon* Esquires the two Sheriffs, and on *Edward Clark* and *Francis Child* two of the Aldermen. Five Days before the King having been pleas'd to permit the Grocers of *King Wil-*
London to chuse him Sovereign Master of that Com-
 pany, the Wardens, with some of the Principal Members, presented to him a Copy of their Election, and Instrument of his Freedom of the said Company in a Golden Box; for which his Majesty thank'd them, and as a mark of his Royal Favour, made *Ralph Box*, their Chief Warden, a Knight. Not many Days after some Audacious Malecontents offer'd an Indignity to the King's Picture in the *Guildhall* of *London*, by cutting away the Scepter and Crown thereof; whereupon the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen promis'd a Reward of 500*l.* to any Person that should discover the Author of that Insolence.

The greatest part of the Rebels in *Scotland* having laid hold of the Act of Oblivion, and Collo-nel Cannon with a handful of Men under his Command, being retir'd into the Island of *Mull*, several of the Regiments, there were sent into *Ireland* to re-inforce the Duke of *Schomberg's* Army. The draining that Kingdom of so many Forces encourag'd the *Highlanders* to renew their ExcurSIONS, Burning and Plundering wheresoever they set Footing; and having gather'd into a Body of 800 Men, under the Command of the Laird *Lochelly*, they march'd out of *Inverlochy*, thinking to have surpriz'd *Inverness*, but were timely prevented. Besides these Troubles a General Discontent began to spread it self through the *Scotch* Nation. who bore with Impatience the late Prorogation of the late Parliament, before their Grievances had been fully redress'd, according to their Expectations, and King *William's*

A. C.
1689.

repeated Promises; wherefore several Members of that Assembly Petition'd his Majesty for their speedy sitting, that they might pass such Bills as were a natural Consequence of their Petition of Right. This Address or Remonstrance was presented to the King at *Hampton-Court*, and because it was conceiv'd in such Terms, as discover'd too plainly the Condition of *Scotland*, care was taken to suppress the Printed Copies of it. Nor were the Commons of *England* less solicitous to secure the Liberties of the Subject; having with great unanimity and dispatch put the finishing Hand to the *Bill of Rights*; though without mentioning the House of *Hanover*, upon a wrong Suggestion from one of their Members, that there was but one only Daughter, who was design'd to be bestow'd in Marriage on the King of *Poland*. At the same time the Attorney General was order'd to bring in a Bill of Indemnity, in such ample manner as might answer his Majesty's gracious Intentions and Clemency. On the other side the King order'd the Accounts of the Expences of last Summer, and of the necessary Charges for the next Years Service, to be laid before the Commons, who having perus'd the same, unanimously Voted a Supply of Two Millions *Sterling* to his Majesty.

Ludlow
comes over
to Eng-
land.

About this time Collonel *Ludlow*, who upon King *Charles II.* Restoration, was excepted out of the General Pardon by Act of Parliament in 1661, for having been one of the Judges of King *Charles I.* upon the Encouragement given him by a great Courtier, came over into *England* to offer the King his Service in the reducing of *Ireland*. He was no sooner arriv'd in *London*, but his House was crowded by Multitudes of such Fanaticks and Independents, as in *Cromwell's* time had labour'd to introduce a Common-Wealth. The Commons were soon inform'd of this Presumption; and among the rest Sir *Edward Seymour* represented to the House, how highly it reflected on the Honour of the Nation, that one of the Parricides of that King, whose Death the Church of *England* had justly dignified with the Title of Martyrdom, should not only be suffer'd

suffer'd to live here, but also entertain'd with hopes of Preferment. Thereupon the Commons order'd their Speaker to present an Address to his Majesty, to desire him to issue out his Proclamation for the Apprehending the said *Ludlow*, who stood attainted of High Treason by Act of Parliament. The King comply'd with this Address; but however he thought fit to favour the Collonels Escape, and not to publish his * Proclamation till after he was safely arriv'd in *Holland*, with the *Dutch* Ambassadors.

A. C.
1689.

From *Holland* Mr. *Ludlow* return'd to his Retirement at *Vevay*, a small Town in the Country of *Vaux* in *Switzerland*, where he had liv'd to a great Age, notwithstanding the Attempts made upon him by the Creatures of King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* and where he afterwards writ those Memoirs. which have since appear'd under his Name. By these it is plain, that he acted upon a different Bottom from *Cromwell*. whose Tyranny and Usurpation he always Detested; having himself nothing in View but the Establishment of a Free Republican Government: But as the execrable Murther, which he both promoted and approved in order to compass his Designs. can never be Justified, so all that can be said in his Favour is, that 'twas pity a Man of his Courage and Conduct was so unshaken in his wrong Principles.

14.
A Proclamation against him.

His Character.

The Attorney General having brought in a Bill of Indemnity, both he and the Solicitor General were order'd by the Commons to prepare another to lay Penalties and Fines on such, as in the late Reigns, had been Instrumental to the Violation of the Laws. Afterwards the House declared That those who had put to Death some Persons in the Island of *St. Hellen*, under pretence of Rebellion, were Guilty of Murther, and a Committee was appointed to inquire from whom they had their Warrant. A Bill was also order'd to be brought in to declare the late Chancellor *Jefferys*'s Estate Forfeited to the Crown and to attaint his Blood: But the proceedings against a Man after his Death, whether Natural or Violent, being of a very ill Consequence, and contrary to the Establish'd Laws, that Bill met

A. C. with so much opposition that no Progress was made in it.

Proceedings against the Lord Griffin. The Lord *Griffin* having been often requir'd by Letters and otherwise to attend the House of Lords, and still refusing to appear, their Lordships desir'd the King by an Address to Summon him by his Royal Proclamation to render himself, (at such a Day as his Majesty should appoint) to their House, if then actually Sitting, or to one of the Secretaries of State. His Lordship being accordingly Summon'd, surrendred himself to the Lord *Nottingham*, and on the 19th of *October* having made his Appearance before the House of Lords, the Speaker told him, That he knew what he had to do before his sitting in that House, whereupon his Lordship desir'd time to Consider of taking the Oaths, he not being prepar'd for it: Which was readily Granted.

The same Day the Parliament was Prorogu'd, a Packet was intercepted, which plainly discover'd how little the Lord *Griffin* was inclin'd to own the present Government. This Discovery happen'd in the following manner. His Lordship having caus'd a large Tin Bottle to be made with a double Bottom; order'd his Cook to go to a Pewterers at an unreasonable Hour of the Night, to get the false Bottom solder'd: The Pewterer finding a Packet between the two Bottoms of the Bottle, began to suspect something; and the Cook not giving him a satisfactory Answer about its Contents, he made bold to open it. The Superscription of several Letters directed to King *James*, the Duke of *Berwick*, &c. justified the Pewterers Suspicion, who immediately seiz'd the Lord *Griffin's* Cook, and carried him to one of the Secretaries of State; but he being gone to Bed, and his Servants refusing to admit the Pewterer to their Master's Presence, the Lord *Griffin*, who by this time began to apprehend what had befalln his Messenger, took this opportunity to make his Escape. Besides the Letters, there was found an Account of some private Resolutions of the Council, and an exact List of all the Land and Sea Forces of *England*, whereupon the Lord *Griffin's* House and Papers were

were search'd, his Lady committed to the Tower, several suspected Persons Arrested, and the Custom-House Officers order'd to stop all unknown Persons, that offer'd to cross the Seas without Passes. The Lord Griffin having absconded himself some few Days, and finding it difficult to go out of the Kingdom, surrendred himself to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Secretary of State, who having examin'd him, committed him to the Custody of a Messenger, from whence he was sent into the Tower. Thereupon the Commons appointed a Committee to enquire how the Lord Griffin came to know a Resolution, which the King had Communicated to Four Persons only; and the Lords Address'd his Majesty to let him understand that the said Lord being one of their Members, they were consequently his proper Judges. The King having left the Cognizance of this Affair to the Peers, they began to Examine the Papers intercepted in the Pewter-Bottle, which were the only Evidence against the Lord Griffin; and because some few Days before it had been resolv'd in that House, that Colonel *Algernoon Sidney* was unjustly Condemn'd, nothing but Writings, found in his Closet, having been produc'd against him, the Earl of *Rocheſter* argu'd, from a Parity of Reason, in Favour of the Lord Griffin; who after several warm Debates was set at Liberty upon sufficient Bail.

While the Lord Griffin's Affair was depending, the *Proceedings* Lord *Preston*, Viscount of *Scotland*, having present-against ed to the House of Lords a Patent from King *James*, the Lord dated from *Versailles* the 21st of *January*, whereby *Preston*. he was created Baron of *England*, their Lordships Voted him Guilty of High-Treason; but however they thought fit to refer the Examination of that Matter to the Judges their Assistants. My Lord *Preston* pretended, that the Patent being dated one day before the Meeting of the Convention, which had Voted the Throne Vacant, it ought therefore to be valid; to which it was answer'd, That the Vacancy was suppos'd to begin from the Moment King *James* left the Kingdom, whereby he Abdicated the Government. The next Day the Judges brought

A. C.
1689.

brought in the Lord *Preston* Guilty of a High-Misdemeanour, for which he was committed to the Tower. Not long after his Lordship acknowledg'd, and begg'd Pardon for, his Fault by a Petition to the Lords, which was rejected, upon his Subscribing himself, Viscount *Preston*, without expressing of what Kingdom; the next Day he presented another, wherein he stiled himself Viscount of *Scotland*; and moreover it being alledg'd in his behalf, that by accepting a Patent from King *James*, he never meant an Affront to King *William*, but only to secure his own Person from Imprisonment, (being at that time prosecuted at Law by the Lord *Montague* for a considerable Sum of Money) he was releas'd from his Confinement without giving Bail.

Proceedings
of the Con-
vocation.

The Convocation of the Clergy being met at *Paul's* about the beginning of *November*, the only thing they did was to Read the Commission by which they were Summon'd, and then Adjourn'd themselves to the 21st of the same Month; in the mean time the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to prepare Matters, debated an Important Point among themselves, to wit, the *Re-ordaining* of Dissenting Ministers, which has ever been the greatest Obstacle to the Reconciling the *Presbyterians* of *England* to the National Church. Some of the Commissioners were inclin'd not to insist upon that Ceremony, alledging, They ought not to shew less Regard to the Vocation of *Presbyterian* Ministers, than to that of *Roman-Catholic* Priests, whose Ordination was never Question'd, upon their joining in Communion with the Church of *England*. But the Majority thought it more proper to keep a middle Course, which was, First, with Respect to *Romish* Priests, to leave it undecided whether their Ordination was good or no; but because they were not oblig'd to give Credit to their Certificates, that therefore such of them, as for the future, should turn Protestants, should be bound to be Re-ordain'd in order to Officiate in the Church of *England*; and Secondly, That tho' they did not determine the Ordination of *Presbyterians* to be altogether

together insignificant, yet they thought it necessary for their Ministers to receive Orders from a Bishop, who in Conferring the same might add these Words to the Common Form, by way of Lenitive: *In Case the Ordination you have already receiv'd be any way Defective.* During this interval the Discontented printed several Papers wherein the Legality of the Convocation was call'd in Question; alledging, it ought to be Summon'd by the King and Parliament, whereas it was now Assembled by the King's single Authority.

On the 21st of November both Houses of the Convocation being Assembled at *Westminster*, the Upper chose the Bishop of *London*, and the Lower Dr. *Jones* to be their Respective Prolocutors or Speakers. On the 25th Dr. *Jones's* Election being approv'd by the Bishops, he made a Speech in *Latin*, wherein he extoll'd the Excellency of the Church of *England*, as establish'd by Law, above all Christian Communities, and ended with a Caution; *not to change the Laws and Constitutions of England.* The Bishop of *London* made likewise a Speech in the same Language. tho' opposite in the Drift of it to that of the Doctor: He told the Assembly, *They ought to endeavour a Temper in those things that are not Essential in Religion, thereby to open the Door of Salvation to abundance of straying Christians; that it was their Duty to shew the same indulgence, and Charity to the Dissenters under King William, which some of the Bishops and Clergy had promised to them in their Addresses to King James; and closed his Discourse with an Exhortation to Unanimity and Concord.* Many of the Members being absent, the Convocation Adjourn'd to the next Day, without debating any thing of Moment.

The Bishop of *London* being sensible that the Majority of the Lower House, were resolv'd to oppose the intended Union with the Dissenters acquainted the Convocation, that having communicated the Commission, by which they were Assembled to an eminent Civilian, he had found it defective, in not having the Great Seal, and therefore

A. C. fore they must Adjourn till that was procur'd.

1689. During this interval the most prevailing Arguments were employ'd to bring the most stiff of the inferior Clergy to a charitable Condescension with the Presbyterians, but even the Promises of great Preferments prov'd ineffectual. Indeed some of them were contented to take away the use of the *Surplice*, of the Sign of the *Cross* in Baptism, of the Bowing to the Altar, of some Repetitions in the Common Prayers, and some other insignificant tho' innocent Ceremonies, at which the *Presbyterians* were offended; but as to the Dispensing with their Re-ordination, they thought it Derogatory to the Dignity of the Church of *England*; and that a step of so great Consequence ought not be made before they were assured of their sincere desire of a Reconcilement. 'Twas not long before the Great Seal was affixt to the Commission, which the Earl of *Nottingham* deliver'd to the Convocation, with a Letter from His Majesty, Importing, 'That His Majesty had Summon'd this Convocation, not only because 'tis usual upon holding of a Parliament, but out of a Pious Zeal to do every thing that might tend to the best Establishment of the Church of *England*, which is so eminent a Part of the Reformation, and is certainly the best suited to the Constitution of the Government; and therefore did most signally deserve, and should always have both his Favour and Protection. That he doubted not but they would assist him in promoting the Welfare of it, so that no Prejudices, with which some Men might have labour'd to Possess them, should disappoint his good Intentions, or deprive the Church of any Benefit from their Consultations. That His Majesty therefore expected that the things that should be propos'd, should be calmly and impartially consider'd by them; and assur'd them, That he would offer nothing to them, but what should be for the Honour, Peace, and Advantage, both of the Protestant Religion in General, and particularly of the Church of *England*. At the same time the Earl of *Nottingham* made an Eloquent Speech to the Assembly, exhorting them

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Convoca-
tion.

them to lay aside all partial Prepossessions and Animosities in their Proceedings. Thereupon the Convocation resolv'd to return His Majesty Thanks for his Gracious Message, by an Address, which was drawn up by the Bishops, and wherein they acknowledg'd, First, His Majesty's Favour towards the Church of *England*; and Secondly, His Assembling them to endeavour the Reconciling of the Dissenters. This second Part of the Address being disagreed to by the inferior Clergy, another was drawn up by a Committee of both Houses, which was deliver'd to the King by the Bishop of *London*, *The Convocation's Address to the King:* accompanied by Six or Seven Bishops, and several Doctors of Divinity, being solemnly introduced to His Majesty, sitting on his Throne in the Banqueting-House, by the Lord Chamberlain: This Address contain'd in Substance, ' That the Bishops and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* in Convocation Assembled, having receiv'd a most Gracious Message from His Majesty, held themselves bound in Duty and Gratitude to return their most humble Acknowledgments for the same: ' And for the Pious Zeal and Care His Majesty express'd in it for the Honour, Peace, Advantage and Establishment of the Church of *England*; ' whereby, they doubted not, the Interest of the Protestant Religion in all other Protestant Churches, which was Dear to them, would be the better secur'd under the influence of His Majesty's Government and Protection. And they assur'd His Majesty, that in pursuance of that Trust and Confidence he repos'd in them; they would Consider whatsoever should be offer'd to them from his Majesty, without Prejudice, and with all Calmness and Impartiality; and that they would constantly pay the Fidelity and Allegiance, which they had all Sworn to His Majesty and the Queen. The King Addressing himself to the Bishops, told them, He took this Address very kindly from the Convocation; that they might depend upon it, that he would do all he had promis'd, and all he could do for the Church of *England*, and that he gave them this new Assurance, that he would improve

A. C.
1689.Convoca-
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'prove all Occasions and Opportunities for its Service. However the King perceiving that this Address, of the Convocation was meerly Complimental, and that by their Expressions of Tendernefs for *the Interest of the Protestant Religion in all other Protestant Churches*, they had the Reformed abroad more in view, than the Dissenters at Home, His Majesty thought fit to Adjourn them to the 24th of *January* next. It must be confess'd that the Presbyterians did not a little Contribute to exasperate the Convocation against them, having at this very time given Orders to near fifty Young Students, and Mr. *Baxter*, the Head of their Party, having publish'd a Book reflecting on the Church of England. 'Twas also reported that the *Presbyterians of Scotland*, were the Authors of a Sham-Plot, which they Father'd upon the Protestants of *Glasgow*, that they might have a Pretence to Disarm them, as they did in Effect.

Hitherto both Houses of Parliament had acted with tolerable Unanimity and Dispatch, but they at last relaps'd into those hot Debates and Animosities, which had drawn into length the Proceedings of the first Session; and which were principally occasion'd by the Miscarriages of *Ireland*, the ill Success of the Fleet, and the Bill of Indemnity. The House of Commons being inform'd, that the Duke *Schomberg's* Army was hardly Fourteen Thousand Men strong, tho' there were 23000 upon the *Irish* Establishment, They desir'd His * Majesty to appoint Commissioners to inquire into the Condition of the Army in *Ireland*. Tho' the King assur'd the House he would comply with their Address, yet some Members mov'd that the Commons should send Commissioners of their own naming, both to look into the Experice, and to prevent false Musters; which seem'd to be an Encroachment on the King's Prerogative. Others said the Duke of *Schomberg* would have done well to have come himself in Person to acquaint the House with the Causes of the Weakness of his Army, in order to secure his own Reputation; and others went further, reflecting on that General for not fighting

fighting King *James's* Forces. Tho' the Duke wanted no Apology among those that knew his Capacity, yet being inform'd that his Conduct was call'd in Question, even in the Parliament it self, he acquainted the King with the Reasons that had oblidg'd him not to stir from his Camp, upon the Approach of King *James*; to wit, that his Army had never exceeded Twelve Thousand effective Men, most of them newly rais'd, and little better than those of the late King, who had double that Number; that he had waited for Artillery Horses and Carriages above a Month; that the Army had all along wanted Bread; both the Men and Horses, Shoes; and the Surgeons and Apothecaries, proper Medicines for the Sick. This Account was confirm'd by Mr. *Lumley*, Brother to the Lord of that Name, and by Count *Solmes*, who at this time arriv'd from *Ireland*, and reported further, that the Army was canton'd in pretty good Winter-Quarters; that abundance of Men and Horses had been swept away by Sickness, and want of Food or Cloathing, but that the Sick recover'd apace; and as for the Officers, that several had killed themselves with Drinking too plentifully *Irish* Usquebaugh, particularly Sir *Edward Deering*, Colonel *Wharton*, and Sir *Thomas Gower*; that the Miscarriages of *Ireland* were wholly to be charged on *Shales*, Purveyor General to the Army; and that upon Duke *Schomberg's* Landing at *Dundalk*, there was so general a Consternation among the *Irish*, that he might have march'd directly to *Dublin*, if he had not wanted Provisions and a Train of Artillery. Mr. *Walker* acquainted the Commons with these things, whereupon they immediately Voted an Address, to desire his Majesty to cause *Shales* to be Arrested, and all his Papers, Accompts and Provisions seiz'd; and to empower Duke *Schomberg* to put an abler Man in his Place. The King having answer'd to this Address, That upon Information of *Shales's* Mismanagement he had sent Orders to Duke *Schomberg* to secure him, the Commons, still eager upon this Affair, resolv'd upon another Address, to request His Majesty to name those that had recommended

A. C.

1689.



mended *Shales* into his Service ; which nevertheless His Majesty declin'd to do, because, as 'twas reported, *Shales* had been propos'd in a full Council. This same *Shales* was Purveyor to King *James's* Army, whilst it Encamp'd on *Hounslow-Heath* ; and upon that score was shrewdly suspected of foul Dealing under King *William*. Some few days after, the King sent a Message to the Commons, to acquaint them, that having declar'd his Resolution to carry on the War in *Ireland* to the utmost of his Power, and to use the most effectual Means for that Purpose, he was willing that the Commons should recommend a certain Number of Persons, not exceeding Seven, to whom he would give Commissions to over-look the necessary Preparations for that War ; and also that they should appoint some Persons to inspect the Condition of the Army in *Ireland*. This Message was receiv'd with great Applause by the Commons, who return'd His Majesty Thanks for it in a full Body ; and excus'd themselves from naming any Body, leaving the Choice of the Commissioners wholly to his Majesties great Wisdom. The Commons took this Opportunity to press the King to discover those who had recommended *Shales*, but His Majesty told them, *It was impossible for him to give an Answer to that Question*. As for the Miscarriages of the Fleet, the Commons being inform'd that they proceeded from a raging Sickness amongst the Seamen, occasion'd by bad Provisions, they order'd those that had Victualled the Navy to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and answer for the same.

The Bill of Indemnity amus'd both Houses for a considerable time, tho' to as little purpose as it had done the former Session: The Lords acquainted the Commons, that they had appointed a Committee to enquire who had advis'd the using of *Quo Warranto's* against Corporations; and desir'd that Mr. *Hamden*, (*Junior*) and Mr. *Trenchard*, two of their Members, might appear before the Committee they had named to find out the Authors and Promoters of the Execution of the Lord *Russel*, *Algernon Sidney*, Sir *Thomas Armstrong*, and Mr. *Cornish*.

nish. 'Tis certain Mr. Hamden was able to give the Lords a great Light into that Affair, having been involv'd in the *Presbyterian* Plot, out of which intricacy he partly disingag'd himself by charging the Lord *Russel*. But this inquiry was not so much intended against Mr. Hamden, as against the Marquis of *Halifax*, who had endeavour'd Mr. Hamden's Ruin by procuring a Note from the late Duke of *Monmouth*, whereby he was made an Accomplice to the pretended Crime of the Lord *Russel*'s. But the Duke afterwards repenting of having charged one of his best Friends, earnestly demanded his Note from King *Charles II.* to whom the Marquis had deliver'd it; and which he at last obtain'd on this Condition, never to return into his Majesty's Presence.

A. C.
1689.

Mr. Hamden appear'd before the Lords Committee, and made a long-winded Speech, wherein he rather aimed at justifying himself, than at discovering the Authors of the Lord *Russel*'s Death. He extolled his Services to the present Government, insinuating that the whole intrigue of King *William*'s being invited over, had been manag'd by himself and Mr. *Johnson*, a *Scotchman*, Nephew to *Bishop Bennet*, whom he employ'd to gather the Results of the several Consultations in private Houses; and that by stirring in this Affair he had run an eminent Danger; for had *Johnson* been suspected, he would have been sent into *Scotland*, and forc'd by the Rack (which is allow'd in that Kingdom) to discover those who set him at Work. 'Twas upon this account that Mr. Hamden, after the Revolution, made several Offers at being Secretary of State, but the King thought him of too hot a Temper for a Place that requires a settled Head. One day Mr. Hamden, with design to remind the King of his own Services, represented to his Majesty that those of Mr. *Johnson* were still left unrewarded: To which the King reply'd, He had not forgot either Mr. Hamden or Mr. *Johnson*. However neither of them had much reason to complain, the King having named the first to be his Envoy into *Spain*, and the other into *Switzerland*; which Employments they both refus'd; and thereupon Mr. *Cox*, upon Mr. Hamden's Recommendation,

Mr. Hamden's Services.

Envoy sent abroad.

A. C. mendation was sent to the *Switzers* ; and Mr. Stan-
 1689. hope, Brother to the Lord *Chesterfield*, but recom-
 mended by his own Merit, was dispatch'd to *Ma-*
drid. About the same time the Lord *Paget* was sent
 Lord *Pem-* Envoy to the Emperor ; and the Lord *Dursley* to
 broke *Holland* to relieve the Earl of *Pembroke* , who was
 made a made a Privy-Counsellor ; and soon after first Com-
 Privy missioner of the Admiralty, in the the room of Admi-
 Counsellor. ral *Torrington*, who voluntarily resign'd that Place.
 And first The Important Bill to settle the Rights of the
 Commission- Subjects, and the Succession of the Crown, being
 ner of the past the House of Commons, and sent to the Lords,
 Admir- their Lordships, wisely considering how far King
 ty. *James* had gone towards the introducing the *Popish*
 Bill of Religion into the Nation, took special Care to pre-
 Rights and vent the like for the future, by adding a Clause to
 Succession. the Bill, ' That the Kings and Queens of *England*
 Clause ad- ' should be oblig'd at their coming to the Crown to
 ded by the ' take the Test in the first Parliament that should
 Lords a- ' be call'd at the beginning of their Reign ; and
 gainst Po- ' that if any King or Queen of *England* should em-
 pish Suc- brace the *Roman* Catholick Religion, or Marry
 cessors. ' with a *Roman* Catholick Prince or Princess, their
 ' Subjects should be absolv'd of their Allegiance ;
 ' and that the Crown and Government of these
 ' Realms should from time to time descend to, and
 ' be enjoy'd by such Persons, being Protestants, as
 ' should have inherited the same, in Case the said Per-
 ' sons so reconcil'd to the Church of *Rome*, or Marry-
 ' ing a Papist, as aforesaid, were naturally Dead. Some
 Days after, the Lords made a farther Progress in
 the Bill, and because the *Dispensing Power* was men-
 tion'd in it, as one of the chiefest Grievances, some
 were of an Opinion that such a Power was a Pre-
 rogative inseparable from the Crown, and that in
 some Cases the King may Dispense, if not with a Law,
 yet with some part of it. To support this Opinion,
 they alledg'd, That there was a Statute prohibiting
 all Foreign built Ships, or such as had not been
 Laden in this Kingdom, to trade to the *English*
 Plantations in *America* ; but that nevertheless, for
 the good of the Nation, the King might dispense
 with that Statute, upon account of the *Negroes*-
 Trade, which the *English* drove with the *Spaniards*,
 and

and of which they had cut off the *Dutch*. Tho' little could be said in opposition to those Reasons, yet because they strain'd too high the Royal Prerogatives, which the prevailing Party design'd to moderate, and seem'd to justify some of the late Mismanagements, they were rejected with some Heat. About this time the Discontented grew so insolent, being heartned by the slow Proceedings of the Commons, that the Lords thought it necessary to desire His Majesty to cause the Laws against Papists to be put in Execution.

A. C.
1689.

Besides the Bills already mention'd, several incident Disputes obstructed the Conclusion of publick Affairs. Towards the beginning of *December* there was a Question propounded in the House of Commons, whether a Person having a place at Court or any dependance upon the King, should be a Member of that House? The Debate thereupon was hot and obstinate, but at last the Question was carried in the Affirmative, it having been urg'd that if the Negative prevail'd, the fittest Persons for publick Employments would remain excluded, and be debarr'd the opportunity of serving either the King or their Country.

About the † middle of the Month, this Commons † Dec. 14. consider'd the State of the Nation, and such as were dissatisfied with the present Ministry, did not fail to renew their Complaints of the late Miscarriages. The Member that spoke the loudest on this Occasion, was Mr. *Hamden*; (*Junior*) who, tho' his Life had been in Danger under the preceding Reign, tho' both he and his Father had much contributed to the late Revolution, and tho' both were in favour with the present King, yet made a long Speech against those that had the Management of Affairs, by saying, he could not but wonder to see those very Persons in the Ministry whom the late King *James* had employ'd, even when his Affairs were most desperate, to treat with the (then) Prince of *Orange*. He alledg'd the Example of *William* First Prince of *Orange*, who never made use of the Duke of *Alva's* Ministers; of *Henry IV.* of *France*, who never employ'd those of his Competitor the Duke of *Mayenne*, and of several other Princes; and moved

A. C. 1689. for an Address, to desire His Majesty to remove the Persons he had marked out, from his Presence and Councils. This Speech might, perhaps, have made an Impression on the Minds of some Members, but because, at the same time he Complain'd, that several Common-wealths-men were employ'd by the Government, the House, who knew both him, his Father, and their Predecessors to have ever adher'd to the *Republican* Party, broke out immediately into a general Laughter. As soon as the Commons had recover'd their Gravity; several Members stood up in Defence of the illustrious Persons, on whom Mr. *Hamden* had reflected, alledging, that the Reason why they had been deputed to the Prince of *Orange*, was not because they were in King *James's* Interest, but rather because they had all along disapprov'd His Majesty's Conduct, and, as such, had the General Approbation of the Nation, and were most likely to be agreeable to his Highness. However Mr. *Hamden* did not altogether lose his Point, for the House Voted an Address, humbly to represent to the King the Miscarriages of *Ireland* and of the Fleet, and to desire His Majesty would be pleas'd to discover the Authors of them, that they might be brought to punishment. Mr. *Hamden*, with some others, having been nam'd to draw up this Address, gave People occasion to think that his principal Aim was to have the E— of N— remov'd, that he might himself step into his Place of Secretary of State; to which he eagerly aspir'd, as presuming much upon his own Knowledge of Foreign Affairs.

The same Day Sir *Tho— C—ges* represented to the Commons that it was dangerous to bring so many Foreign Troops into the Kingdom, and that it was both safer and more expeditious to employ *Englissmen* in the Reduction of *Ireland*. He supported his Opinion by the Example of *Cromwell*, whose *English* Troops, not only had a Natural Antipathy against the *Irish*, but likewise a constant Ascendant over them; but some body very justly replied, That *Cromwell's* Army was compos'd of well-train'd Weather-beaten Soldiers, whereas the present *English* Forces were made up of raw, undisc-

WILLIAM the Third.

165

disciplin'd Men. Sir Tho- C---ges made this Motion upon a false Report, that besides the Seven Thousand Danes, which by this time were Landed in England and Scotland, the King had sent for Eight Thousand more either from *Hanover* or *Sueden*.

A. C.
1689.

Bills pass,
Decem. 16

Two Days after the King gave the Royal Sanction to two considerable Bills; the first was to grant to their Majesties an Aid of Two Shillings in the Pound for one Year, and the other to declare the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and to settle the Succession of the Crown, which latter contained the whole Declaration presented to their Majesties on the 13th of *February*, with some Additions concerning the Limitation of the Crown, particularly the Clause already mention'd against *Papish* Successors.

The next Business the Commons went upon, was the settling a part of the Publick Revenue on the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, which occasioned great Debates, and divided that House into three Parties. The Lord *Eland*, Son to the Marquess of *Hallifax*, Mr. *Finch*, and Mr. *Godolphin*, who spoke in Favour of her Royal Highness, insisted that Seventy Thousand Pound *per Annum* was as little as could be allow'd Her, as it had been represented in the former Session. The Lord *F--d* and others would have that Sum reduc'd to Fifty Thousand Pounds; and others again, being influenced by the King, where for leaving that Matter wholly to his Majesty's Discretion. Mr. *Hamden* (*Junior*) who few Days before had thundered against the Court and Ministers, did nevertheless side with this last Party, alledging the danger of settling a Revenue on a Princess that had so near a Claim to the Crown, independently upon the King, whose Title was disputed by abundance of Malecontents; and supported his Argument by the Example of the Queen, on whom it had lately been propos'd to settle a Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year, but which was thought improper, and therefore rejected, though her Majesty had no separate Interest from that of her Royal Consort. However his Opinion was not follow'd, and the Debate was adjourn'd to the next day. In the mean time his Majesty, who was unwilling that so nice an Affair should be so loud-

*Debate on
about the
Princess
Ann's Re-
venue.*

A. C. ly canvass'd in Parliament, sent the Earl of Shrewsbury 1689, and M. Wharton to her Royal Highness, with design to perswade her to rely on his Generosity: But the Princess, who was for a fix'd Settlement, prudently answer'd, *That since that Affair was before the Commons, it must e'en take its course, and be concluded by that Wise Body.* The Commons having resum'd the Consideration of Yesterday's Debate, agreed that the Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be paid yearly to her Royal Highness out of the Excise, which was less than the Princess expected, and yet more than the King would have had given. Four Days after his Majesty went to the Parliament and gave his Assent to an Act to prevent Doubts and Questions concerning the Collection of the Publick Revenue; and to another for punishing Officers and Soldiers who should Mutiny or Desert their Majesties Service, and for punishing false Musters.

Bills pass,
Decem. 23

The same Day Mr. Hamden (Junior) presented to the House of Commons the Address he had been order'd to draw up, to desire his Majesty to take into Consideration the Miscarriages of this Year's Campaign both by Sea and Land; and because it contain'd a tedious Detail of ill Successes, some Members, and even Mr. Hamden (Senior) spoke against it, and insisted to have it drawn over again; but those who were for the Address, crying louder than the rest, that it ought indeed to be drawn up over again, not in order to contract, but rather to enlarge it; they carried the Point, and the Address was return'd for that purpose. The Persons to be particularly mention'd in it, were still the same three Peers, of whom I spoke before, to which some inclin'd to add Mr. B---twaith Secretary of War, upon and ill grounded Surmise, that the Lord Griffin had procured from him the List of K. William's Forces, which was Intercepted with his other Papers; tho otherwise Mr. B---twaith was allow'd to be a Man of great Uprightness and Fidelity. *Christmas Holydays* gave some diversion to these ill Humours, and on the 16th of *January* the King came to the House of Lords, and the Commons being sent for up, his Majesty Confirm'd by his Royal Assent, *An Act for a Grant to their Majesties of an Additional Aid*

Bills pass,
Jan. 26.

of Twelve Pence in the Pound for one Year, and another for the Charging and Collecting the Duties upon Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, at the Custom-House.

A. C.
1690.

The late Animofities breaking out afrefh in the Houfe of Commons, and there being little probability of fuppreffing them otherwife than by putting a final ftop to the Proceedings of this Parliament, his Majesty thought fit to * pafs fuch Bills as were ready for his Affent, to wit, *An Act for the review of the Poll-Bill, and for an Additional Poll.* Another to prevent Vexatious Suits againft fuch as acted in order to the bringing in their Majesties, or for their Service: Another for the better Security and Relief of the Irish Proteftants, by which the Parliament of Ireland was annull'd, and declar'd to be an *Unlawful and Rebellious Affembly*, and feveral Private Acts. After this his Majesty made a Speech to both Houfes, wherein he " thanked them for the readinefs they had fhew'd to " fupply him with Money for the carrying on the " Wars he was engag'd in, affuring them, that as " far as it would go, it fhould all be employ'd to " the Purpofes it was given. *He told them,* It was " a very fenfible Affliction to him to fee his good " People Burthen'd with heavy Taxes; but fince " the fpeedy Recovery of Ireland was, in his Opini- " on, the only means to eafe them, and to preferve " the Peace and Honour of the Nation, He was " refolv'd to go thither in Perfon, and, with the " Bleffing of God Almighty, endeavour to reduce " that Kingdom, that it might no longer be a Charge " to this. That as he had already ventur'd his Life " for the Prefervation of the Religion, Laws and " Liberties of this Nation; fo he was now willing " again to expofe it, to fecure them the quiet en- " joyment of them. That the Spring drew on, " and it being requifite he fhould be early in the " Field, he muft immediately apply his Thoughts " to the giving Orders for the neceffary Preparati- " ons, which that he might have the more leifure " to do, he had thought convenient now to put an " end to this Session. The Parliament by his Ma- " jesties Command being Prorogued to the 2d. of *Feb.* *A- folv'd,* *Feb.* *6.* *parlia-* *ment Dif-*

A. C. of *February*, and at the same time the King call'd another to meet on the 20th of *March*.

1690.

The Queen The King of *Spain* having Married by Proxy the Princess *Mariana* of *Newburgh*, Sister to the Empress of *Spain* and the Queen of *Portugal*, his Catholick Majesty desir'd an *English* Convoy of King *William*, his Allie, to Conduct her by Sea to the *Groyne*. Vice Admiral *Russel* was accordingly appointed with a Squadron of Men of War to attend her Majesty; who having waited a tedious while for his Arrival at *Dort*, and then for a fair Wind at *Middleburgh* and *Flushing*, Embark'd at last aboard the Duke, towards the middle of *January*, and arrived in the Downs on the 18th of the said Month. On the 25th the whole Fleet came to an Anchor at *Spithead*, and two Days after the Queen of *Spain* was Complimented from their Majesties by the Duke of *Norfolk*; and from their Royal Highnesses by the Lord

† *New Lord Cornbury* and Colonel * *Berkley*. The contrary Winds detain'd her Majesty in several of the *Western Ports* of *England* till the 7th of *March*; when the Fleet, which by this time was encreas'd to the number of Four Hundred Merchant-men bound for the *Streights*, with about 30 Men of War to Convoy them, set Sail from *Torbay*, and after a stormy and dangerous Passage safely Landed at the *Groyne*.

Whilst the different Parties were busie in influencing the Elections of Parliament-Men, King *William* applied his Thoughts to the forwarding the necessary Preparations for his *Irish* Expedition; which indeed were carried on with great Diligence, and no less Shew, that both his Majesties Subjects, and his Allier, might see that he was in earnest. Not only the old Regiments were compleated with fresh Recruits, but new ones were rais'd; the *Danish* Forces Embark'd for *Ireland*, and strong Detachments out of the Guards order'd to be in readiness to attend his Majesty. Nor was the King less mindful of the Civil part of the Government, for having wisely consider'd what great Heats had been rais'd in the late Parliament, upon the score of the Marquess of *Halifax* being Lord Privy Seal his Majesty appointed *William Cheney* Esq; Sir *John Knottchbull* Baronet, and Sir *William Pulteney* his Commissioners for executing

† Commissioners for the Privy Seal, Feb. 19.

tuting that Office. A Month * after the Commission for the Lord High Treasurer's Place was given to Sir John Lowther, Richard Hambden Esq; (who was also made Chancellor of the Exchequer) * *Commissioners for the Treasury* Thomas Pelham Esq; and Sir Stephen Fox. About this time there happen'd some Disputes at Amsterdam concerning the Election of their Magistrates, which being like to encrease to a dangerous height, his Majesty interpos'd his Authority as Statholder, and sent over the Earl of Portland, who soon compos'd all Differences; whereupon all that had past about this matter was raz'd out of the Registers. On the 16th of March, 1690. (*New Stile*) the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies began their Congress at the Hague, and examin'd their Respective Powers; and having held a Second Conference on the 23d of the same Month, resolv'd to meet constantly on Mondays and Thursdays.

All this while the Rebels in Scotland, under the Command of Collonel Cannon, though not otherwise considerable for their Strength, than by the Inaccessibile Holds they lurk'd in, yet continued still in a Body, and being prest by Hunger and Want made frequent Depredations in the Low-Lands, more like a Company of *Banditti* than Regular Troops. To stop the Progress of these Famish'd Plunderers, the Council of Scotland order'd General Mackay, and Sir Thomas Livingstone to march Northward, with a convenient Force, and the Nobility, and all the rest of the Inhabitants of the Countries most expos'd to their Excursions, to put themselves into a Posture of Defence. On the other hand, Collonel Cannon endeavour'd to engage in the Rebellion several Persons in Edinburg, to whom he sent Letters and a Pardon from King James; but these being Intercepted, and most of those to whom they were directed being already Confined, they were immediately put under a closer Restraint, and Orders dispat ch'd to secure the rest. This Disappointment oblig'd Collonel Cannon to retire to Ireland, as finding his Interest and Authority sinking among the *Highlanders*; a sort of Savages that disdain to submit to any Man that is not as wild as themselves. Thereupon the Rebels chose Sir Hugh Cameron for their Leader, who being born amongst them, and acquainted

A. C. 1690,

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Differences at Amsterdam compos'd.

12. N. S.

Congress of the Allies

at the Hague,

March 16.

N. S.

Affairs of Scotland.



acquainted with their Genius, knew also how to govern them: Under this new Chief the Rebels renew'd their Incursions, which oblig'd King *William* to send Duke *Hamilton* into *Scotland*, to keep a vigilant Eye over them. But notwithstanding all Precautions they receiv'd a considerable Succour from without; for King *James* built so much upon them, that though he had neither Ammunition nor Provision to spare, he caus'd nevertheless two Frigats to be Rigg'd out at *Dublin*, laden with Cloaths, Arms and Ammunition, and sent them away to his Loyalists in *Scotland*, having besides on Board them, Collonel *Buchan*, Collonel *Wauchope*, and about Forty Commission'd Officers more, who got all safe in the Isle of *Mull*. This Reinforcement so encourag'd the *Highlanders*, that some time after that, they adventur'd, to the number of 1500, to march as far as *Strathspag*, in the County of *Murray*, where they expected to be join'd by the other Malecontents, whose Number was considerably increas'd by the late Prorogation of the Parliament of that Kingdom. To prevent this Accession of Strength, Sir *Thomas Livingston* took along with him 800 Foot, 6 Troops of Dragoons, and 2 Troops of Horse, and fell so unexpectedly upon the Rebels, that they betook themselves to Flight, leaving near 500 of their Men slain upon the spot, and 100 taken Prisoners, and amongst them Four Captains, with other Inferior Officers. After this Exploit, Sir *Thomas* advanc'd immediately to the Castle of *Lethingdey*, Commanded by Collonel *Buchan*'s Nephew, and having lodg'd a Mine under it, quickly brought the Garrison to yield at Discretion. Neither was Major *Ferguson* less successful in the Isle of *Mull*, where he landed and destroy'd several Places possess'd by the Enemy, forcing them to abandon the Castle of *Dewart*, and betake themselves to the Hills. As to the Civil Affairs of *Scotland*, the Parliament which was Adjourn'd to the 27th of *March*, and from thence to the 15th of *April*, being met accordingly at *Edinburgh*, the Earl of *Melville*, Lord High-Commissioner, made a Speech, wherein he gave them to understand his Majesties great Sorrow, that he could

not be present at their meeting, according to their Desires, and his own Wishes; and after he had laid before them what his Majesty had done to deliver them from the Yoke under which they groan'd, he desir'd an Assistance of Money answerable to the Expences his Majesty had been, and was still oblig'd to be at, to secure their Religion and Liberty; and lastly he exhorted them to lay aside all Animosities and private Interests, and jointly to labour the Settlement of the Publick Affairs. The Parliament whose principal care was to Establish Presbytery, pass'd first an Act for Restoring the Ministers of that Perswasion, that were thrust out since the first of January 1661, and afterwards they pass'd another, declaring all those Rebels that were actually in Arms against King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

A. C.

1690.

To return to *England*, the Parliament being met at *Westminster* on the 20th of *March*, pursuant to their Majesties Summons, and the King being in the House of Peers, attended with the usual Solemnity, the Commons were sent for up, who immediately attending, Sir *Robert Atkins*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Speaker of the House of Lords, signified to them his Majesty's pleasure, that they should forthwith proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and present him to his Majesty the next Morning. Thereupon the Commons return'd to their House, and made choice of Sir *John Trevor* to be their Speaker, who was the next Day approv'd of by the King, and then his Majesty Addressing himself to both Houses, told them, "That He was resolv'd to leave nothing unattempted on his Part, which might contribute to the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation; and finding his Presence in *Ireland* would be absolutely necessary for the more speedy reducing of that Kingdom, He continued his Resolution of going thither as soon as might be; and He had now call'd them together for their Assistance to enable Him to prosecute the War with Speed and Vigour: In which he assur'd himself of their Cheerful Concurrence, being a Work so necessary for their own Safeties. That in order to this, He desir'd they would forthwith make

The Parliament of England meets, March 20.

Sir John Trevor chosen Speaker to the Commons. The Kings Speech to both Houses.

"a

A. C.

1690.



“ a Settlement of the Revenue; and He could not
 “ doubt but they would therein have as much re-
 “ gard for the Honour and Dignity of the Monar-
 “ chy *in his Hands*, as had been lately shewed to
 “ others. That He had so great a Confidence in
 “ them, that if no quicker or more convenient way
 “ could be found for the raising of ready Money,
 “ (without which the Service could not be per-
 “ form’d) He should be very well content, for the
 “ present, to have it made such a Fund of Credit
 “ as might be useful to them, as well as himself, in
 “ this Conjunction; not having the least Apprehen-
 “ sions, but that they would provide for the taking
 “ off all such Anticipations, as it should happen to
 “ fall under.

In the next place he told them, “ That it was
 “ sufficiently known, how earnestly He had endea-
 “ vour’d to extinguish (at least to compose) all
 “ Differences amongst his Subjects; and to that end
 “ how often He had recommended an Act of In-
 “ demnity to the last Parliament; but since that
 “ part of it which related to the preventing of
 “ private Suits was already Enacted, and because
 “ Debates of that Nature, must take up more of
 “ their time than could be now spar’d from the
 “ dispatch of other things, which were absolutely
 “ necessary for the Common Safety; He intended
 “ to send them an *Act of Grace*, with Exceptions of
 “ some few Persons only, but such as might be
 “ sufficient to shew his dislike of their Crimes, and
 “ at the same time, his Readiness to extend Pro-
 “ tection to all his other Subjects, who would there-
 “ by see that they could recommend to him by no
 “ other Methods, than what the Laws prescrib’d,
 “ which should always be the *only Rules of his Go-*
 “ *vernment.*

“ That a farther Reason which induced him to
 “ send them this Act at this time was, because he
 “ was desirous to leave no Colour of Excuse to any
 “ of his Subjects for the raising of Disturbances in
 “ the Government, and especially in the time of
 “ his Absence; and that this he said, both to inform
 “ them, and to let some ill Affected Men see, that
 “ he

“he was not unacquainted how busie they were in
“their present Endeavours to alter it. A. C.

1690

“That amongst other Encouragements which
“his Majesty found the Disaffected gave themselves,
“one of the ways by which they hoped to compass
“their Designs was, by creating Differences and
“Disagreements in the Counsels of both Houses,
“which, he hoped, they would be very careful to
“prevent, since his and their greatest Enemies could
“have no better Instruments for their Purposes, than
“those who should, any way endeavour, to disturb
“or delay their speedy and unanimous Proceed-
“ing, upon these necessary Matters.

His Majesty likewise recommended to their Con-
“sideration a Union with *Scotland*, though he did
“not mean it should be now enter'd upon, but they
“having propos'd this to him some time since, and
“the Parliament there having nominated Commissi-
“oners for that purpose, He should be glad that
“Commissioners might be nominated here to treat
“with them, and to see if such Terms could be
“agreed on, as might be for the Benefit of both
“Nations, so as to be ready so be presented to
“Him in some future Session.

Then He acquainted them, “He thought it most
“convenient to leave the Administration of the Go-
“vernment in the Hands of the Queen, during his
“Absence; and if it was judged necessary to have an
“Act of Parliament for the better Confirmation of
“of it to Her, he desir'd they would prepare such
“a one. And concluded, that the Season of the
“Year and his Journey into *Ireland* would admit
“but of a very short Session; so that he recom-
“mended to them the making such dispatch, that
“they might not be engag'd in Debates, when their
“Enemies were in the Field; for the success
“of the War, and the more thrifty management of
“it, would both principally depend upon their
“speedy Resolutions. But he hop'd it would not
“be long before they should meet again, to per-
“fect what the time would not now allow to be
“done.

This

A. C. This Elaborate Speech had all the effect that
 1690. could be desir'd ; for the Commons now chiefly
 consisted of *Moderate-Principled Churchmen*, agreeable
 to the Temper and Genius of the Court ; and
 though the *Head and Speaking Men* of the Discon-
 tented Party, were still in that House, yet wanting
 Voices to make up a prevailing Chorus, some of
 them harken'd to the Proposals, that were made them
 underhand, and were contented to purchase, at least
 the hopes of Preferment, by their Silence. The first
 business of Importance the Commons enter'd upon
 was, the settling the Revenue for the maintainance
 of the Civil Lists, upon which occasion Sir *Charles*
Sidley address himself to the Speaker in this man-
 ner.

Sir Ch.
Sidley's
Speech a-
gainst ex-
orbitant
Pensions
and Sala-
ries.

Mr. Speaker,
 " We have provided for the Army ; we have
 " provided for the Navy ; and now, at last, a new
 " Reckoning is brought us ; we must likewise pro-
 " vide for the Lists. Truly, Mr. Speaker, it's a
 " sad Reflection, that some Men should wallow
 " in Wealth and Places, whilst others pay away in
 " Taxes the Fourth part of their Revenue, for the
 " Support of the same Government. We are not
 " upon equal Terms for his Majesties Service ;
 " The Courtiers and great Officers charge, as it
 " were, in Armour ; they feel not the Taxes by
 " Reason of their Places, whilst the Country Gen-
 " tlemen are shot thro' and thro' by them. --- The
 " King is pleas'd to lay his Wants before us, and,
 " I am Confident, expects our Advice upon it : We
 " ought therefore to tell him what Pensions are too
 " great : What Places may be extinguish'd, during
 " the time of the War and publick Calamity. His
 " Majesty fees nothing but Coaches and Six Hor-
 " ses, and great Tables, and therefore cannot ima-
 " gine the Want and Misery of the rest of his
 " Subjects. He is a Brave and Generous Prince ;
 " but he is a Young King, encompass'd and hem-
 " med in by a Company of Crafty Old Courtiers,
 " to say no more. Some have Places of 3000 Pounds,
 " some of 6000 Pounds, and others of 8600 Pound
 " per

“ *per Annum*; and I am told the Commissioners of
 “ the Treasury have 1600 Pound *per Annum* a piece.
 “ Certainly publick Pensions, whatever they have
 “ been formerly, are much too great for the pre-
 “ sent Want and Calamity that reigns every where
 “ else. And it is a Scandal, that a Government so
 “ Sick at Heart as ours is, should look so well in
 “ the Face. ---- We must save the King Money
 “ where-ever we can; for I am afraid the War is
 “ too great for our Purfes, if things be not Ma-
 “ nag’d with all imaginable Thrift. When the
 “ People of *England* see all things are sav’d, that can
 “ be sav’d; that there are no exorbitant Pensions,
 “ nor unnecessary Salaries, and all this applied to
 “ the Use to which they are given, *We shall Give,*
 “ and *They shall Pay*, whatever his Majesty can
 “ want to secure the Protestant Religion, and to
 “ keep out the King of *France*, and King *James* too;
 “ whom, by the way, I have not heard nam’d this
 “ Sessions; whether out Fear, Discretion, or Re-
 “ spect, I cannot tell. ---- I Conclude, Mr. Speaker,
 “ Let us save the King what we can; and then let
 “ us proceed to give him what we are able.

The dangerous Drift of this Speech having been *The Crown*
 diverted by the well Affected, the Commons grant- *Revenue*
 ed to their Majesties all the Revenues that King *settled*.
James enjoy’d the 20th of *December* 1688, as Rights
 of the Crown, excepting Chimney-Money. Then
 they order’d a Bill against Alienation of the Crown
 Revenues, upon any Pretence whatever: Thirdly,
 That their Majesties should be put into the Posses-
 sion of such Additional Excises, as had been grant-
 ed to *Charles II.* and *James II.* and order’d that Re-
 venue to be a Security, for the raising present Mo-
 ney. And further, they agreed to grant him, for
 Four Years, (to begin from *Christmas* following)
 the Customs, which *Charles II.* and *James II.* had
 enjoy’d, and upon which their Majesties might take
 up a Sum of Money as should be regulated in Par-
 liament. Encourag’d by these Votes, several pri-
 vate Persons advanc’d Money to supply the King’s
 present Occasions. At the opening of this Sessions
 the Bishop of *Oxford* took the Oaths, and Subscrib’d
 the

A. C. the Declaration; whereupon he was admitted to his Place in the House of Peers.

1690.

Not long after, a Bill was brought into the Lower House requiring all their Majesties Subjects to Abjure the late King *James*, under Pain of Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprise; but upon a Second Reading, it was laid aside, both because it might create an unnecessary Disturbance, and because it seem'd to bear too hard on the Liberties of the Subject. However the Commons prepar'd Two Acts, which tended to the same Purpose: By the First they declar'd Guilty of High-Treason, all those that were actually in the Service of King *James* in *Ireland*, and their Estates Forfeited to their Majesties, unless their Children were Protestants; and by the Second they confirm'd all the Acts of the Convention-Parliament, by which King *William* and Queen *Mary* were acknowledg'd to be Lawful King and Queen of *England*.

Acts passed
May 20.

On the 20th of *May* the King gave his Royal Assent to an Act for putting the Administration of the Government into the Queen's Hands, not only during the King's being *Ireland*, but whenever his Affairs should call him out of the Kingdom; and that nothing might happen to the Prejudice of the Government, whilst his Majesty was absent, the Deputy Lieutenants of the Counties were authorized to raise the Militia in Case of Necessity; and all *Papists* order'd to repair to their Places of Abode, and not stir above Five Miles from thence, without Leave. On the same Day, another Act was pass'd for Reversing the Judgment in a *Quo Warranto*, against the City of *London*, and for Restoring that great Metropolis of this Kingdom to its ancient Rights and Privileges; And the Act of Oblivion, so long desir'd by the King, after many Difficulties remov'd, was at last agreed to in both Houses, and confirm'd by the King on the 23d, not above Thirty Five Persons being excepted out of it. Thus Matters being brought to a happy Conclusion His Majesty return'd both Houses Thanks for the Assurances of their Affection to him, and particularly for

the

General
Pardon
pass'd, May
2

the Supplies they had given him, and then Adjourn'd A. C. them to the 7th of July. 169c.

On the Seventeenth of the foregoing Month the King created the Lord Viscount Lumley Earl of *Parlia- Scarborough*; the Lord Delamere, Earl of *Warrington*; *ment Adjourn'd*, and the Lord Grey, Viscount de *Longueville*, in acknowledgement of their Constant and Faithful Ad- *Ditto*: herence to his Service. About the same time His Majesty nam'd Admiral Torrington; Sir Ralph *De- ferr'd on* laval Vice-Admiral, and Mr. Rook Rear-Admiral, to *some Lords*, Command the Red Squadron of his Fleet; and ap- *April 17*: pointed Mr. Russel Admiral of the Blue, with Sir John Ashby, Vice-Admiral, and Sir Cloudsley Shovel, Rear-Admiral under him. On the 3d of June His Majesty constituted Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir George Hutchins Commissioners of the Great Seal of England; and the next Day set out for Ireland; having Four Days before publish'd his Proclamation, for the apprehending of several dissaffected Persons, whom His Majesty was inform'd had conspired together to raise a Rebellion, and, for that purpose, had made Provision of Arms, and had Lifted themselves in several Regiments.

To proceed with Method, let us survey the Con- *Affairs of* dition of Ireland before King William's Arrival there. *Ireland*: Dundalk Camp was not the only Place that proved fatal to the *Englisk* Army, for both Officers and Soldiers died apace in their Winter Quarters; so that about the beginning of the New Year, several Regiments were broke into others, and the Officers continu'd at half Pay, till Provision could be made for them in other Regiments, whilst others went over into *England* to raise Recruits. However Sicknes by degrees abating, the Duke of *Schom- berg*, who took a Fatherly Care of such as surviv'd, found them very much refresh'd by the good Provisions he had procured for them, and rather inclin'd boldly to encounter Death in the Field, than sneakingly to submit to her in a Chimney-corner. About the beginning of *February* that General being inform'd that the Enemy were drawing down some Forces towards *Dundalk*, and that they had

*The Army
begins to
Recover:*

A. C.
1690.Irish
routed at
Belturbat.

provided Magazines with a Design to disturb his Frontier Garrisons, sent a considerable Body of Horse and Foot that way, and march'd himself on the 11th towards *Drummore*, to observe the Enemies Motion. But the Designs of the *Irish* lay, at this time, another way; for while the Duke was upon this Expedition, Colonel *Woolsey* was informed that they intended to fall upon *Belturbat*, a Town which that Colonel had taken from them not long before. Thereupon *Woolsey* march'd with great diligence from *Belturbat* with Seven Hundred Foot and Three Hundred Horse and Dragoons, towards the Enemy; but being acquainted with their Numbers, and they having had notice of his Approach, instead of surprizing them, he was surpriz'd himself, finding them Nine Thousand strong, and in a Posture to receive him. However, there being now no way to retreat either with Honour or Safety, he made his Men sensible of their common Danger, and so animated them by his own Example, that having engag'd the *Irish*, he defeated them with considerable loss; pursued them as far as *Cavan*, where they had a little Fort; set that Town on Fire; and in his return to *Belturbat*, took the Castle of *Killishandra* with a great Booty of Cattel. About the same time Sir *John Lanier*, with a Party of a Thousand Horse, Foot and Dragoons, made an attempt upon *Dundalk*, took *Bedloc* Castle and about 1500 Cows and Oxen; and Sir *Cloudsley Shovel*, on Good-Friday, took the only Frigate the late King had in his Possession, in that Monarch's own fight in *Dublin-Bay*, notwithstanding all the Opposition that could be made against him by Sea and Land. But what afflicted King *James* more sensibly was the Loss of the Castle of *Charlemont*, a strong Place, chiefly by Nature, as being seated upon a piece of Ground in the middle of a Bay, and only accessible by two Ways, which the *Irish* had partly broke down. This Post being of great Importance, the Duke of *Schomberg* resolv'd to make himself Master of it, and succeeded in his Attempt, partly by a Stratagem. The Garrison of that Place, which for some time had been block'd up by the *French* Regiments of

La Caillemote and *Cambon*, being put to great A. C. freights for want of Victuals, the Abdicated King 1690. sent a strong Detachment under *Mack Mahon* with Provision to relieve it, of which Duke *Schomberg* being inform'd, order'd the Blockade to let *Mack Mahon* pass with his Convoy after a slight Resistance, but to drive back all that returned from the Castle. By this means, the Garrison that had receiv'd but a slender Relief, and were forc'd to feed their new Guests as well as themselves, were soon reduc'd to greater Exigencies than before, and by a vigorous Prosecution of the Siege forc'd at last to Capitulate on the 13th of May. The next day they march'd out to the Number of Eight Hundred Men, and the Duke who was come to view them, seeing many Women and Children among them, ask'd the Reason of it, considering they could not but destroy their Provisions. He was answer'd that the *Irish* were naturally very Hospitable, and that they all far'd alike: But the greatest Reason was, the Soldiers would not stay in the Garrison without their Wives and Mistresses, to which his Grace reply'd, There was more Love than Policy in it. There was found in the Place good store of Ammunition, Seventeen pieces of Brass Cannon, and two Mortars. so that the Enemy might have held out longer, if they had not wanted either Courage or Provisions. The same Day that *Charlemont* surrendered, the Brave Colonel *Woolfley*, who had been considerably reinforc'd by a Party of *Deanes*, made himself, Master of the strong Castle of *Balingargy*, near *Cavin*. Upon the loss of which two considerable Posts, the *Irish* quitted and burnt several Castles on that side, and prepar'd to abandon *Dundalk*, *Ardee*, *Castle-Blaney* and *Carichmarh-Cross*.

Thus stood Affairs in Ireland when King *William King* *William* Landed at *Carrick-fergus* on the 14th of June, being attended by his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond, the Earls of Oxford, Scarborough and Manchester, the honourable Mr. Boyle, and many other Persons of Distinction; and that Evening went to *Belfast* in Duke *Schomberg's* Coach. Two or three Days after his Majesty march'd to

A. C. *Lisburn*, where the General kept his Head Quarters, and from thence he past to *Hilsborough*, where on the 20th he publish'd an Order, forbidding the pressing of Horses, and the committing any Violences on the Country People. His Majesty having declar'd both his intention of pursuing the War with Vigour, and his Disapprobation of the Cautious Counsels of some of his Generals, by saying, *He did not come there to let Grass grow under his Feet*, order'd the whole Army to Encamp at a place call'd *Loughbritland*; where upon a Critical * Review ^{He View'd the Army,} he found them to consist of 36000 Men, *English, Dutch, French, Danes and Germans*, all well appointed in every respect. From *Loughbritland* King *William* march'd his Army to † *Dundalk*, and was so pleas'd with the Prospect of the Country, as he rid along, that he said to those about him, *It was highly worth fighting for*. He did not stay long at *Dundalk*, but upon Advice that the Enemy had abandon'd *Ardee*, he immediately directed his march thither.

K. James
leaves
Dublin,
June 16.

The late King *James* was no sooner inform'd of King *William's* Landing, but he began to stir himself and on the 16th of *June* set out from *Dublin* with about 6000 *French* Foot, being old experienc'd Soldiers, lately arriv'd from *France*, and committed the Guard of that City to 6000 of the County Militia, under the Command of Coll. *Lutterel*. His Majesty having join'd the rest of his Forces, which now amounted to almost an equal number with those of King *William's*, besides 15000 which remain'd in Garrisons, a Council of War was held wherein it was thought fit to repass the *Boyne*, and to weary out the *English* by Marches and Counter-marches along that River, it being thought impossible for them to pass it, while King *James* had such an Army to defend the opposite Banks at such an Advantage; But nevertheless that unfortunate Prince, knowing King *William's* Courage and Resolution were rather animated than damp'd by Difficulties, and mistrusting the Event, order'd Sir *Patrick Trant*, Commissioner of the Revenue, to prepare him Ships at *Waterford*,

ford, that in case he were worsted, he might secure his Retreat to *France*.

A. C.

1690.

On the 30th of *June*, King *William* being inform'd that the Enemy had repass'd the *Boyne*, order'd his whole Army to move by break of Day in three Lines towards that River, which was about three Miles distant from them; whereupon the advanc'd Guards of Horse, Commanded by Sir *John Lanier*, moved in very good Order, and by Nine of the Clock got within two Miles of *Drogheda*. The King, who march'd in the Front of them, observing there was an Hill to the *East* of the Enemy, and *North* from the Town rode thither to view their Camp, which he found to be all along the River in two Lines. Here the King held a long Consult with the Prince of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Schomberg* and *Ormond*, Count *Solmes*, Major General *Scravenmore*, the Lord *Sidney*, and other great Officers, who made all their Observations upon the Enemy. Among the rest *Scravenmore* seem'd to despise them, saying they were but a handful of Men, for he could not reckon above 46 Battalions that lay Encamp'd; but the King and Prince *George* wisely Answer'd, that they might have a great many Men in the Town, and that there was also an Hill to the *South-West*, beyond which part of their Army might be Encamp'd; However, added the King, *We shall soon be better acquainted with their Numbers*. From this place the King rid on to the Pass at the old Bridge, and stood upon the side of the Bank, within Musket-shot of the Ford, there to take a nearer View of the Enemies Posture; and in some time after rid about 200 Paces up the River, nigh the *West* of all the Enemies Camp. Whilst the Army was marching in, his Majesty being Fatigued with his Toyl, alighted from his Horse, and rested himself for an Hour on a little Eminence; which the Enemy perceiving they immediately planted two Field-Pieces opposite to him. The King was no sooner mounted again, but the *Irish* Fired at him, and with the first Shot kill'd a Man and two Horses within a hundred Paces of his Majesty. This Bullet was presently succeeded by another that went near

A. C. to put a fatal Period to that precious Life upon which
1690. the Safety of all *Europe* depended ; but which serv'd

only to mark the signal Care the Divine Providence took of a Heroe, whom she had miraculously rais'd, to stem the Progress of Oppression and Superstition. The Ball having first grazed on the Bank of the River, did in its rising slant upon the King's Right Shoulder, took out a piece of his Coat, and tore the Skin and Flesh, and afterwards broke the Head of a Gentleman's Pistol. 'Tis more easie to conceive than express what a sudden Consternation this unexpected Accident struck into all that were about the King ; but 'tis difficult to imagine how calm and undisturb'd his Majesty remain'd. On the other side, the Enemy seeing some disorder among those that attended King *William*, concluded presently He was kill'd ; which false Report flew presently to *Dublin*, and from thence spread as far as *Paris*, where the giddy Multitude express'd their saucy impious Joy by Bone-Fires and Illuminations. King *William* having got his slight Wound dress'd, mounted again on Horseback, and shew'd himself to the whole Army, to dissipate their just Alarm.

King Wil-
liam
Wounded,
June 30.

The two Armies being thus in sight, and Cannonading one another, King *William*, about Nine at Night, having call'd a Council of War, declar'd his Resolution to pass the River next Day, which Duke *Schomberg* at first oppos'd, but finding his Majesty positive, he advis'd that part of the Army, Horse and Foot, should be sent that Night towards *Slane-Bridge*, in order to pass the River thereabouts, and so get between the Enemy and the Pass at *Duleek*. This Advice, which if follow'd would have ended the War in one Campaign, seem'd at first to be relish'd ; but it being afterwards oppos'd by the *Dutch* Generals, Duke *Schomberg* retir'd to his Tent, where not long after the Order of Battle was brought him, which he receiv'd with Discontent and Indifference, saying, *It was the first that ever was sent him.* Lieutenant General *Douglas* was to Command the Right Wing of Foot, and Count *Maynard de Schomberg* the Horse, who were to march on early toward *Slane-Bridge*, and other Fords up the River,

to Flank the Enemy, or get betwewn the Enemies Camp and *Drogheda*, whilst in the mean time a Body of Foot were to force their way at the Pass at *Old Bridge*.

A. C.

1690.

On the other side the late King *James* having also call'd a Council, Lieutenant General *Hamilton* advis'd his Majesty to send a Party of Dragoons to the Ford that was below the Town of *Drogheda*, which the *English* either knew not of, or else did not regard; and all the rest, being eight Regiments, towards the Bridge of *Slane*; but King *James* said, he would send Fifty Dragoons up the River, which justly put *Hamilton* into great Amazement, considering the Importance of the place to be defended. Towards the close of the Evening the Cannon ceas'd on both sides, and King *William* gave Orders, that every Soldier should be provided with a good stock of Ammunition, and all to be ready to march at break of Day, with every Man a Green Bough or Sprig in his Hat, to distinguish him from the Enemy, who wore pieces of White Paper in their Hats. The Word that Night being *Westminster*, his Majesty rode in Person about 12 at Night with Torches quite through the Army, and then retired to his Tent, with eager Expectation of the Glorious approaching Day.

Never was a more memorable Battle fought in this Western part of the World, whether we consider the Combatants, or the Subject of their Quarrel. For as two Kings in Person contended for the Imperial Crown of *England*, so the Fate of their respective Allies, and consequently of all *Europe*, seem'd to depend on the Success of their Arms. As for the Event of this Important Day, though, like all Actions of War, it seem'd to be doubtful, yet upon an exact Examination of the Advantages on both sides, there was room to conjecture which way Victory would encline. 'Tis true both Armies were animated by the Presence of their Sovereign, both fought for their Religion; But then the new Possessor of the Vacant Throne was at the Head of many brave *Englishmen*, who besides Religion contended also for their Laws and Liber-

A. C.
1690.

Battle of
the Boyne
July 1.

ties, and were supported by *Dutch* and *Danish* Veteran Troops, Strangers to Fear, Familiar with Victory, and Flesh'd with Plenty; whereas, bating the *French* Auxiliaries, the Army of the Abdicated Monarch, consisted chiefly of an undisciplin'd Rabble, cow'd by several Defeats, and deprest'd by Want, As for the Generals, not to mention the other Officers, there was almost as much Disproportion between *Schomberg* and *Lauzun*, as there was between King *William* and King *James*; so that the Odds were visible on the *English* side, notwithstanding the advantageous Situation of the *Irish* Camp.

The expected Day being come, about Six in the Morning, Lieutenant General *Douglas* march'd towards the Right with some Foot, as did Count *Schomberg* with the Horse; which the Enemy observing they drew out their Horse and Foot towards the Left, to oppose them. King *William's* Right Wing was at first order'd to pass all at *Slane*, but upon better Information from the Guides, several Regiments were Commanded to go over at other Fords, between the Camp and that place. When the Horse approach'd the River, a Regiment of the Enemies Dragoons made a shew of opposing their Passage; but being soon forc'd to retire with loss, the *English* got over, and advanc'd towards the Enemies main Body, which they found drawn up in two Lines. Thereupon *Douglas* drew up his Detachment in two Lines also, but having but Six Battallions of Foot, to Twenty four Squadrons of Horse, he sent for more of the first, and in the mean time, according to the Earl of *Portland's* Advice, the Horse and Foot were intermix'd for their greater Security. More Foot being come up, this Figure was immediately alter'd, and all the Horse drawn to the Right, whilst the Foot moved towards a Bog on the Left, which lay between them and the Enemy, and thro' which it was impossible for the Horse to march. The *Irish* observing their Motion, retreated in some haste towards *Duleck*, but were vigorously pursued by Count *Schomberg*.


Though King *William* was Ignorant of what had pass'd between his Men and the Enemy, ye suppo-

ing

sing that by this time they had past the River, order'd three Attacks to be made, the first at a good Ford, before a small Village, where the *Irish* were advantageously posted. The *Dutch* Regiment of Foot Guards took the River first at *Old-Bridge*, wading to the Middle, and being got over amidst the Enemies Fire, without making halt, they drew up into two Files and then fired upon the *Irish*, who not bearing the Charge abandon'd their Intrenchments. But before the Third Battalion of that Regiment had pass'd the Ford, Five Battalions of the Enemy advanc'd very boldly within Pistol-shot of the *Dutch*, who receiv'd them so warmly, that they retreated with the loss of some Men and one Colours. Thereupon the *Dutch* march'd beyond the Village, and repuls'd a Squadron of King *James's* Horse, that would have stop't their Progress.

At the same time a Squadron of Lieutenant General *Hamilton's* Horse rode briskly to the very brink of the River, in order to oppose Sir *John Hanmore's* and Count *Nassau's* Regiments in passing it; and though they fail'd in that Attempt, yet in their Retreat they fell upon the *French* Foot with that undaunted Fierceness, that part of them broke through Monsieur *La Caillemote's* and *Cambon's* Regiments, which wanted Pikes to stem their furious Career; But the *Irish* wheeling about through the Village, to recover their own Men, they were intercepted by the *Dutch* and *Inniskillin* Foot, and most of them, after a valiant Resistance, cut in Pieces. By this time the *Dutch* Guards being advanc'd as far as the Hedges into the open Field, the *Irish* Horse came down upon them again, with greater Numbers and redoubled Fury, but the *Dutch* remain'd so firm and close, and other Regiments coming up to their Assistance, that the *Irish* were forc'd to retire. Thereupon a fresh Squadron of Horse advanc'd to support them, but were vigorously repuls'd by the *French* Protestants and *Inniskilling* Men. In the first of these Onsets Monsieur *La Caillemote* receiv'd his Mortal Wound, and as he was carrying back by four Soldiers to the *English* Camp, he encourag'd those that cross't the River by these

A. C. these Words, *A la Gloire, mes Enfants, à la Gloire ;*
 1690. To Glory, Friends, to Glory.

 In the mean time the *Danes* came up to the Left, as did the Brigades of *Hanmore* and *La Melloniere* on the Right : The first were so valiantly Attack'd in the Front by *Hamilton's* Horse, that they were forced to give Ground, and some of them to cross the River again. The Duke of *Schomberg* perceiving this Disorder, and seeing the *French* Protestants were also left expos'd without a Commander, immediately pass'd the River, in order to Head them, nor could his Grace be perswaded by Mr. *Foubert*, one of his *Aids-de-Camp*, to put on his Armour. He was no sooner got on the other side, but he encourag'd the *French* Protestants by this short Harangue, *Allons, Messieurs, voilà vos Persecuteurs : (Come on, Gentlemen, there are your Persecutors)* pointing to the *French* Papists in the Enemies Army. These Words were scarce out of his Mouth, when 15 or 16 of King *James's* Guards, who return'd full speed to their main Body, after the slaughter of their Companions, and whom the *French* Refugees suffer'd to pass, thinking them to be of their side, fell furiously upon the Duke, and gave him two Wounds over the Head, which however were not mortal. Thereupon the Regiment of *Cambon* acknowledg'd their Error by committing a greater; for firing rashly on the Enemy, they shot the Duke through the Neck, of which Wound he instantly died; and Mr. *Foubert* alighting to relieve him was shot in the Arm. Not long before Dr. *Walker*, so famous for the Defence of *London-Derry*, receiv'd a Wound in the Belly, which he surviv'd but some few Moments.

King *William* during all these Actions might be said to be every-where, since he directed all by his Conduct; but now his Courage must also have a share in the Honour of the Day. His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of *Denmark*, pass'd the River with the Left Wing of Horse, and that with some Difficulty, for his Horse was bogg'd on the other side, and himself forc'd to alight, till one of his Attendance had disingag'd his Steed. As soon as the

the Men were got upon the other Bank, and put in Order, his Majesty drew his Sword (though the Wound he receiv'd the day before made it uneasy for him to wield it) and march'd at the Head of them towards the Enemy, who were coming on again in good Order towards the *English* Foot, that had now got over the Pass, and were advancing bravely towards the *Irish*, though they were double their Number. When these two Bodies had got almost within Musket-shot one of another, the Enemy espy'd the Left Wing of the *English* Horse moving towards them, at which they made a sudden halt, fac'd about and retreated up the Hill again to a little Village call'd *Dunmore*, about half a Mile from the Pass. The *English* marching in good Order came up with them at this Village, where the Enemy resuming Courage, fac'd about, and made the *English* Horse Shrink, though they had the King at their Head. Thereupon the King rid to the *Inniskilliners*, and ask'd them *what they would do for him?* Animated by this Invitation, they boldly came forward, and at the Head of them the King receiv'd the Enemies Fire, and then wheeling to the Left to fetch up his own Men again, the *Inniskilliners*, through a mistake, retir'd after him above a Hundred Yards. This made the King move to the Left, to put himself at the Head of such *Dutch* Troops that were advancing; while in the mean time the *Inniskilliners* growing sensible of their Error, went on again successfully to the Charge. In this Place the Duke of *Schomberg's* Regiment of Horse, being compos'd of *French* Protestants, and strengthened by treble the ordinary number of Officers, behav'd themselves with undaunted Resolution, like Men that fought for a Nation amongst whom themselves and their Friends had found a kind and bountiful Shelter against the Persecution of *France*. At the same time another Party, Commanded by Lieutenant General *Giuckle*, Charg'd in a Lane to the Left, but was soon over-power'd by the *Irish*, and forc'd to give way. This being observ'd by a Party of Sir *Albert Cunningham's* Dragoons, and another of *Collonel Levison's*, the Offi-

A. C.
1690.

A. C.

1690.



cers order'd the Men to alight and line an Hedge, as also a ruin'd House that flank'd the Lane, from whence they pour'd in their Fire upon the Enemy, Lieutenant General *Ginckle* continued in the Rear of his Men, endeavouring to make them stand their Ground, and was in some danger from the *Englisk* Dragoons; for the Enemy being close upon him, they could not well distinguish. However the Dragoons did a piece of excellent Service by stopping the Enemy, who came up very boldy; and the *Dutch* Horse having the opportunity of rallying here, as they did to the Right, the Enemy after half an Hours sharp dispute, were beat back again with considerable Loss. On the other side, Lieutenant General *Hamilton* finding that his Foot did not answer his Expectation, put himself at the Head of the Horse, which was likewise routed and himself taken Prisoner. When he was brought to the King, his Majesty ask'd him, whether the *Irish* would fight any more? *Yes, Sir*, replied *Hamilton*, upon my Honour I believe they will. When he pronounc'd the Word *Honour* the King look'd wistly upon him, and then turn'd about, repeating once or twice, *Your Honour*, intimating, that what he assur'd upon his Honour was not to be depended upon, since he had forfeited that before, by siding with *Tyrconnel*: And this, was all the Rebuke the King gave him for his Breach of Trust.

Whilst these things were doing on this side, Count *Schomberg*, who by this time was inform'd of his Father's Death, pursued the Enemy with that Fury which a noble and just Resentment inspires, and drove them several Miles beyond the Village of *Duleck*, covering the Ground with Slaughter'd Foes; nor did he desist gratifying his Revenge, till the Lord *Portland*, by the King's express Commands, oblig'd him to return to the place where the Foot made an Halt, and where they remain'd at their Arms all Night.

King *William* had Reason not to regard what *Hamilton* told him; for in effect, that General was no sooner taken, but the Fight ceas'd on that side; and Count *Lauzun* making up to King

James

WILLIAM the Third.

189

A. C.

1690.

James, (who during the whole Action stood with some Squadrons of Horse upon the Hill call'd *Dunmore*) represented to His Majesty how near He was being Invelop'd; adding He ought to think on nothing but a Retreat, which he doubted not to make good with many brave Officers then about him, and the Remains of his *French* and *Swiss* Troops. This Advice was too wholsom not to be follow'd by a Prince whose Age and Temper did not suffer him to end his Days by Despair; and therefore His Majesty, attended by the Regiment of *Sarsfield*, march'd off to *Duleck*, and from thence in great haste to *Dublin*; whilst Count *Lauzun*, *Sheldon*, and some other Officers, dispos'd all things for a Retreat, which they perform'd in very good Order.

King *James's* whole Loss in this Battle was generally computed at Fifteen Hundred Men, amongst whom were the Lord *Dongan*, the Lord *Carlingford*, Sir *Neal O neal*, the Marquis *D' Hocquincourt*; and several Prisoners, the chief of whom was Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, who to do him Justice, behaved himself with great Courage, and kept Victory doubtful till he was made Prisoner. On the *English* side fell about Five Hundred, an inconsiderable Number, considering the Gain of so important a Battle, if the Renowned Duke of *Schomberg* had not been amongst them. He was a Person of firm and compos'd Courage, and one of the best Generals that *France* ever Bred. To the Laurels he gather'd in *Catalonia* and in *Flanders*, he added the Glory of having fixt the present King of *Portugal* on his Throne, and of having been Instrumental to the Settlement of King *William*. He had a great Experience of the World, knew Men and Things better than any Man of his Profession ever did, and was as great in Council as at the Head of an Army. In his declining Years his Memory very much fail'd, but his Judgement remain'd true and clear to the last. He appear'd Courteous and Affable to every Body, and yet he had an Air of Grandeur that Commanded Respect from all. He was of a middle Stature, fair Complexion'd, a very sound hardy

D. Schomberg's Character.

A. C.
1690.

hardy Man of his Age, and sat a Horse incomparably well. As he loved always to be neat in Cloaths, so was he ever pleasant in his Conversation, of which this Repartee is a pregnant Instance: Some time before he went for *Ireland* he was walking in *St. James's Park*, amidst Crowds of the Young and Gay, and being ask'd, what a Man of his Age had to do with such Company? His Answer was, *That a good General makes his Retreat as late as he can.* He was Eighty Two Years of Age when he was kill'd; and as *Monfieur La Caillemote* had follow'd that Great Man in all his Fortunes while Alive, so did he in his Death, for he did not long survive his Wounds. As for the King himself, He receiv'd no manner of Hurt in the Action, though He was in all the height of it; only a Cannon-Ball carried away a piece of his Boot. His Majesty did all that the greatest of Generals could do upon this Occasion; He chose the Field, dispos'd the Attacks, drew up his Army, charg'd the Enemy several times, supported his Forces when they begun to shrink, and demean'd himself throughout with that Conduct, Gallantry, Resolution and Presence of Mind, and was such a Poise for the inclining Victory to his own side, that the *Irish* themselves confest; *That if the English chang'd Kings with them, they would fight the Battle over again.* However both Kings have been equally blam'd for not Improving, the one the Advantage of his Victory and the other that of his Retreat. Those that have writ in Favour of King *James*, say, King *William* might have march'd directly to *Dublin*, a Place open and unfortified on every side; and prevented the *Irish* assembling any more, and securing *Limerick*, *Galway*, and several other Important Places. And such as are Partisans of King *William*, blame both King *James* for leaving *Ireland* with so much Precipitation, and those he left behind, for not having carefully collected the Remains of a Defeat that had cost them but few Men.

King *James* being arriv'd at *Dublin*, and having immediately Assembled the Magistrates and Council of the City, he told them: "That his Army in
" *England*

“ *England* having made a total Defection against A. C.
 “ Him, when He had the greatest occasion for 1690.
 “ them, He retir’d to *France*, where He was kind-
 “ ly receiv’d by that King, and had all the assurance *K. James’s*
 “ imaginable to be Re-establish’d on His Throne. *Speech to*
 “ That in some time after He came to this King-*the Magi-*
 “ dom of *Ireland*, and found all his *Roman Catho-*
 “ lick Subjects as well equipt and prepar’d to de-*strates of*
 “ fend his Cause as their Ability would bear; and *Dublin.*
 “ though He had been often told, that when it came
 “ to the Touch, they would never bear the Brunt of
 “ a Battle, He could never credit the same till that
 “ Day, when having a good Army, and all Prepa-
 “ rations fit to engage a Foreign Invader, He found
 “ the fatal Truth of what He had been so often
 “ Precaution’d; and though the Army did not De-
 “ sert Him, as they did in *England*, yet when it
 “ came to Trial they basely fled the Field, and left it
 “ a spoil to his Enemies; nor could they be pre-
 “ vail’d upon to Rally, though the Loss in the
 “ whole Defeat was but inconsiderable; so that
 “ henceforward He never more determin’d to Head
 “ an *Irish* Army, and did now resolve to shift for
 “ himself, as they themselves must do. That it
 “ had often been debated, in case such a Revoluti-
 “ on should happen, *Whether upon Deserting the City*
 “ of *Dublin*, *the same might not be Fired?* He did
 “ therefore charge them on their Allegiance, *That*
 “ *they neither should riste it by Plunder, nor destroy it*
 “ *by Fire*; which in all Kingdoms would be judg’d
 “ very Barbarous, and must be believ’d to be done
 “ by his Orders; and if done, there would be but
 “ littel Mercy to be expected from an enrag’d Ene-
 “ my; concluding He was necessitated to yield
 “ to Force, but would never cease to labour their
 “ Deliverance as long as He liv’d. His Majesty
 “ having staid a *Dublin* one Night, the next Morn-
 “ ing, attended by the Duke of *Berwick* and *Tyrcon-*
 “ *nel*, and the Marquess of *Powis*, He Posted away
 “ to *Waterford*, where He arriv’d the same Day, ta-
 “ king care to have the Bridges broke down behind
 “ him, for fear of being pursued. There He went
 “ on Board a Vessel call’d the *Count de Lauzun*, that
 “ was

A. C. was ready to receive him, but the *Sieur Foran* who commanded the Squadron, meeting him at Sea, desir'd him to go on Board one of his Frigats for his quicker Passage, and by this means he got over once more into *France*, and fix'd his Residence at *St. Germain's*. So soon as King *James* was gone, all the considerable *Papists* fled from *Dublin*, and the Protestants were releas'd, who possess'd themselves of the Militia Arms, and with the Assistance of the Bishops of *Meath* and *Limrick*, form'd a Committee to take Care of things, and sent Letters to King *William*, to give him an Account of what had pass'd, and humbly to pray His Majesty to Honour that City with his Presence.

*Affairs of
England.*

The Jacobite Plot.

Let us for a while look back upon *England*, where we shall see the Queen sustaining the weight of Affairs, and defending her Subjects by her Prudence, whilst her Royal Consort is Conquering his Enemies by his Valor. King *James's* Adherents, who about this time began to be distinguish'd by the Name of *Jacobites*, being furnish'd by King *William's* Absence, with a promising Opportunity to attempt something considerable to the Advantage of the Abdicated Monarch, timely concerted Measures with *France*, to put their Designs in Execution. It was agreed, that while part of the *French* Fleet should bear up the *Thames*, to countenance the *Jacobites* in *London*, who were grown very bold and numerous, by the flocking of a great many of that Party from all Parts of the Country thither, they should make an Insurrection in several Places at once. Certain Persons were to have taken upon them the Administration of Affairs, till the return of King *James*, who was to leave the Command of his Army to his Generals, and hasten with all speed into *England*. The other part of the *French* Fleet having join'd their Gallies, was to have Landed Eight Thousand Men at *Torbay*, with Arms for a greater Number, after which the Gallies and Men of War were to Sail in the *Irish* Sea, to hinder the return of King *William* and his Forces. And the Discontented *Scotch* were to have revolted at the same time in several Parts of that Kingdom.

But

But however the Matter was in reality, the whole Contrivance seems to have been founded upon a Presumption of the *English* Fleet being first beaten by the *French*; of which, whether they had any Foresight otherwise than from the inequality of the strength, which at this time, was considerably to the Advantage of *France*, History is still in the Dark. However it was, the Conspiracy, by the seasonable Discovery of it, prov'd but an abortive Contrivance, tho' the Grounds upon which it seem'd to depend, were attended with Success.

The *French* Fleet having enter'd the Channel as before concerted, hover'd some time about the *English* Coast, as expecting the Effect of the Conspiracy that was to have broke out the 18th of *June*; of which the vigilant Queen *Mary* was no sooner inform'd, but she sent Orders to Admiral *Torrington* to fight the Enemy where-ever he should meet him. Accordingly, on the 24th of *June* that Admiral sail'd from *St. Helens*, the Wind at North-East, and stood towards the *French* Fleet, which was seen the Evening before off of *Fresh-water-Gate* in the Isle of *Wight*, but the Wind taking them short, he came to an Anchor off of *Dunnefe*, within Five Leagues of the Enemy, who at Eight the next Morning were at *Compton-Bay*, and in the Afternoon of the same Day, several *Dutch* Men of War join'd the *English* Fleet, as did some other *English* Men of War, that had been Cruising abroad. On the

30th of *June*, the day before the Battle of the *Boyne*, the two Fleets drew up in Lines off of *Beachy*, and about Nine in the Morning, the *Dutch* having the Vanguard, began the Fight, as also did some of the *English*; but not being seconded by the rest of the *English* Fleet, which unexpectedly stood away, several of the *Dutch* Ships were either Burnt, Sunk, or Disabled; and the *English* far'd but little better, for such as engag'd were very much Battered. The Fight continued from Morning to Evening, the *Dutch* maintaining their Stations with so much Resolution and Obstinacy against the whole *French* Force, which consisted of Eighty Two Men of War, that they had much ado to escape being

Sea Fight
between the
Confederate
and
French
Fleets, June
30.

A. C. all destroy'd. In this unequal Fight, they lost amongst
 1690. other Officers, Rear-Admiral *Jan Dick*, Rear-Admiral *Brackel*, and Captain *Nordel*; and the *Engliſh*, Captain *Botham*, Captain *Pumroy*, with Two Captains of the Marine Regiments. Admiral *Torrington* was afterwards brought to his Trial, where he pleaded the Inequality of Strength, and the Disadvantage of the Wind, and was thereupon acquitted; but nevertheless his Reputation was never fully clear'd, till the latter end of the Year 1697. that ſeveral *French* Officers, who had been in the Engagement, coming over into *England* after the Peace (when they could not be ſuſpected of any partial Deſign) did loudly juſtifie the Earl's Conduct, and ſaid, he deſerv'd rather to be recompens'd than cenſur'd: ſince he had preserv'd the beſt part of the Fleet from being totally deſtroy'd.

The News of the Advantage got by the *French* at Sea had no ſooner reach'd *London*, but the Fears of a Deſcent created a general Conſternation, which immediately ſpread it ſelf thro' the whole Kingdom. The Queen was not ignorant of the Danger, but as if ſhe had ſhar'd her Heroe's Courage, as well as his Throne her great Soul made her appear with her wonted Tranquillity and with that Serene Maſtetic Air, which both commanded Love and Reſpect from her Subjects, and inspir'd them with Valor and Reſolution. She forgot nothing that the moſt active Prudence could ſuggeſt, as fit to be done in ſuch a Juncture without Hurry or a too viſible Concern. She ſecur'd the Peace of the Nation, by ſeizing on thoſe eminently diſaffected

* A Proclamation was
 iſſued out
 on the 14th

* Perſons that might have diſturb'd it. She took

of July for Apprehending the Earls of *Litchfield*, *Ailesbury*, and *Caſtlemain*; the Lords *Montgomery*, *Preſton*, and *Belafyſe*; Sir *Edward Hales*, Sir *Robert Thorold*, Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Sir *Theophilus Oglethorp*, Colonel *Sackville*, Lieutenant Colonel *Duncan Abercromy*, Lieutenant Colonel *Richardſon*, Major *Soaper*, Captain *Lloyd*, *William Pen*, *Edmond Elliot Eſq*; *Marmaduke Langdale Eſq*; and *Edward Rutter*.

Care to put the Militia in a Condition to second the Army, and at the same time she gave out Commissions to put the Army in a Condition to oppose the Enemy. But her principal Care was to Encourage the Seamen, and to engage the Officers of the Fleet to a vigorous Performance of their Duty. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the Lieutenancy of *London*, were not wanting, on this Critical Juncture, to express their Zeal and Affection for the Government, for attending Her Majesty in Council, they declar'd the unanimous Resolution of the City to Defend and Preserve their Majesties, and their Government with the hazard of their Lives, and the utmost of their Power; Representing, withall, to Her Majesty, That the several Regiments of the Militia of the City consisting of about Nine Thousand Men were compleat in their Numbers, well Arm'd and appointed, and ready to be rais'd immediately and to proceed in their Majesties Service. That the Lieutenancy also had resolv'd, that Six Regiments of the Auxiliaries should be rais'd for the Service; and that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Council Assembled, had unanimously resolv'd by the Voluntary Contribution of themselves and other Citizens, forthwith to set out a large Regiment of Horse, and a Thousand Dragoons for their Majesties Service, and to maintain them at their own Charge for a Month, or longer, if there should be Occasion. And they pray'd Her Majesty to nominate and appoint Officers to Command them, which the Queen promis'd to do; and moreover thank'd them for their Readiness and Loyalty on this Occasion. On the other Hand, the *French* after their Victory rowed their Gallies towards *Torbay*, and then sent their Boats ashore at *Tingmonth*, and set the Village and three small Vessels in that Harbour on Fire; but at the Approach of the Militia, Commanded by the Lord *Lansdowne*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, they retir'd into their Ships again, carrying off some Sheep, with other inconsiderable Booty, and then return'd to *Brest*. And thus were the great Designs both of the *French* and of the Discontent-

A. C. ted, entirely baffled by the Vigilance of Queen
1690. Mary.

Nor was Her Majesty's Care of Affairs confin'd within Her own Dominions, for while She put Her self in a Posture of Defence at Home, She dispatch Mr. Harbord to the States General to let them know, how much Her Majesty was concern'd at the Misfortune that had befall'n their Squadron in the late Engagement, and at their not having been Seconded as they ought to have been, which matter Her Majesty had directed to be examin'd into, in order to recompense those that had done their Duty, and to punish such as should be found to have deserv'd it. That Her Majesty had given Orders for Resitting the Dutch Ships that were Disabled, at Her own Charge, and Commanded that all possible Care should be taken of the Sick and Wounded Seamen, and that Rewards should be given to the Widows of those that were kill'd, behaving themselves bravely in the Fight, to encourage others to do well for the Future. Moreover Mr. Harbord told the States, that Her Majesty had order'd Twelve great Ships to be forthwith fitted out, and that Her Majesty hop'd the States would likewise do their utmost to Reinforce their Fleet in this Conjunction. And lastly he acquainted them with the King's happy Successes in Ireland. The States receiv'd this Message with great Satisfaction, and unanimously resolv'd to fit out immediately 13 Capital Ships, and 6 Frigats.

* *Modest inquiry into the Causes of the present Disasters of England.*

To see the French Masters at Sea, and the English oblig'd to turn their Backs to that very Enemy whom they had so often beaten, and upon that very Element which Nature and the Possession of many Ages has made properly their own, as it could not but appear strange in the Eyes of all Christendom, so it could not but raise the Curiosity of all true Lovers of England to enquire into the Source and Cause of so Important an Event. Among the rest there was a * Pamphlet Publish'd about this time, wherein the Author charges the Disaffected Clergy, whom he calls the *Lambeth-Holy-Club*, with being the principal Managers of the *Jacobite Plot*, for bringing the French Fleet into the

the Channel. He alledges, 'That the first step the
' Clergy made, was *the writing against the taking the*
' *new Oaths to their Majesties, enjoyn'd them by Act of*
' *Parliament*; and the buzzing into the Ears of their
' *Votaries, the unlawfulness of those Oaths, and the*
' *continuing Right of King James to the Crown.* That
' there being very few of the Disaffected Clergy that
' had the Courage to lay down their Places for the
' Oaths, the next step of the Plot was to cheat the
' World and their own Consciences with the ridicu-
' lous distinction of taking the Oaths to a King *de*
' *Facto*, and not *de Jure*; which was as much as to
' say, that their Majesties were not Lawful and
' Rightful King and Queen of *England*, but the
' *Facto* only, that is in *English*, downright *Usurpers*,
' That this Distinction did no only give scope to
' take the Oaths to their Majesties, but also to pray
' for them by Name in their Pulpits; though some
' of more Sincerity than the rest, would not pray for
' them by Name at all, and yet to prevent any
' trouble from the Law, they wisely pray'd in gene-
' ral Terms for the *King and Queen*, which might
' be taken either for King *James* and Queen *Mary*,
' or King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and others of
' a more nice Stomach yet, would not pray for the
King and Queen, but for *the King and the Royal Family*.
' That the Plot being lame because the Machines that
' mov'd it were debarr'd from the Pulpit, it was
' found out that the Act of Parliament *enjoyning the*
' *Oaths to their Majesties*, admitting of some favoura-
' ble Interpretation in Law, upon the part of
' those that only *Preach'd*, but had no Cure of Souls:
' Thereupon Dr. S----- one of the greatest
' Champions mounted the Chair first, with the loud
' Acclamations of the Party, and as an Introduc-
' tion to his Sermon, gave his Auditors an account of
' the happy discovery he had made of so great a
' Blessing, as his having *Liberty to Preach to them, not-*
' *withstanding the Act of Parliament about taking the*
' *Oaths*. That he was follow'd by a great many,
' both in *London* and in the Country, who partly
' by stealth, and partly by the Pious Zeal of some
' of their own sort of Church-Wardens, got up in-

A. C.

1690.



The Jacobites

Prayer for

K. James.

'to the Pulpit, to Trumpet up the People to a Dissatis-
 'faction with the Government. That all these Steps
 'of the Plot were back'd with the History of *Passive*
 'Obedience, which was handed about in Triumph
 'among the Party. That in this Pamphlet are mu-
 'ster'd a great many Expreiſions of *English* Di-
 'vines, both Ancient and Modern, although the
 'most of the Citations be far wide of the Question,
 'and refer only to Obedience to Magistracy in
 'General, and the Unlawfulness of Private Per-
 'sons their rising up against the Government up-
 'on every frivolous Pretence. That the next En-
 'gine of the Plot was the happy Result of a kind of
 'Oeconomick Council of the whole Party; The Li-
 'turgy of the Church of *England* must be laid aside,
 'and a new one must be Calculated for the Meridian
 'of King *James's* tottering Fortune. That in this New
 'Liturgy they pray'd thus: *Restore us again the Pub-*
 '*lick Worship of thy Name, the Reverend Administra-*
 '*tion of thy Sacraments; Raise up the former Govern-*
 '*ment both in Church and State, that we may be no*
 '*longer without King, without Priest, and without God*
 '*in the World.* That when they came to pray for
 'King *James the Jacobite* Club had exhausted all
 'their Rhethorick and Zeal in the following Words,
 'Protect and Defend thy Servant our Sovereign Lord the
 'King; Strengthen his Hands, and the Hands of all that
 'are put in Authority under him, with Judgment and
 'Justice to cut off all such Workers of Iniquity as turn
 'Religion to Rebellion, and Faith into Faction; That
 'they may never prevail against us, or Triumph in the
 'Ruin of thy Church among us. To this end, defend the
 'King, bind up his Soul in the Bundle of Life, and
 'let no Weapon form'd against him prosper. Be unto
 'him a Helmet of Salvation, and a strong Tower of
 'Defence against the Face of his Enemies. Let his
 'Reign be prosperous, and his Days many. Make him
 'Glad according to the Days wherein thou hast Afflicted
 'him, and for the Years wherein thou hast made him
 'suffer Adversity. Give him the Necks of his Enemies,
 'and also every Day more and more the Hearts of his
 'Subjects. As for those that are Implacable, cloath them
 'with Shame, but upon himself and his Posterity (that
 'is

' is, the Prince of *Wales*) let the Crown flourish. A. C.
 ' That the General Council having Compos'd this 1690.
 ' New Liturgy. there were above Ten Thousand of
 ' them Printed and dispers'd up and down among
 ' the Party, which they us'd in their Cabals, laying
 ' aside a great part, and some time all the Old Li-
 ' turgy. That there were many of the *Holy Club*
 ' detach'd up and down to persuade Monied Peo-
 ' ple, who wish'd well to the Cause, to contribute
 ' for the Subsistence of King *James's* Cashier'd Of-
 ' ficers. That King *William* being resolv'd to ven-
 ' ture his Person once more for the Safety of these
 ' Kingdoms, his Journey to *Ireland* concluded up-
 ' on, and the most and the better Disciplin'd part of
 ' the Army to attend His Majesty, it was impossi-
 ' ble to leave any considerable Force behind him in
 ' his Absence: Likewise, that the Transportation of
 ' the Queen of *Spain*, and the Convoy of the *Streights*
 ' Merchant men, under Admiral *Killegrew*, had
 ' carried a considerable part of our Fleet to the *Me-*
 ' *diterrenean*; and another part of it, Commanded
 ' by Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*, was to attend His Majesty
 ' and the Army to *Ireland*; so that the Grand Fleet
 ' was not to have been so considerable as otherwise
 ' it would have been. That all these Circumstances
 ' rais'd the Courage of the Plotters, who thought
 ' this the only time to put their Design in Executi-
 ' on. That in order to that, at one of their Ge-
 ' neral Meetings in *London*, where it was necessary
 ' some of the Clergy should be present to bless so
 ' Pious a Work, it was concluded to present a
 ' Memorial in the Name of the Loyal and Distrest Sub-
 ' jects of England, (for so they nam'd themselves)
 ' to his most Christian Majesty; humbly inviting
 ' him out of his unparallel'd Goodness, and for the
 ' Affection he always bore to oppress'd Virtue;
 ' That he would Assist them in restoring their Law-
 ' ful King, his Ancient Allie and Confederate, to
 ' his Throne; and in breaking the Yoke of Usur-
 ' pation, under which these three Nations were at
 ' this time so heavily Groaning. That there had
 ' been two or three Memorials presented to the
 ' French King before this, over and above a con-
 ' stant

A. C. 1690. *stant Correspondence betwixt the French Minister of State, Monsieur de Croissy, and them. And the Clergy, who were the great Contrivers and Managers of this, and who by their Profession are, for the most part extraordinary credulous of any thing they encline to, did really believe that immediately upon the appearing of the French Fleet, and the burning of ours, (which they thought as sure) there would certainly be a general Insurrection through a great many Places of the Kingdom, in order to joyn them at their Landing, and to declare for King James.*

Findication of the Non-juring Clergy.

The Pamphlet, of which I have made this short Abstract, reflecting so highly on the Non-juring Clergy: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Norwich, Ely, Bath and Wells, and Peterborough, both in their own, and in the Name of their absent Brother the Bishop of Gloucester, publish'd a Paper, wherein they did solemnly, and in the Presence of God, Protest and Declare. I. *That these Accusations cast upon them were all of them Malicious Calumnies, and Diabolical Inventions.* II. *That they knew not who was the Author of the New Liturgy, nor had any Hand in it, neither did they use it at any time.* III. *That they never held any Correspondence, directly or indirectly, with Monsieur de Croissy, or with any other Minister or Agent of France; and if any such Memorial had been presented to the French King, they never knew any thing of it; and that they did utterly renounce both, and all other Invitations, suggested to be made by them, in order to any Invasion of this Kingdom by the French.* IV. *That they utterly denied and disown'd all Plots charg'd upon them, as contriv'd or carried on in their Meetings at Lambeth; the intent thereof being to advise, how, in their present Difficulties, they might best keep their Consciences void of Offence towards God, and towards Man.* V. *That they were so far from being the Authors or Abettors of England's Miseries, that they did, and should to their dying Hour, heartily and incessantly pray for the Peace, Prosperity and Glory of England; and should always, by God's Grace, make it their daily Practice to study to be quiet, to bear their Cross patiently, and to seek the Good of their Native Country.*

Country. They concluded, That as the Lord had taught them to return Good for Evil, the unknown Author of the Pamphlet having endeavour'd to raise in the whole English Nation, such a Fury as might end in † De-† John De Witting them, (a Bloody Word, but too well understood) Wit and They recommended him to the Divine Mercy, humbly be- his Brother seeing God to forgive him. And as they had not long were Mar- since, either actually, or in full preparation of Mind, ther'd by hazarded all they had in the World in opposing Popery, the Mob at and Arbitrary Power in England; so they should, by the Hague God's Grace, with greater Zeal again Sacrifice all first Part they had, and their very Lives too, if God should be of this Hi- pleas'd to call them thereto, to prevent Popery, and the story. Arbitrary Power of France, from coming upon them, and prevailing over them; the Persecution of their Protestant Brethren there being fresh, in their Me- mories.

Let us return to Ireland. Upon the Defeat of the Irish at the Boyne, King William having rested his Forces, the next Day after the Fight sent Monsieur La Meloniere, Brigadier General, with five Battalions of Foot, and four Squadrons of Horse, to invest Drogheda, where was a great Magazine of Stores. The Governor at first seem'd resolute to defend the Place, and receiv'd Monsieur La Meloniere's Summons with great Contempt; but the King sending him Word, That if his Majesty was forc'd to bring his Cannon before the Place, he must expect no Quarter: The Governor considering that King James's Army being defeated, he could expect no Relief, accep- Drogheda Surrendered ted of the Conditions offer'd him, and march'd out with the Garrison, which consisted of three Regiments and some odd Companies, having their Baggage only, but leaving all their Arms and Stores behind them.

On the 3d of July the Duke of Ormond and Monsieur Overkirk were detach'd with nine Troops of Horse to secure the Quiet of Dublin: The next Day His Majesty, with the whole Army march'd the same way, and on the 5th Encamp'd at Finglas, within two Miles of that City, where he was inform'd, that the late King was Embark'd at Waterford with the Duke of Berwick, Mr. Fitz-James, the Lord

A. C. Lord Powis, the Lord Tyrconnel, and the French Brigadier the Marquess de Lery; That some French Ships being arriv'd at Kingsale, many that had fled from the Battle posted thither to get Embarcations; That the greatest Body of the Irish went towards Athlone; That within Six and Twenty Miles of Dublin there was not an Enemy in Arms, and that there could not be any where above 5000 together, whereof the French might be suppos'd to make 3500. That 300 of the Swiss or Germans had deserted the Enemy; That the Town of Wexford, had declar'd for His Majesty; and that Sligo was abandon'd by the Irish.

King Wil.
liam en-
ter'd Dub-
lin, July
6.

On the 6th of July, being Sunday, King William rode in a Triumphant Manner into Dublin, and went directly to St. Patrick's Church, the Cathedral of that Metropolis, to pay God Almighty his Pious Acknowledgements for his late Victory. The Bishops of Meath and Limrick attended His Majesty on this occasion, and all the Services of the Church being solemnly perform'd, Dr. King Preach'd a Sermon about the Power of Providence of God, in Protecting his People, and Defeating their Enemies. The old Mayor and Aldermen waited on His Majesty, and the People endeavour'd by all possible Demonstrations of Joy to express their just sense of their great and happy Deliverance. In the Afternoon the King return'd to the Camp. where the next Day He Publish'd his Royal Declaration, 'Promising both his Pardon and Protection to all the People of the Kingdom of Ireland, who either remain'd at home, or having fled from their Dwellings, should by the first Day of August next repair to their usual Places of Abode; surrendering up what Arms they had to such Justices of the Peace as His Majesty should appoint. But as for the desperate Leaders of the present Rebellion, who had violated those Laws by which the Kingdom of Ireland is united and inseparably annex'd to the Imperial Crown of England; who had call'd in the French; who had authoriz'd all Violences and Depredations against the Protestants; and who rejected the Gracious Pardon His

His Decla-
ration offer-
ing Pro-
tection to
the Irish,
July 7.

‘ His Majesty offer’d them in his Proclamation of A. C.
 ‘ the 22^d of *Februrry* 168⁸, as His Majesty was 1690.
 ‘ now, by God’s great Favour, in condition to make
 ‘ them sensible of their Errors, so he was resolv’d
 ‘ to leave them to the Event of War, unless by
 ‘ great and manifest Demonstrations. he should be
 ‘ convinc’d they deserv’d his Mercy, which he should
 ‘ never refuse to those who were truly Penitent.

On the 9th the King decamp’d from *Finglas*, and divided his Army into two Bodies; with the greater His Majesty march’d to *Crumlin*, three Miles on the *South* of *Dublin*; and the other, consisting of Four Regiments of Horse, Two of Dragoons, and Ten of Foot, was sent towards *Athlone*, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Douglas*. The next Day His Majesty issued out a Proclamation, whereby to ease his Subjects of ‘ the great Op-
 ‘ pressions and Abuses committed by his Enemies *A Procla-*
 ‘ in his Kingdom of *Ireland*, by Coyning and ma- *mation to*
 ‘ king Current *Brass Money*, of Copper or mix’d Me- *reduce King*
 ‘ tal, and raising the Value of it to an Extravagant *James’s*
 ‘ height; He thought fit to reduce the Value of the *Brass Mo-*
 ‘ said Copper Money to the Value or Standard of *ney.*
 ‘ the like Copper Money formerly Current in *Ire-*
 ‘ land. His Majesty, having left Brigadier *Trel-*
 ‘ lawny to Command at *Dublin*, with Five Regi-
 ‘ ments of Foot and One of Horse, advanc’d as far as *Inchiquire*, 22 Miles beyond *Dublin*, in his way to *Kilkenny*.

Lieutenant General *Douglas*, with his Detach-
 ‘ ment, having reach’d *Athlone* on the 17th of *July*, *Athlone*
 ‘ sent a Drummer to Summon it; But Coll. *Grace*, *vainly at-*
 ‘ the Governor, a sturdy resolute Man, fir’d a Pistol *tempted by*
 ‘ at the Messenger, saying, *That such were the Terms*
 ‘ he was for. Upon this impertinent Answer, *Douglas*
 ‘ resolv’d to attack the Place, though it being strong by
 ‘ Situation, and defended by a Castle, his Force was
 ‘ by much unanswerable to his Undertaking. How-
 ‘ ever he immediately planted two Field Pieces to
 ‘ prejudice the Enemies Guns, and order’d Fascines
 ‘ to be made in order to fill up the Ditch. Having
 ‘ finish’d a Battery of Six Guns by the 19th, the
 ‘ Besiegers made a Breach in the Castle, but it being
 ‘ both

A. C.

1690.



both too small and too high for an Assault, it was prudently laid aside. Nevertheless the Firing continued very brisk on both sides; but the Beliegers having lost Mr. *Nelson* their best Gunner. and their Cavalry suffering very much for want of Forrage; and at the same time it being reported that *Sarsfield* was advancing with 15000 Men to relieve that Place, *Douglas* held a Council of War, wherein it was thought fit to raise the Siege, which he accordingly did on the 25th, having lost near Four Hundred Men before the Town, the greatest part of whom died of Sicknes.

The King, in the mean time, moving *Westward*, reach'd *Kill-Bullen* Bridge on the 11th of *July*. That Morning passing by the *Nefs*, and seeing a Soldier robbing a poor Woman, His Majesty was so enrag'd at it, that He first gave the Fellow several Blows with his Cane, and then commanded that both he, and some others Guilty of the like Crimes, should be Hang'd the *Monday* following. Some People reflected on this Action of the King's, it being both mean in a Sovereign, at any time to lay Hands upon his Subject; and cruel, to inflict a Capital Punishment on one, whom he hath already corrected for his Fault. From this we may observe, that the most Elevated Souls are not altogether so free from Passions, but that the *Man* breaks oftentimes through the *Heroe*. However, this exemplary Execution struck the Soldiers with such a Terror, that the Country was freed from all Violence during the whole March to *Commalin*, *Castle-Durmout*, and so beyond *Carlow*; from whence His Majesty detach'd the Duke of *Ormond*, with a Party of Horse to take Possession of *Kilkenny*, and so to secure the Protestants and other Inhabitants of the adjacent Countries from being Plunder'd by the Enemy; who by this time began to look behind, and committed great Depredations. From *Carlow* the Army march'd on to *Kells*, thence to *Loughland-Bridge*, and so to *Benner-Bridge*; and on the 19th of *July* His Majesty was splendidly entertain'd at Dinner by the Duke of *Ormond*, at his Grace's Castle of *Kilkenny*, which had the good luck to have been


King Wil-
liam
strikes a
Soldier.

His Action
Discom-
mended.

been preserv'd by Count *Lauzun*, with all the Goods and Furniture, over and above a Cellar plentifully Stored. On the 21st the Army Encamp'd at *Carrick*, from whence Major General *Kirk*, with his own Regiment, and Collonel *Brewer's*, as also a Party of Horse, was sent towards *Waterford*. *Kirk* being arriv'd before the Place, dispatch'd a Trumpet to Summon the Town, who at first refus'd to Surrender, there being two Regiments then in Garrison. However, their Answer was so Civil, that their Inclinations were easily understood; for soon after they sent out to know what Terms they might have, which were the same with *Drogheda*; But not liking those, they propos'd some of their own, which were reject'd, and the heavy Cannon drawn down that way, and some more Forces order'd to march. The *Irish* being inform'd of these Preparations thought it adviseable not to put themselves to Extremities, and thereupon agreed to march out with Arms and Baggage on the 25th, and so were Conducted to *Mallow*. The Fort *Duncannon*, a Place of Strength, which Commands the River of *Waterford*, was also Surrender'd into His Majesty's Hands upon the same Articles with *Waterford*; which last Place was view'd by the King the Day it was given up. Here His Majesty took care that no Persons should be molest'd, and among the rest the Lord *Dover* was admitted to a more particular Protection from His Majesty, as having formerly applied himself, when the King was at *Hilborough*, by Major General *Kirk's* means, to desire a Pass for himself and Family to *Flanders*. The Lord *George Howard* did likewise embrace His Majesties Mercy.

Duncannon Surrendered,
July 26.

On the 27th of July the King left the Camp at *Carrick*, and went to *Dublin*, in order to Embark for *England*. This sudden stop in His Majesty's Progress occasion'd various Speculations; for it argu'd either that his Affairs in *England* were in no pleasing Posture, or that he despair'd of Reducing *Ireland* this Campaign; *Tyrconnel* and *Lauzun* having gather'd a considerable number of Forces in and about *Limerick*, and given the Command of that Important

A. C. 1690.  tant Place to Monsieur Boisseleau, a Resolute and Experienc'd Officer. Others of more refin'd Politics ascrib'd it to a deeper Design, as if His Majesty had been willing to draw the *Irish* War into length both to make himself more necessary ; to encline his *English* Subjects to lay aside their private Discontents and Divisions, at the Prospect of their Common Danger ; and to use them, by degrees, to bear the Burden of Taxes, which were necessary to be raised, to carry on a vigorous War against *France*. Whatever was the Reason, His Majesty left the Command of the Army to Count *Solmes*, and lay that Night at *Carlrow*, but upon some Advices from *England*, exprest himself doubtful whether to go over or return to the Camp. However he went to *Chapel-lizard*, and spent there some time to hear divers Complaints, and redress several Grievances. Here he likewise order'd a Weekly Fast, and publish'd a Second Declaration to confirm the former, in Favour of all poor Labourers, Common Soldiers, Country Farmers, Ploughmen, &c. and declaring withal, " That if those of Superiour Rank and Quality, and also such as had born Office under His Majesty's Enemies, whether Military or Civil, should by the 25th Day of that Month of *August*, Surrender themselves to his Obedience, and should be content during the Rebellion of that Kingdom. to betake themselves to such Town or City as should be assign'd them, they should be secure in their Lives, and have the Liberty of such Town or City ; and if they were Destitute and in Want, should also have a Subsistence allow'd them, according to their respective Qualities. As to Strangers, of what Nation soever, who had taken Service in that Kingdom against His Majesty, He did further declare, That if they should forsake the Enemy, and come into his Quarters within the time aforesaid, they should not only receive His Majesty's Protection, whilst they were in the Kingdom, but forthwith have Passports given them to go directly home into their respective Countries. But if these Manifestations of his Grace and Favour should not be valued as

" they

He Publish'd a 2d
Declaration
on, Aug. 1.

“they deserv'd; or if any should persist in that
 “Barbarous and Unchristian way of Burning and
 “Desolation, which in some Places had of late been
 “practis'd, His Majesty should hold himself dis-
 “charg'd of those Consequences and Calamities
 “which must inevitably follow, since those who
 “were obstinate against his Mercy became the Au-
 “thors of their own Confusion.

A. C.
 1690.

About this time the King having a farther Account from *England*, that the Designs of the Malecontents were discover'd and prevented, the loss at Sea repair'd, and that the *French* had only burnt one small Village in the *West of England*, and so gone off again, He resolv'd to return to the Army, which on the 4th Day of *August* He found Encamp'd at *Golden-Bridge*, and by the 7th reach'd *Carrickellish*, a Place within five Miles from *Limerick*, where Lieutenant General *Douglas* join'd him. The next Day in the Morning the Earl of *Portland* and Brigadier *Stewart* were detach'd towards *Limerick*, with 900 Horse, and 1200 Foot, who advanc'd within Cannon-shot of the Town, with little opposition from the Enemy; and in the Evening the King himself accompanied by Prince *George*, Monsieur *Overkerk*, Lieutenant General *Ginkle*, and several other great Officers, with about 200 Horse, went to view the Posture of the Enemy, and the Avenues to the Town. On the 9th the whole Army decamp'd at Five in the Morning, and made their Approaches in excellent order, 200 Horse and Dragoons, with 1000 chosen Foot, leading the Van. The Country being full of Hedges and Ditches, the Pioneers were immediately employ'd to cut down the first and fill up the latter, which was no sooner done but the Army advanc'd, and drove the Enemy before them till they came to a narrow Pass between two Bogs, within half a Mile of the Town, which was not above 150 Yards, and this besides full of Hedges and other Incumbrances. In this Pass were Lanes leading to the Town, in the middlemost of which, being the broadest, stood the *Irish* Horse, and to the Right and Left of which the Hedges were lined with Musqueteers. The detach'd Party of *English*
 Foot

He returns
 to the Ar-
 my, Aug. 4.

A. C. Foot was upon the Advance towards the Center, the Horse a little to the Right of them, the *Danes* to the Left, and the *Blue-Duch*, with several *English* Regiments upon the Right. Whilst these things were going on thus, the King order'd two Field-Pieces towards the Left, where they could bear upon the Enemies Horse, and fir'd from thence with so good Success, that the Enemy soon quitted that Post. At the same time Collonel *Earl* led on his Foot, who march'd with so much Bravery, though the Enemy made a great Fire through the Hedge, that they forc'd them to retire, and continued this Hedge Fight for two Hours, driving the *Irish* under the very Walls of the Town, possessing themselves of two advantageous Posts, call'd *Cromwell's Fort* and the *Old Chappel*, and being hardly stop'd there by the Orders His Majesty sent them. Thereupon the *Irish* ply'd our Forces with their great Guns, that kill'd some few Men as they march'd in, which the whole Army did by Five in the Afternoon, and most of them Encamp'd within Cannon-shot. The *Danes*, according to their Post, Encamp'd to the Left, where they found an old Fort built by their Ancestors, of which they were not a little Proud, and from whence they fired three or four Field-Pieces upon the *Irish*, that lay Intrench'd between them and the Town. Orders were also given forthwith to plant four Field-Pieces on *Cromwell's* (alias *Ireton's*) Fort to play upon the Town from the Outworks.

The first
Siege of
Limerick,
Aug. 9.

The Army being posted, the King sent a Trumpeter with a Summons to the Town. A great many of the Garrison were for Capitulating; but Monsieur *Boisseleau* the Governour, the Duke of *Berwick*, and Collonel *Sarsfield* oppos'd it with a great deal of Heat, saying, there were great Divisions, and even an actual Insurrection in *England*, that the *Dauphin* was landed there with a great Army, and that the Prince of *Orange* would quickly be oblig'd to withdraw his Forces thither. Hereupon *Boisseleau* sent the Trumpeter back with a Letter Directed to Sir *Robert Southwell* Secretary of State, (to avoid the blunt Rudeness of Addressing himself directly to the

the King without giving him the Title of Majesty) A. C.
 importing, *That he was surpris'd at the Summons; and* 1690.
that he thought the best way to gain the Prince of Orange's
good Opinion, was by a vigorous Defence of the Town,
which his Master had entrusted him withal. About
 Eight in the Evening the King went to his Camp,
 a little Mile from the Town, having been on Horse
 back from Five in the Morning, giving the necessary
 Orders, and exposing himself amidst the greatest
 Dangers, which his Royal Highness the Prince of
Denmark shar'd all along with His Majesty. The
 Cannon play'd on from both sides, and several of
 the Enemies Shot fell near His Majesty's Tent, or
 flew over it. The same Evening a Party of Dra-
 goons was sent to the Ford at *Annaghbeg*, about two
 Miles above the Town, where six of the Enemies
 Regiments of Foot, three of Horse, and two of
 Dragoons were Posted on the other side of the
 River, with a Breast-work to cover them, who all
 fir'd upon our Men, but neither Kill'd nor Wound-
 ed one of them. The advantage the Enemy had
 was such, that the *English* expected to have met
 with great Difficulties in passing the River, which
 is very Rapid, and the Bottom Stony, but in the
 Night the *Irish* abandon'd their Station; so that
 Lieutenant General *Ginkle*, who was commanded
 with a Detachment to force his way over it, per-
 form'd it the † next Morning, with about 5000
 Horse and Foot, without any Opposition. Two † Aug. 10:
 or three Hours after the King himself went over
 the *Shannon*, and posted there three Regiments of
 Foot, with some Pieces of Cannon. Neither were
 the Besieged idle; for all this while they were rais-
 ing Forts between the Assailants and the *Irish*
 Town; one to the *South* Gate, and the other to-
 wards the *East*, which prov'd very serviceable to
 them; though not so great a disadvantage to the
English, as the surprizing of their Train of Artil-
 lery, which was coming up to joyn the Army.

Some Deserters, and amongst them a Gunner,
 who got into *Limerick*, having given the Enemy an
 account where the King's Tent stood, and of those
 Guns and other things that were upon the Road

A. C. 1690. from *Kilkenny*, under a small Guard, they play'd very briskly towards the King's Tent, which His Majesty was at last prevail'd with to remove. Nor was this all; for on the 11th one *Manus O Brian*, an honest Country Gentleman, came to the Camp, and gave notice, that *Sarsfield*, with a Body of 5 or 600 Horse and Dragoons, had pass'd the River *Shannon* in the Night, nine Miles above *Limerick*, and design'd some thing Extraordinary. Though several concurring Circumstances, and *Sarsfield's* Activity and Resolution, which fitted him for such an Enterprise, rendred this Gentleman's Relation at least probable, yet little heed was given to it at first; and a great Officer instead of inquiring more particularly into the Matter, interrogated *O Brian* concerning a Prey of Cattle in the Neighbourhood; Of which the Gentleman could not forbear Complaining afterwards, saying, *He was sorry to see General Officers mind Cattle more than the King's Honour.* However, after he had met with some Acquaintance, he was brought to the King, who to prevent the worst, gave order that *Sir John Lanier* with Five Hundred Horse should march to meet the Train. But where-ever the Fault lay, it was One or Two in the Morning before the Party set out, and even then they advanc'd very slowly, till after they saw a great Light in the Air, and heard a strange rumbling noise, which some justly conjectur'd to be the Train blown up. For the Artillery having the Day before march'd beyond *Cullen*, to a little old ruinous Castle called *Ballenedy*, not seven Miles from the Camp, *Sarsfield* lurked all that Day in the Mountains, and having notice where and how the Men that attended it lay, he took with him Guides that brought him to the very Spot, where he fell in among them, before they were aware, and cut several of them in pieces, with many of the Waggoners, and some Country People that were carrying Provision to the Camp.

The English Train surpriz'd and blown up by *Sarsfield*, Aug. 12. The noise of this Slaughter having awak'd the Officer that Commanded in chief, he Order'd his Men to get to their Horses that were a Grazing, to put themselves in a posture of Defence; but most of

A. C.
1690.

of them that endeavour'd to fetch them up, were cut in pieces, and the rest oblig'd to shift for themselves, so that there were in all about 60 Persons kill'd. The Convoy being thus totally routed, the *Irish* gather'd the Carriages, Waggon, with the Bread and Ammunition, and as many of the Guns, as the shortness of time would permit them, into one heap, and having fill'd the Guns with Powder, and plac'd their Mouths into the Ground, that they might thereby certainly split, they, at their going off, set Fire to the heap, which was blown up into the Air, with a most astonishing noise. The *Irish* got some Booty on this occasion, but took no Prisoners; only a Lieutenant of Colonel *Earl's*, being Sick in a House hard by, was stript and brought to *Sarsfield*, who us'd him with Civility, and told him, *If he had not succeeded in that Enterprize he would have gone for France.* The Party of Horse that was sent from the Camp, came up in sight of the Enemies Rear, after the business was over; but wheeling to the Left to intercept them in their Retreat over the *Shannon*, the *Irish* pass'd clear another way, and got safe into *Limerick*.

The unwelcome News of this Adventure occasion'd great Murmurings in the Camp, and some hot Words past between the present Duke of *Schomberg* and the Earl of *P----*, as if the latter, and Count *Solmes*, had neglected to send in time a Detachment of sufficient strength to secure the Train. Others said the King was altogether unconcern'd at this Accident, as having no real design to make an end of the *Irish* War, but only to keep the Enemy Canton'd towards *Limerick*, and preserve the Conquest he had made this Summer. But these last were ill-grounded Conjectures, and, however, the Siege went on; the Trenches were open'd the 17th, and some great Guns being arriv'd from *Waterford*, a Battery was rais'd below the Fort, to the Right of the Trenches, which dismounted some of the Enemies Cannon. The same day the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant General, Major Generals *Kirk* and *Tetteau*, and Sir *Henry Bellasis* Brigadier, with Seven Battalions enter'd the Trenches, advanc'd

*Siege of
Limerick
carried on;
Aug: 17:*

A. C.
1690.



A strong
Redoubt
taken,
Aug. 20.

near 300 Paces, and made themselves Masters of two Redoubts. The 18th the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Douglas*, the Lord *Sidney*, and Count *Nassau*, Major Generals, and Brigadier *Stewart*, who approach'd towards another strong Redoubt of the Enemies. Nor was his Majesty less in Danger then the rest, for in the thickest of the Enemies Fire he rid up to *Cromwell's* Fort. and as his Horse was just entering the Gap, he was staid by a Gentleman that came to speak to him, when in the very Moment there came a Cannon Ball, that struck in the very Place, and cover'd the King with glorious Dust. His Majesty took little notice of it, but alighting came and laid himself down on the Fort. On the 19th the Trenches were reliev'd by Prince *Wirtemberg*, who advanc'd farther towards the said Redoubt, which the King order'd to be Attack'd the 20th. Lieutenant General *Douglas*, the Lord *Sidney*, Count *Nassau*, and Brigadier *Stewart* being then again on the Guard, and the Signal given about Two in the Afternoon; the *English*, to the number of 150, besides Officers, and several resolute *French* Volunteers, Attack'd the Fort with undaunted Bravery, and after an obstinate Fight, drove out the Enemy, killing Forty of their Number. About half an Hour after the *Irish* made a great Sally with near Two Thousand Horse and Foot, but were vigorously Repuls'd. The 21st the Trenches were carried on and finish'd, so as to hinder any more Sallies. The 22d the Besiegers batter'd the Enemies high Towers, from whence they fir'd into the Trenches, and quite levell'd them; and in the Night threw several Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, as they did the next Day red-hot Bullets, which set several Houses, and a Magazine of Hay on Fire.

All the Batteries being finish'd the 24th, and Thirty pieces of Cannon mounted on them, the Trenches by the 25th were advanc'd within Thirty Paces of the Ditch; a Breach made in the Wall near *St. John's* Gate, and part of the Palissadoes on the Counterscarp beaten down by the 26th.

The

The Ingeniers having assur'd the King, that there was a sufficient Breach, and there being an Impossibility to make it wider, for want of Bullets, His Majesty resolv'd to take the Town by Mines, and in order to that commanded the cover'd way or Counter-scarp (which here was almost the same with the Ditch) and two Towers or Forts that were on each side the Breach, and contiguous to the Wall to be attack'd the next Day, and that the Men should go no further, but lodge themselves there. Accordingly Lieutenant General Douglas detach'd Monsieur de-la-Barthe, a brave experienced French Lieutenant Collonel, with Nine Companies of Grenadiers, strengthen'd by a Hundred French Officers and Volunteers, to begin the Attack; which was perform'd with such Bravery and Success, that the Enemy were soon dislodg'd from the cover'd way and the two Forts. The Assailants pursuing their good Fortune, enter'd the Breach Pell-mell with the Run-aways; and Monsieur La-Barthe, with some bold Adventurers, and above half the Earl of Drogheda's Grenadiers were actually on the Rampart, and others, still more eager than the rest, went into the very place. This Action had been Decisive, if the Ingeniers had made a Lodgment in time, or if Count Solmes and Count Nassau would have suffer'd the Detachment, that were to second the Grenadiers to go farther than the Counter-scarp; for the Irish were all running from the Walls quite over the Bridge into the English Town, but seeing that few of the English had enter'd the Town, they rallied again, fac'd the Assailants, and ply'd them so warmly, that several of them were kill'd, and many mortally Wounded. Elevated with this Success, the Irish ventur'd upon the Breach again, and the Resoluteness of their Women was so great, that they incessantly pelted the English with Stones, broken Bottles, and all such other Instruments of Destruction that came next to their Hands. The Men for their part could not for shame be less Valorous, insomuch that after three Hours unequal Fighting, the English were forc'd to retire to their Trenches. But this was not all, for

A. C.

1690.

Unsuccessful Attempt

on the

Counter-scarp,

Aug. 27.

A. C.
1690.



during the heat of this Action, a *Brandenburgh* Regiment being with great Bravery got upon the Enemies Black Battery, the Powder happen'd to take Fire, which blew up a great many of them. Besides, though Collonel *Cuts*, who was commanded by the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to march towards the *Spur*, at the *South Gate*, beat in the *Irish* that appear'd on that side, yet he lost several of his Men, and was himself Wounded; for he boldly advancing within half Musket-shot of the Gate, all the Men lay expos'd to the Enemies Shot, who lay secure within the *Spur* and the Walls. The *French* Protestants, the *Dutch* and the *Danes* behaved themselves very Gallantly at their respective Posts; and the whole Action, which lasted from Three till Seven, was very brisk every where, and cost the Besiegers Six Hundred Men kill'd upon the spot, and as many mortally Wounded.

The Siege
rais'd,
Aug. 31.

This Disappointment, and the approaching ill-Weather, occasion'd the raising of the Siege of *Limerick*; for on the 30th of *August* the heavy Baggage and Cannon were sent away, and the next Day the Army decamp'd and march'd off towards *Clonmel*. The King, after he had Constituted the Lord *Sidney*, and *Thomas Coningsby* Esq; (since made a Lord) Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and intrusted Count *Solmes* with the Command of the Army, (which he soon after consign'd into the Hands of Lieutenant General *Ginckle*) His Majesty Embark'd at *Duncannon* Fort, with Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and some other Persons of Distinction, on the 5th of *September*, and arriv'd safe next Day in *King's-Road* near *Bristol*, and on the 9th at *Windsor*, where he was receiv'd by the Queen with that Joy, which none but his own could equal; long Absence, the great Dangers both had escap'd, and eager Expectation, all contributing to screw up their mutual Satisfaction to an unexpressible height.

King Wil-
liam re-
turns to
England,
Sept. 7.

Besides *Limerick*, there were still several other Towns in *Ireland* in the Possession of the *Irish*, and their Army was yet very Numerous, which gave King *James's* Friends some hopes of the Restoration of that Kingdom to his Obedience again; but they were

were not a little surpriz'd to hear, that the *English* Fleet was arriv'd before *Cork* Harbour the 21st of *September*, with some Forces under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*. The Earl was to act in this Expedition in concert with some other Troops that were sent before towards that part of *Ireland*, and therefore he immediately acquainted the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Major General *Scravenmore* with his Arrival. The next Day, entering the Harbour he was oppos'd by the Enemy, who had a Battery of Eight Guns there; but his Lordship having sent 3 armed Boats ashore, these by their thick firing oblig'd the *Irish* to quit their Guns. On the 23^d the greatest part of the Land Forces were sent up the Passages, Headed by the Duke of *Grafton*, six Miles from *Cork*, and being come by the 24th within a Mile of the Town, they began to mount their Cannon, having near 600 Seamen, Gunners and Carpenters, who did them considerable Service. There being a Report that the Duke of *Berwick* design'd to raise the Siege, Major General *Scravenmore* sent a Messenger to hasten the Duke of *Wirtemberg's* march, and on the 25th order'd a Party of Horse to go and cover the Duke's Foot. The same Afternoon Major General *Tetteau*, with a Party of a Thousand Men, having drawn some Cannon to the *Fair-Hill*, resolv'd to Attack one or both of the New Forts, and New *Shannon* Castle; but the *Irish* no sooner observ'd his Men posted in order to that Design, but they set Fire to the Suburbs between him and them, and quitting both the Forts and Castles, retired in haste into the Town; whereupon our Men possess'd themselves of *Shannon*-Castle, and planted there some Guns. Major General *Scravenmore* came about that time with 1200 Horse and Dragoons, and took up his Quarters at *Kill-Abbey*. On the 26th the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with his *Danes*, and Brigadier *La Meloniere* with some *French* and *Dutch* Foot, arrived and encamp'd before the Town. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* and the Earl of *Marlborough* being both Lieutenant Generals, there happen'd a warm Dispute betwixt them about the Chief Command;

A. C.

1690.

Dispute between the Duke of Wirtemberg and the Earl of Marlborough.

the first, somewhat bluntly, pretending to it, because he was a Prince; and the latter, with his usual Gentleman-like Moderation, justly insisting, that the General Command did properly belong to him, both as Eldest Officer, and because he led the Troops of his own Nation, whereas the Duke of Wirtemberg was only at the Head of Auxiliaries. The Wise Monsieur *La Meloniere* interposing, the Earl of *Marlborough* was contented to share the Command with the Duke, lest his insisting on his full Right should retard His Majesty's Service. Accordingly the Earl of *Marlborough* Commanded the first Day, and gave the Word, *Wirtemberg*; and the Duke of *Wirtemberg* Commanded the next, and gave the Word, *Marlborough*.

Cork B.-sieged.

This Difference being thus adjusted, and the Enemy, on the 27th, having abandon'd their Works at the *Cat-Fort*, without a blow struck, our Forces took Possession of it; and having rais'd a Battery there, they both threw their Bombs into the City, and play'd their Guns upon the Fort, from the Friars Garden, and from another Battery above the Fort near the Abbey. Moreover, being Masters of a Church, *Scravenmore* order'd a Party of Men into it, who from thence gall'd the *Irish* within the Fort: All which, together with another Battery set up by *Red-Abbey*, soon made a Breach in the City Wall, and brought the Besieged to demand a Parley. Thereupon Hostages were exchanged, and a Truce granted till next Morning; when the Besieged not accepting the Terms offer'd them, the Besiegers began to play again very furiously with their Cannon. A considerable Breach being made, the *Danes* from the North, and four Regiments of *English* from the South, under Brigadier *Churchill*, pass'd the River up to the Arm-pits, into the East Marsh, in order to Storm the Town. The Granadiers under the Lord *Colchester* led the Van, and march'd forward with incredible Bravery, though all the while expos'd to the Enemies Fire, being encourag'd by the Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *O Brian*, Collonet *Granville*, and some other resolute Volunteers; but in this Approach the Duke of *Grafton* receiv'd a Wound

in the Shoulder, of which he soon after died. The Van immediately posted themselves under the Bank of the Marsh, which was, as it were, a Counter-scarp to the City Wall; and at the same time the *Duke of Salamander*, and another Vessel came up with the Tide, and lay at the end of the Marsh, directly before the City Wall, play'd their Cannon at the Breach, and threw Bombs likewise into the City. All things being now ready for a General Assault, the Besieg'd thought fit to prevent it by beating a Second Parley; and at last the Earl of *Tyrone*, and Collonel *Ricaut*, being sent from Collonel *Makili-cut*, who Commanded in the Place, agreed to the Earl of *Marlborough's* Conditions, which were, *That the Garrison, consisting of 4000 Men, should be all Prisoners of War, both Officers and Soldiers; That no Prejudice should be done to them, or the Inhabitants; That the General would use his Endeavours to obtain His Majesty's Clemency towards them; That all the Arms, as well of the Garrison as Inhabitants, should be secur'd; That all the Protestant Prisoners should be set at Liberty; That the old Fort should be deliver'd up within an Hour, and the two Gates of the City the next Morning; And that an exact account should be given of the Warlike Ammunitions and Provisions in the Magazines.* The Prisoners of Note taken at *Cork* were the Earls of *Clancarty* and *Tyrone*, the Governor of the Place, Collonel *Ricaut*, and several other Officers.

Fleth'd with this Success, the *English* bent their Thoughts upon fresh Conquests, and the same Day they enter'd *Cork*, a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of Brigadier *Villiers*, was sent to Summon the Town and Forts of *Kingsale*. Upon his Approach the *Irish* were ready to set the Town on Fire; but being prevented by the sudden arrival of the *English*, they retreated in haste to the old and new Forts. The Earl of *Marlborough* set out from *Cork* on the 1st of *October*, arriv'd at *Five-Mile-Bridge* the same Day, and the next before *Kingsale*; and having form'd his Camp in the Evening, gave Directions to make his Approaches towards the New Fort, while Major General *Tesseau* was order'd to attack the Old. The next Morning

A. C.
1690.

Duke of Grafton
kill'd.

*Cork Sur-
rendred,
Sept. 29.*

*Kingsale
Besieg'd,
Octo. 3.*

A. C. Morning early, *Tetteau* having pass'd the River in
 1690. Boats, made a Feint of Storming the Fort in the
 weakest place, where most of the Besieged were
 ready to receive him; but in the interim another
 Detachment made a bold Assault upon another
 place, where the Enemy least suspected them, and
 by that means were soon Masters of a Bastion. At
 the same time several Barrels of Powder happening
 to take Fire, whereby near Forty of the *Irish* were
 blown up, the rest retir'd into an old Castle in the
 midst of the Fort, and immediately submitted to
 be Prisoners of War, having lost about 200 Men
 out of 450. This business being over, the Earl of
Marlborough sent to Summon the New Fort, which
 was much more Considerable than the other; but
 Sir *Edward Scot*, the Governor, resolutely Answer'd,
That it would be time enough to Capitulate a Month
hence. Thereupon the * *English* open'd their Tren-
 * O&o. 5. ches, and on the 9th had advanc'd them to the
 Counterescarp, but the ill Weather hinder'd the
 coming up of the Cannon till the 11th, when part
 of it arriv'd. The 12th in the Morning six Pieces
 were mounted at the *Danes* Attack, and two Mor-
 tars at the *English*, which fir'd all that Day. The
 13th two 24 Pounders were plac'd on the same Bat-
 tery; The 14th the rest of the Cannon arriv'd,
 three of which were mounted on the *English* Batte-
 ry: And the *Danes*, Commanded by Prince *Wir-*
temberg, having made a considerable Breach, the
 Night following, to disturb the Enemy, they made
 a false Attack. The 15th the Cannon continued
 to play all the Morning, and all things were prepa-
 ring for a Storm, when the Enemy beat a Par-
 ley. Hostages being exchanged, the Articles were
 agreed on and sign'd about Midnight, by which the
 middle Bastion was to be deliver'd up the next
 Morning, and the Garrison, consisting of about
 1100 Men was to march the next Day after, with
 Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to *Limerick*.
 The loss of the *English* before this Place was little
 less than 300 Men Kill'd or Wounded, which yet
 was of no Moment, considering the great Advan-
 tage

And Sur-
 rendered,
 O&o. 16.

rage they gain'd by subduing this Sea-Port Town, and that of *Cork*; for thereby a stop was put to all Supplies from *France*, (at least on this side of *Ireland*) and the *Irish* were almost confin'd to the Province of *Ulster*, where they had much ado to subsist. The Earl of *Marlborough* having perform'd this Glorious Expedition, in as little time as, considering the Season of the Year, seem'd necessary for his Sea Voyage, Embark'd again for *England*, and arriv'd at *Kensington* the 28th of *October*, where he receiv'd that favourable Welcome from their Majesties, which his great Services had deserv'd. How his Lordship came a Year after to lay down his Employments is still a Secret; but 'tis certain that King *William* was at a great loss to fill up his Vacancy; and that He ever retain'd an Esteem for the Earl's Political and Military Abilities, which His Majesty sufficiently exprest, as soon as Time and better Information had dissipat'd the Prejudices which had been whisper'd him against that Peer. Before we leave *Ireland* we must take notice, that upon the News of the *English* Fleet Sailing towards that Kingdom, Count *Lauxun* fearing being Besieg'd at *Galloway*, went off from thence with the Duke of *Tyrconnel*, Monsieur *Boisseleau*, and the miserable Remains of his *French* Troops, leaving the General Command of the *Irish* Forces to the Duke of *Berwick*, which was afterwards given to Monsieur *St. Ruth*.

Having thus brought the Campaign in *Ireland* to a Period, we have now time to consider the State of Affairs on the Continent. How great soever the weight of the Confederacy seem'd already to be, it was this Year considerably increas'd by the addition of the Duke of *Savoy*, whose Country is so Situated as to make both Parties Court him with utmost Application, though in a different manner, and with different Success. His Highness, since the kindling of the War, had profess'd a Neutrality, with which the *French* appear'd first the least satisfied, though they seem'd to have most reason to be so; for though the Duke had been so Complaisant to the King of *France* as to Imprison, Exile, and at last to destroy by the Sword his own Protestant Subjects, the miserable

A. C. 1690.

The Earl of Marlborough rough returns to England.

Affairs on the Continent, and Italy.

Vaudois,

A. C. *Vaudois*, yet nothing was able to continue him in
 1690. His Majesty's Favour, but his receiving a *French*
 w Garrison into the Cittadels of *Turin* and *Vercell*, for
 the securing of his pretended Neutrality. These
 Proposals could not but sound harsh to a Court that
 was ever us'd rather to gain than lose by the Divi-
 sion of her Neighbours; but however, the Duke of
Savoy, who, even at four and twenty Years of Age,
 challeng'd a place amongst the ablest Politicians,
 prudently amus'd the King of *France* with civil
 Messages, and at the same time endeavour'd to
 make the Emperor buy his Alliance, with the Ac-
 knowledgment of his Claim to the Kingdom of
Cyprus, and the giving him the Title of *Royal High-*
ness, which at last the Emperor consented to do.
 This Concession being made publick, the *French* be-
 gan to suspect the Considerations upon which his
 Imperial Majesty had made it, and expostulated
 the Matter with the Duke. His Royal Highness
 thereupon declared to the *French* King by his Mini-
 ster, That he had no design to abandon the Friend-
 ship of *France*, or to do any thing Derogatory to
 the Treaties that were between that Crown and
 him; which general Answer not satisfying the *French*,
 Monsieur *Catinat*, who was to Command the *French*
 Troops on that side, pass'd the Mountains and arriv'd
 at *Turin* in the Spring, leaving his Army, of about
 18000 Men, in the *Dauphiné*, with orders to follow
 him by easie Journeys into the Duke's Territories.
 The Presence of this Military Envoy somewhat
 discompos'd the Duke of *Savoy*, who, to rid him-
 self of a troublesome Guest, before the arrival of his
 more troublesome Retinue, offer'd to furnish the
 King of *France* with 2000 Foot and 1000 Horse.
 The Pope's Nuncio at *Turin* did likewise endeavour
 to send away *Catinat* in good Humour; but that
 General not satisfied with any Offers that were
 made him, positively demanded *Vercell* for a place
 of Arms, protesting he would not hearken to any
 Accommodation but upon those Terms. Though
 the Duke had by this time made choice of his side,
 yet it had been a great piece of Imprudence in him
 to declare his real Intentions, since the *French* were
 ready

ready to Attack him, and the *Spaniards* from the *Milanese* not in a condition to Succour him; He therefore wisely made use of all the Artifice imaginable to spin out a little more time, which produced these new Proposals from *France*, viz. That the King was willing to refer his Concerns to the Pope and the Republick of *Venice*, upon condition the Duke would consign *Vercell*, *Carmagnole* and *Suza* into the Pope's Hands till the end of the War. The Duke being prest so far, and considering it was to no purpose to conceal a thing that was already but too much suspected, and must necessarily be known, boldly declar'd, *That he was engaged with the Emperor, and could not go from his Word; However in regard the Alliance he had made with his Imperial Majesty tended no farther than to oppose the unjust Designs of France, if his most Christian Majesty would put Cazal and Pignerol into the Hands of the Republick of Venice, till the end of the War, he would lay down his Arms, and for the same put into the Pope's Hands one of his own Towns, as a Pledge for the observation of a Neutrality.* Every one will easily imagine how *France* relish'd this Answer, which, at best, was but a Civil Declaration of War; the Consequence of which was the immediate Liberty and Recalling of the *Vaudois*, and Incouragement given them to arm themselves against *France*; And the publick avowing of the Duke's Treaties, first with the Emperor, and then with the King of *Spain*, whereby they respectively engag'd themselves to join their Forces against *France*, and never to make a separate Treaty with that Crown, without their joint consent. Moreover, by the first Article of the Treaty * with *Spain*, his *Catholick* Majesty promis'd to cause his Royal Highness of *Savoy* to be comprehended in the Alliance with his *Imperial* Majesty, his *Britannick* Majesty King *William*, the *States General*, and all his other Allies

A. C.
1690.

The Duke of Savoy enters into the Confederacy against France.

* June 3.

Catinat being by this time at the Head of his Army, in the Duke's Territories, his Highness gather'd what Force he could to drive him out, and joining himself with the Troops of the *Milanese*, eagerly sought an occasion of signalizing his Youthful Courage;

A. C. Courage; But the Count *de Louvigniez*, who Com-
 1690. manded the *Spanish* Troops, did continually repre-
 sent to him, that Monsieur *Catinat* could not receive
 Supplies but with great difficulty, and that his Ar-
 my wasted every Day by Desertion or Diseases; where-
 as the Duke's Forces had plenty of all, and encreas'd
 daily with new Reinforcements, and therefore that
 he ought to expect Victory rather from Time, than
 from the Success of a Battle, which he could not try
 without disadvantage; the *French* being not only
 Superior in Number, but also better Disciplin'd.
 These Reasons prevail'd, for some time, with the
 Duke of *Savoy*, so as to make him be contented
 with observing the Enemy; but being flesh'd with
 the Success of some of his Troops (who repuls'd
 the *French* from before *Carignan*, and beat them out
 of the Vallies and Town of *Lucern*) his Royal
 Highness advanc'd towards *Catinat* (who made a
 shew of Attacking *Salusses*) and offer'd him Battle.
 The *French* General gladly accepted the Challenge,
 and having observ'd that the Enemies Left Wing
 was cover'd by a Morass, he caus'd the same to be
 sounded, and finding it had a good firm Bottom,
 order'd his Men to begin the Attack that way.
 The Duke's Left Wing was so surpris'd at this un-
 expected Charge, that they made no long Resistance,
 but the Right Wing stood firm for above three
 Hours, till being over-power'd, they betook them-
 selves to Flight. The Duke himself retir'd with his
 broken Remains to *Carignan*, and Monsieur *Catinat*
 pursuing his Victory, the very next Day made him-
 self Master of *Salusses*, and not long after of *Savil-*
lana, *Villa Franca*, and several other Places, and
 then march'd his Army towards *Carignan*. The
 Duke not finding himself in a state to abide his
 coming, left a strong Garrison both in that Place
 and in *Carmagnola*, and retreated to *Moncalier* to re-
 cruit his Army, and to wait for the *Germans* that
 were coming to his Assistance. With this Rein-
 forcement, besides some *Milanese* Troops being
 near 20000 strong he † decamp'd from *Moncalier*,
 † Sept. 18. and march'd towards Monsieur *Catinat*, who having
 N. S. likewise been strengthen'd with some Regiments
 from

from *France*, had form'd a Design upon *Suza*, a Town Considerable for its Situation, as being the Key of the *Dauphiné* into *Piedmont*. To secure this Place the Duke sent the Count of *Lovigniez* with Six Battallions of Foot and some Horse; of which *Catinat* having receiv'd Information, he left the Common Road, and march'd his Men with wonderful Celerity for six Days together over the Mountains. Upon this Motion of *Catinat*, the Duke of *Savoy* imagin'd, that the Siege of *Suza* was only a Feint, and the true design of the *French* was to give him Battle; and therefore sent Orders to *Lovigniez* to leave *Suza*, and forthwith to join him with all his Forces. This was no sooner done but the *French* immediately Invested the Town, where there was only 6 or 700 Men in Garrison, who not thinking themselves able to defend such a weak Post, against a numerous Army, surrendred upon honourable Terms. With this Action the Campaign ended in *Piedmont*, for *Catinat* divided his Army thereupon, sending part of it into *Provence*, and the other into *Savoy*, which Dukedom (the Town of *Montmelian* excepted) Monsieur *St. Ruth* had not long before reduc'd to his Masters Obedience. The Duke of *Savoy* finding how little he ought to depend either on the Emperor or King of *Spain* for the Recovery of his Dominions, his Royal Highness wisely bethought himself of making Application to the States General of *Holland*, and principally to his *Britannick* Majesty, the Head and Support of the Grand Alliance, by the Count *de la Tour*, President of his Finances, one of his Privy Council, and a Man of great Parts. That Envoy Extraordinary having dispatch'd his Business at the *Hague*, came immediately over into *England*, and at his first Publick Audience, delivered himself to the King in the following Terms.

SIR,

"HIS Royal Highness, my Master, does by me
 "Congratulate Your Sacred Majesty's glorious
 "Accession to the Crown: It was due to Your
 "Birth, and deserv'd by Your Virtue, and is maintain'd by Your Valour: Providence had design'd

Suza taken by the French about the middle of November.

The Count de La Tour's Speech to King William.

A. C.

1690.



“ it for Your Sacred Head, for the Accomplish-
 “ ment of its Eternal Decrees, which after a long
 “ Patience do always tend to raise up chosen Souls
 “ to repress Violence, and protect Justice. The
 “ wonderful Beginnings of Your Reign are most
 “ certain Presages of the Blessings which Heaven
 “ prepares for the Uprightness of Your Intentions;
 “ which have no other Scope than to restore this
 “ Flourishing Kingdom to its first Greatness, and
 “ break the Chains which *Europe* groans under.
 “ This Magnanimous Design, worthy of the Heroe
 “ of our Age, fill’d his Royal Highness with inex-
 “ pressible Joy ; but He was constrain’d to conceal
 “ it in the Secret of his Heart; and if at last He
 “ has been free to own it, He is oblig’d to the very
 “ Name of Your Majesty for it, since that alone
 “ has made him conceive some hopes of *Liberty*, af-
 “ ter so many Years of *SERVITUDE*.

“ My Words, and the Treaty which I have
 “ Sign’d at the *Hague*, with Your Majesty’s Mini-
 “ sters, do but faintly express the Passion which my
 “ Master has to unite himself by the most inviolable
 “ Ties to Your Service. The Honour, *Sir*, which
 “ He has to be related to You, has tied the first
 “ knots of this Union ; the infinite Respect which
 “ He has for Your Sacred Person has, as it were,
 “ knit them faster, and the generous Protection
 “ which You are pleas’d to grant Him, will, with-
 “ out doubt, make them indissoluble. These are
 “ the sincere Sentiments of his Royal Highness, to
 “ which I dare not add any thing of mine ; for
 “ how ardent soever may Zeal may be, and how pro-
 “ found the Veneration which I bear to Your glo-
 “ rious Atchievements, I think I cannot better ex-
 “ press either, than by a Silence full of Admiration.

Though King *William* never shew’d the least
 Tincture of Vanity, yet he could not but be pleas’d
 with a Speech which contain’d so many agreeable
 Truths, dress’d in so genteel a manner ; and indeed it
 argues ill Nature, not to say Ferocity, rather than
 Greatness of Soul, to be altogether insensible of
 Praise ; for just Commendation as it is a powerful
 Incentive to Virtue, so it is its proper Reward. The
 good Effects of Count *de La Tour*’s Compliment
 appear’d

appear'd in the happy Success of his Negotiation; for His Majesty, gladly laying hold of this opportunity to engage the Duke of *Savoy* in the Confederates Interest, promis'd him speedy Assistance, and was as good as his Promise.

A. C.
1690.

The Affairs of *Italy* insensibly have brought us over into *England*, let us return to the Continent. As the Enemies of *France* encreas'd, so she seem'd proportionably to encrease in Power, being very Formidable this Year, not only by Sea, of which the Confederate Fleet felt the Effects, but also by Land. The Allies being sensible of this, it was agreed, that the Army of the States under Prince *Waldeck*, should oppose in *Flanders*, that of *France*, Commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*; while the Elector of *Brandenburg* should, upon the *Moselle*, observe the Marquis de *Boufflers*. But the *French*, according to their usual forwardness, having taken the Field betimes, the *Dutch* were constrain'd to draw out of their Garrisons to attend the Enemy, before those of *Brandenburg* were come to the Posts assign'd them, which gave *Boufflers* an opportunity to encamp between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, from whence he maintain'd a free Communication between his Army and that of *Luxemburg*.

Campaign
in Flanders.

The *Dutch*, under these Circumstances, encamp'd near the River *Pieton*, in one of the most advantageous Posts in all *Flanders*, waiting till the *Brandenburgers* took the Field, and thereby caus'd the Enemy to divide their Forces; but in the mean time the Duke of *Luxemburg* drew near the *Sambre*, with a design to cross that River between *Namur* and *Charleroy*, and then to waste the *Spanish* Countries or put them under Contribution. The Prince of *Waldeck* knowing of what Importance it was to keep the *French* beyond the *Sambre*, and moreover being powerfully solicted by the *Spaniards* to oppose the Designs of the Enemy, decamp'd from the *Pieton* on the 29th. of *June* (*New Seile*) and the next Day detach'd the Count of *Berlo*, with 1500 Horse, to observe whether the *French* endeavour'd to pass the *Sambre* or no. This Detachment

A. C. was, in case of need, to be supported by four or five
 169. Regiments of Cavalry, Commanded by the Count
 de Flodrop; and the Count of Webbenum, with another
 Party of Horse, was posted on this side a narrow
 Lane, which was to be pass'd thro' before they
 could come at the Enemy.

Berlo being advanc'd as far as the Village of *Fleur*
ri (or *Flerus*) found that a good part of the *French*
 Army had already pass'd the *Sambre*, and posted
 themselves against the Village, which they kept to
 their Backs; of all which he instantly inform'd
 Prince *Waldeck*, who was posted between *Mollis*
 and *Fleur*i. On the other Hand, the Enemy having
 notice of *Berlo's* Approach, march'd directly to-
 wards him; And at the same time the Duke of *Luxem-*
burgh dispatch'd away several Troops privately
 through By-ways to fall upon him in the Rear.
 Thereupon *Berlo* sent for a Reinforcement, especi-
 ally of Foot, but instead of sending him more
 Force, they gave him orders to Retreat: Yet he
 receiving not those Orders till he was almost in-
 velop'd on every side, was oblig'd to put himself in
 a Condition to defend a narrow Lane, which he had
 before possess'd by his Dragoons. The Enemy charg'd
 him very vigorously, and there he lost his Life,
 as did also Major *Castleman* and some other
 Officers. The Count of *Flodrop* was likewise ad-
 vanc'd too far to retire without Fighting; and in-
 deed his Party stood their Ground very stoutly for
 a while, but being oppress'd with Numbers, they
 were forc'd to retreat to Monsieur *Webbenum*, who
 commanded the third Detachment, and was posted
 on the other side of the Hedge. Some Squadrons
 of the *French* boldly pursu'd *Flodrop* through the
 Hedge, but they were so vigorously repuls'd, that
 they were constrain'd to make more haste back a-
 gain. When this was over, *Flodrop* and *Webbenum*
 joyn'd their main Army, which was drawn up in
 order of Battle, and continued in that Posture all
 that Night. The next Morning the *Dutch* under-
 stood by a Deserter, that the Duke of *Luxemburgh*
 was resolv'd to Fight; but two Spies, who made it
 their business to betray both Armies, reported pre-
 sently

sently after, that he was repassing the *Sambre*. Prince *Waldeck* continu'd in this uncertainty till Eight in the Morning, when he saw the *French* drawn up in Battle-Array, and that there was a necessity of Engaging. The *Dutch* Army consisted only of about Five and Twenty Thousand Men, the *Spaniards* and *Brandenburghers*, who should have Reinforc'd them, not being yet come up; so that the Prince could not make above two Lines, which extended from *Fleuri* to *St. Arnand*. The *French* Army was above Forty Thousand Men strong, *Luxemburgh* having almost drain'd the *French* Frontier-Towns, and having been reinforc'd three Days before by Eighteen Battallions of Foot, Forty five Squadrons of Horse from *Boufflers's* Army and the Flying-Camp of the Count *de Gournay*. The Fight being resolv'd upon, Prince *Waldeck* gave the Command of his Right Wing to the Prince of *Nassau*, General of the Horse, accompanied by Lieutenant General *d' Huby*, a *Spaniard*, and the Prince of *Birkenfield*, with his Brigadiers; and assign'd the Charge of the the Left Wing, and the main Battle, to the Prince of *Nassau*, Governor of *Friezeland*, and Mareschal *de-Camp*, and the Lieutenant Generals *d' Alva* and *Webbenum*. He likewise, before the Fight began, sent some Horse to line the Right Wing of the Army, which was advantageously posted; but whether none were sent to line the Left, or that those who were commanded thither did not perform their Duty, the Enemy, without being perceiv'd, slipp'd several Troops behind a rising Ground and a small Wood near the *Sambre*, who posted themselves behind the Second Line of the Left Wing. This constrain'd that Line to face about and turn their Backs to the First, whereby being very much weakened, some Batallions of the Right Wing were sent to secure their Flank, and assist them to maintain their Ground. The Duke of *Luxemburgh* no sooner observ'd that Motion, but he told the Duke of *Maine*, who was then next him, *See what the Enemy are doing, I foretel they will be beaten*. Which said, he order'd the Left Wing to be attack'd at the same time in the Front, Rear and Flank. The first Line

A. C. 1690. being already weaken'd to reinforce the Second, was soon forc'd to give Ground; whereupon the Enemy march'd on to the Second, to fall upon their Rear. By this Time, that Line was advanced to make Head against the Cavalry, which they had before them, and which they had drove back in Disorder upon the *French* Infantry; but the Enemy having Three Lines, so that no sooner was one overturn'd, but fresh Battalions renewed the Fight, they with more ease repulsed the *Dutch*, quite tir'd with the Onsets they had already sustain'd. Prince *Waldeck* observing the Left Wing in a staggering Condition, and that the Horse had, for the most part, given Ground, sent to their Relief the Horse of the Second Line of the Right Wing, from whence the Foot had already been drawn for the same purpose. While this was doing on that side, the First Line of the Right Wing was also engaged with the Enemy, and had bravely repulsed, and routed them several times, being supported by the *Spanish* Horse, who made themselves Masters of Ten Pieces of the Enemies Cannon, and kept them a considerable time; But the *French* having Three Lines on that side also, and being continually supplied with fresh Men, the *Dutch* Cavalry was dispers'd and broke to that degree, that the whole Body could never be rallied again. Indeed Count *Fiodrop* made a shift to gather about one Thousand two Hundred Horse after an Hours Riding from the Field of Battle, and brought them on again, but then it was too late, for the Infantry was retreated.

Wonders
perform'd
by the
Dutch
Foot.

From this time, during the whole course of this War, the *Dutch* Horse had the Misfortune to be accounted the worst among the Confederates; and, indeed, had they behav'd themselves as well as the Infantry, on this occasion, the Victory would certainly have been on their side, notwithstanding the inequality of Numbers: As for the Foot, never did any Troops perform greater Wonders; for after they were forsaken by the Horse, they alone sustain'd the Charges of the *French* Cavalry and Infantry, and being attack'd in Front, Flank and Rear, all at once, yet they remain'd firm, unbroken and impenetrable. They

They let the Enemies Horse approach within Pistol-shot of them, and made their Discharge with such an unconcern'd and steady Aim, that the whole Squadron together seem'd to sink under the Ground, hardly Thirty of the whole Number getting off; and this course they so accustom'd themselves to observe, that at length they laugh'd as their Enemies, and challenged them to Advance. The *French*, on the other side, were so dash'd with the Execution done upon them, that they fled as soon as the *Dutch* began to present their Musquets; nor durst they any more come near them, but suffer'd them to retreat in good Order, without offering to pursue them. This unparall'd Firmness and Bravery made the Duke of *Luxemburgh* say in their Praise, *That they had out-done the Spanish Infantry at the Battel of Rocroy*; where the *Spaniards* performed Wonders: Adding withal, *That Prince Waldeck ought ever to remember the French Horse, and himself never to forget the Dutch Infantry.*

This Action was very bloody on both sides, the *Dutch* themselves owning the loss of 4600 Men Killed upon the place, and a great many Wounded, above 4000 Prisoners, and the greatest part of their Artillery taken. The most remarkable Persons among the Slain were the Prince of *Saxe Mersburg*, the Count of *Stirum*, one of the Young Counts of *Nassau*, the Baron *de Hyde*, and several Colonels, Captains and inferior Officers. As for the *French*, bating the Prisoners, and the Field of Battle, they had no Reason to boast of any Advantage, the Number of their Slain being, at least, equal with that of the *Dutch*; and however Prince *Waldeck* might have been mistaken in not avoiding a Battle, after the Informations that were given him concerning the Conjunction of the *French* Forces, yet 'tis certain he did all that could be expected from an Experienc'd General.

The *Dutch* repaired their Losses with admirable Diligence, insomuch that Prince *Waldeck* being reinforced by the Five *English* Regiments, who were not in the late Action; Eight or Nine Thousand Men from *Hanover*; and Ten Thousand more of

1690. the Bishoprick of *Liege*, *Brandenburghers*, and *Hellanders*, under Count *de Tilly*, he join'd the Elector of *Brandenburgh* with all his Forces. By this Conjunction the Confederate Army being reckon'd about 55000 strong, bent their March to *Genap*, and so to *Bois-Seigneur-Isaac*; but tho' the Duke of *Luxemburgh* had been likewise considerably reinforc'd, yet not trusting to his Numbers, he sat contented with the Glory of having gain'd a signal Victory this Summer, and fortified his Camp, so as not to be oblig'd to fight, without considerable advantage; on the other side, the Confederates being unwilling to hazard a Battle upon such hard Terms, there was no further Action in *Flanders* this Campaign, which gives us leave to pass on to *Germany*.

Affairs of Germany. Tho' the Emperor, towards the latter end of the preceding Year, was very pressing with the Protestant Electors to meet at *Ausburg*, yet neither Letters nor Messages were able to prevail with them. However, the Electoral College being met, together with the Envoys of such as were absent, his Imperial Majesty made a Speech to them upon the Occasion for which they were Assembled, which consisted of Three Principal Heads; the First was the Security of the Empire against the Designs of *France*; the next, the necessity of chusing a King of the *Romans*; and lastly, he earnestly recommended to them to cast their Eyes upon *Joseph* his Son, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and King of *Hungary*, to advance him to that Dignity. Whatever the Electoral College resolv'd in Relation to the First, they prov'd unanimous in the choice of the Last; prudently supposing, that there could be no better Method for obviating the Designs of *France* upon *Germany*, than to continue the Imperial Dignity in the *Austrian* Family. Thus Archduke *Joseph* was Chosen and Crown'd King of the *Romans*, to the great Satisfaction of the Emperor, and most of the Empire; and the no less disappointment of the King of *France*, whose Enemies did still encrease in this very Conjunction. For the Memorial which the Duke of *Lorraine* presented to the Diet at *Ratisbonne*, towards the close of last Year, about his being

Archduke Joseph chosen King of the Romans.
Jan. 24.
N. S.

being restor'd to his Dutchy, was now succeeded by 1690.
 a Manifesto from the same Prince, wherein he de- A. C.
 clar'd War against *France*, alledging how unjust it
 was in *Lewis* the XIV. to detain his Territories *The Duke*
 from him, under frivolous Pretences; promising of *Lorrain*
 to himself to enter into *Lorrain* the approaching *Declares*
 Summer, at the Head of Forty Thousand Men; *War a-*
 and exhorting all his Subjects to shake off the Yoak *gainst*
 of *France*, and all the Nobility and Gentry to as- *France.*
 sist him to regain his Ancient Patrimony, under the
 Penalty of being degraded, and deprived of all their
 Priviledges. But it soon appear'd how vain are all
 the Projects of Mortal Men: For this brave Prince,
 who in all probability might have given a terrible
 Shake to the immense Power of *France*, being up-
 on the Road to *Vienna*, at a small Village called
Wells, was seiz'd with a Quinzy, which took from
 him the use of his Lungs, and his Speech in a short
 time, so that he was forc'd to Write down part of
 his Confession: And perceiving himself near his
 end, he wrote a Letter to the Emperor, expressing
 his Sorrow for having done so little, and his being
 no longer able to do any thing more for his Ser-
 vice, and Recommending his Wife and all his Fa-
 mily to his Imperial Majesty's Care. He then
 Wrote another to his Lady, to comfort her for her
 Loss; and soon after this, the Imposthume that was
 in his Throat bursting within side, presently stifled
 him, so that he expir'd in the Arms of his Father *He Dies,*
 Confessor, on the 18th Day of *April*. This sudden *April 18.*
 Death as it turn'd into Affliction the Rejoicings *N. S.*
 of the Court of *Vienna*, upon the Marriage of the
 Princess *Dorothea Sophia* of *Newburg*, with the Prince
 of *Parma*; so it allay'd the Sorrow of *Versailles*, up-
 on the Death of the Dauphiness, which happen'd *The Dau-*
 two Days after that of the Duke of *Lorrain*; and *phiness of*
 which did not retard the *Dauphin* her Husband's *France*
 Journey to *Strasburgh*, from whence he put himself *Dies,*
 at the Head of the *French* Army, that lay near *April 20.*
Landau. *N. S.*

The Command of the Imperial Army was given
 to the Elector of *Bavaria*, with whom, at length,
 join'd a Body of *Saxons*, headed by the Elector him-

1690.

A. C.

*Campaign
in Germa-
ny with-
out any re-
markable
Action.*

self, with his Two Sons. These Four held a Conference at *Eppinghen*, together with the Field-Marschals, *Caprara* and *Sereni*, after which there were great Expectations, that the principal Part of the Army would have fallen upon *Hunningben*; but there was nothing put in Execution on that side, nor indeed any where else worth relating. For the *Imperialists* having for some time incamped in the Marquisate of *Baden Durlach*, all Men were surpriz'd that instead of Marching on towards the Upper *Rhine*, they fell down on a sudden towards *Mentz*; the Elector of *Saxony* at the same time, being posted near *Phillipsburg*, General *Dunewaldt* commanding a Flying-camp towards *Fort-Louis*, and General *Souches* keeping his former Post on *Hunningben* side. The *Dauphin* was no sooner inform'd of these Motions, but he passed the *Rhine* at *Fort-Louis*, to maintain his Army in the Enemies Country, and that in order of Battle, as expecting some Opposition in his March. On the 16th of *August* he encamped in the Plain of *Stolhoven*, (or *Stolhoffen*) having the Mountains on one side, the *Rhine* on the other, and a large Morass before him, being about Forty Thousand strong, and in expectation of being considerably reinforc'd. His Design was to have taken some Forts that open'd him a Passage into *Wirtemberg*, a Province yet untouch'd by either Army, and which consequently would have afforded plentiful Subsistence for his Men. The Duke of *Bavaria* prevented the accomplishment of his Project, for returning back with long Marches, and joining the *Saxons*, the two Electors march'd directly towards the *Dauphin*, who by hard and cautious Marches avoided an Engagement; and the rather, because the *Imperialists* were superior to him in Force, upon his detaching Twelve Thousand of his Men towards the *Moselle*, to thwart the Designs of the *Lunenburgers*, and *Hessians*, who were got near *Coblentz*, on purpose to pass the *Rhine*, and so fall into the Archbishopricks of *Triers*, and expel the *French* out of their Country. And thus ended the Campaign on the *German* side without any remarkable Action.

An Insurrection which happen'd in *Catalonia* towards the beginning of this Year, and which created no small Trouble to the Viceroy, and Court of *Spain* bespeaks our attention for a while. The Pretence was that the *Spaniards* kept too great a number of Troops in that Province, and overcharg'd it with Taxes contrary to its Ancient Privileges, of which the *Catalans* were ever Jealous, and obstinately tenacious. The Revolt began in this manner: Two Wealthy Countrymen had Interest enough to draw together about a Thousand more, and with that Body they stop't up all the Avenues to *Barcelona*, where the Duke *de Villa Hermosa* the Viceroy resided; seiz'd upon Two Troops of Horse that lay in the Neighbouring Villages, and committed some Spoil; but upon the Viceroy's sending a Party of the Garrison of *Barcelona* against them, they immediately fled to the Mountains, and from thence, in a short time after, sent to beg Pardon, which was granted them. This Sedition which seem'd entirely extinguish'd, was only raked up in the Ashes: The Rebels had shew'd themselves too soon, by Reason the *French*, who were to have supported them, were not within reach to do it; so that the *Catalans* kept fair for a time, till they had assurance of Protection from *France*, when they threw off their Masks, more darlingly than before, and increas'd in Numbers every Day; so that the Court of *Spain* was oblig'd, besides the Forces that were already in that Province, to send for more out of *Navarre* to suppress them. By these means the Rebels were reduc'd to so great necessity, that tho' the Duke *de Noailles* posted with all Expedition to *Perpignan*, and us'd all the industry imaginable to draw his Army together to Countenance them, yet they had before in a manner dwindled into nothing. However he reap'd this Advantage from their Revolt, that he was beforehand with the *Spaniards* in the Field, as he was the Year before, when he took *Campredon* from them, which spent them this whole Campaign in the retaking of it, tho' they could not prevent the demolishing of it. Thus the Duke *de Noailles* had

1690.

A. C.

Insurrecti-

on in Ca-

talonis.

Suppress'd.

The French

prevail in

Catalonia.

the

1690. the opportunity to take *San Juan de Abadesas*, a
 A. C. small Fort two Leagues beyond *Campredon*, and
 Six from *Gironne*, which encourag'd him to go on ;
 and so possessing himself of divers Castles, that em-
 barraß'd his Progress, he advanc'd as far as *Foulen*,
 about Four small Leagues from *Gironne*, upon which
 last Town he seem'd to bend his Thoughts ; But
 finding himself not strong enough for such an En-
 terprize, and yet being desirous to take the advan-
 tage of the slowness of the *Spaniards*, he left *Gi-
 ronne* upon the left hand, and advanc'd near the
 City of *Vich*, maintaining his Army at the Expence
 of the *Caralans*, and destroying all he could not
 make use of. As for the *Spaniards*, the Month of
August was come, before they had got between Ten
 or Twelve Thousand Men together, with which the
 Duke de *Villa Hermosa* march'd towards the Enemy ;
 but the *French* Army being now weaken'd by a
 Detachment sent into *Dauphine*, the Duke de *Noailles*
 prudently declin'd Fighting, and retir'd by the
 way of *Roussillon*, and so ended the Campaign on
 that side.

The Differences about the Franchises, and other
 things done by the *French* Court and Clergy, in
 Prejudice of the Holy See, were this Year amica-
 bly compos'd between the King of *France* and the
 Pope ; his most Christian Majesty, making in a
 manner all the Concessions on his Part to effect
 it, and the Old Father to make him some return,
 laying a Design to reconcile the Emperor and
 France. The Republick of *Venice*, as well for their
 own Interest, as to please the Court of *Rome*, con-
 curr'd with his Holiness in this Project ; but all
 their Endeavours could not prevail with the Em-
 peror to break the Alliances he had so solemnly
 enter'd into, as well for his own, as the rest of
 Europe's security.

Thus having run thro' the several Transactions
 Abroad, that have any Relation to King *William* ,
 as Head of the Confederacy against *France*, let us
 now attend that Monarch whom we left with his
 Queen at *Windsor*, in the Transports of their
 mutual Joys. Three * Days after, the Parliament
 met,

met, and was Prorogu'd by Commission till the 2d of October; and at the same time a Proclamation was publish'd, requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses on the Day prefixt. During this Interval, His Majesty receiv'd the solemn Congratulations of the Nobility, Clergy, City of London, East-India Company, and several other Corporations, upon his glorious Campaign in Ireland, and safe Return into this Kingdom; and the Parliament being met, according to their late Prorogation, the King Addressing himself to both Houses, told them: 'That since he last met them, he had us'd his best endeavours to reduce Ireland into such a Condition this Year, as that it might be no longer a Charge to England: And it had pleas'd God to Bless his Endeavours with such Success, that he doubted not, but he should have been fully posselt of that Kingdom by this time, had he been enabled to have gone into the Field as soon as he should have done, and as was more especially necessary in Ireland, where the Rains are so great, and begin so early.

1690.

A. C:

Parlia-

ment Pro-

regued.

Sept. 12.

The King's

Speech to

the Parli-

ament.

Octob. 2.

'That he thought himself oblig'd to take Notice, how well the Army there had behav'd themselves on all Occasions, and born great Hardships with little Pay, and with so much Patience and Willingness, as could not proceed but from an Affectionate Duty to his Service, and a Zeal for the Protestant Religion.

'That he had already made it evident, how much he had preferr'd the Satisfaction of his Subjects before the solid Advantages of the Crown, by parting with so considerable a Branch of its Inheritance; and it was no less apparent, that he had ask'd no Revenue for himself, but what he had already subjected to be charg'd to the Uses of the War.

'That he did at his Departure give Order for all Publick Accompts to be made ready against his Return, and he had commanded them to be laid before the House of Commons; by which they would see that the real Want of what was Necessary beyond the Funds given, and the not getting

in

A. C.
1690.

‘in due time that for which Funds were assign’d,
‘had been the principal Causes why the Army was
‘in so much Arrear of their Pay, and the Stores,
‘both for the Navy and the Ordinance, not suppli-
‘ed as they ought to be.

‘That now, as He had neither spar’d His Per-
‘son nor His Pains, to do them all the Good He
‘could; so He doubted not, but if they would as
‘cheerfully do their Parts, it was in their Power to
‘make both Him and themselves happy, and the
‘Nation great, and on the other hand, it was too
‘plain by what the *French* had let them see so late-
‘ly, that if the present War was not prosecuted
‘with Vigour, no Nation in this World was expos’d
‘to greater Danger.

Then directing his Speech to the Commons in
particular, He told them: ‘That He hoped there
‘would need no more upon that Subject, than to
‘lay before them the State of what would be neces-
‘sary for the support of the Fleet and Armies;
‘which could not possibly admit of being lessen’d
‘in the Year ensuing; and to recommend to their
‘Care the clearing of His Revenue, so as to enable
‘Him to subsist, and to maintain the charge of the
‘Civil List; the Revenue being so engag’d, that it
‘must be wholly applied, after the first of *Novem-*
‘*ber*, to pay off the Debts already charg’d upon
‘it; and therefore a present Consideration must be
‘had of the Arrears of the Army, which should
‘be laid before them, and for all which He desir’d
‘a sufficient and timely Supply. That it was far-
‘ther necessary to inform them, that the whole sup-
‘port of the Confederacy abroad, would absolutely
‘depend upon the speed and vigour of their Pro-
‘ceedings in this Session.

‘That here He must take notice, with great sa-
tisfaction, of the readiness which his Subjects, of
‘all Degrees, had shewn, both in this City, and in
‘their several Countries, by giving their Assistances
‘so cheerfully as they did in his Absence, while the
‘*French* Fleet was upon our Coasts; and besides this
‘so convincing a mark of the good Inclinations of his
‘People, He had found through all the Countries
‘where

‘ where He pass’d, both at his going into Ireland, A. C.
 ‘ and in his return from thence, such Demonstrati- 1690.
 ‘ ons of their Affections, that He had not the least
 ‘ doubt, but He should find the same from their Re-
 ‘ presentatives in Parliament.

‘ That He must take notice also how much the
 ‘ Honour of the Nation had been expos’d by the ill-
 ‘ conduct of his Fleet, in the last Summers En-
 ‘ gagement against the French; and He thought
 ‘ himself so much concern’d to see it vindicated, that
 ‘ He could not rest satisfied, till an Example had
 ‘ been made of such as should be found faulty upon
 ‘ their Examination and Trial, which was not practi-
 ‘ cable while the whole Fleet was abroad, but was
 ‘ now put into the proper way of being done as
 ‘ soon as might be.

Then Addressing himself again to both Houses,
 He clos’d his Speech by telling them, ‘ That He
 ‘ look’d upon the Well-being of this Kingdom, to
 ‘ depend upon the Result of their Counsels and De-
 ‘ terminations at this time; and the Benefit would
 ‘ be double by the speed of their Resolutions, inso-
 ‘ much, that He hop’d they would agree with Him
 ‘ in this Conclusion, *That whoever went about to ob-
 ‘ struct or divert their Application to these Matters pre-
 ‘ ferably to all others, could neither be His Friend nor
 ‘ the Kingdom’s.*

Six or seven Days were spent by both Houses in
 preparing and presenting Addresses to their Ma-
 jesties. The Lords in their Address to the King, *The Lords*
 ‘ being extreamly sensible of the great Benefit and *Address to*
 ‘ Advantage that His Majesty’s late Expedition in- *the King,*
 ‘ to Ireland had procur’d to all His Subjects in ge- *Octo. 6.*
 ‘ neral, as likewise that the Success of His Ma-
 ‘ jesty’s Arms in that Kingdom, was due, next to
 ‘ the Providence and Blessing of God, to His Ma-
 ‘ jesty’s Personal Valour and Conduct, did look
 ‘ upon it as their Duty to present their humble and
 ‘ hearty Thanks to His Majesty, for all those signal
 ‘ Evidences He had given of His extraordinary Af-
 ‘ fection for His People, which had carried His Maje-
 ‘ sty in so many occasions to venture a Life that was
 ‘ so dear to them, and to despise all Hazards to pro-
 ‘ cure

A. C.
1690.

"cure the Settlement of His Kingdoms, the Peace
 "and quiet of His Subjects, and the Establishment
 "of their Religion. And as it was not possible but so
 "much Bravery of Mind, such an undaunted Cou-
 "rage, and a Heart so exalted above any Appre-
 "hensions in the midst of all Dangers, must gain
 "His Majesty the Admiration and Reverence of
 "all the World, and even of His Enemies them-
 "selves, who had felt the Effects of so great Virtues,
 "so they did not doubt but that such extraordinary
 "Qualities must unite the Hearts of all His People
 "in such a Tenderness, as well as Duty, for His
 "Royal Person, as was necessary for the finishing
 "what His Majesty had so gloriously begun.

*And to the
 Queen,*
 Odo. 7.

The next Day their Lordships acknowledg'd
 "the great Advantage the Nation had receiv'd by
 "the eminent Resolution, as well as Prudence,
 "Her Majesty had shew'd in the Absence of the
 "King, and in such Circumstances of Difficulty as
 "would have discompos'd a Mind that had not been
 "rais'd above them, as Her Majesty had approv'd
 "Her's to be, by this undeniable Evidence: And de-
 "clar'd, that Her Majesty having preserv'd the Quiet
 "and Peace, by Her prudent Administration against
 "the Dangers threatn'd by a Powerful Enemy, the
 "remembrance of such extraordinary Virtue must
 "ever dwell in their Minds, and engage them in
 "Justice, upon all occasions, to express their Gra-
 "titude, as became Her Majesty's most Dutiful
 "Subjects.

*The Com-
 mons Ad-
 dress to the
 King,*
 Odo. 9.

The Commons on the other Hand, "represented
 "to the King, their grateful sense of that *unpa-
 "rallel'd Goodness and tender Affection* to His People,
 "which, for the rescuing His Kingdom of Ireland
 "from a *Tyrannous and Foreign Yoke*, and easing His
 "Subjects, of this Kingdom, of the *excessive Charge*
 "of a *lingering War*, did induce His Majesty to un-
 "dertake a *hazardous Voyage*, and too freely to expose
 "to all the Dangers of War that *invaluable Life*,
 "upon which the whole *Protestant Interest*, and the
 "*Common Liberty of Europe* did so much depend.
 "That it was, next to God, His *Conduct* and *Ex-
 "ample*, that they must ascribe the *Success* of the *Ex-
 "pedition*

" *pedition*, and to which they must owe their hopes
 " of the speedy and entire *Reduction* of that King-
 " dom, and of seeing themselves in a Condition to
 " make His *Enemies* sensible of the *Strength* and *Power*
 " of *England*, under a King who *knows* and *pursues*
 " its *Interest*. They did from the bottom of their
 " Hearts *Congratulate* His Majesty's *Success*, and His
 " *Return* to His People, who were unanimously
 " persuaded that their *Peace*, *Security* and *Happiness*,
 " were bound up in His Safety ; and they did, in
 " the Name of all the Commons of *England*, assure
 " His Majesty, That they would be ever ready to
 " assist Him to the utmost of their Power, and as
 " the best and truest way of expressing their *Grati-*
 " *tude*, would endeavour *effectually* to support His
 " Government against all His Enemies.

A. C.

1690.



In their Address to the Queen, the Commons
 " express the deep sense they had of that *Goodness*,
 " *Wisdom* and *Courage* which Her Majesty did mani-
 " fest in the *greatest Difficulties*, and most *pressing*
 " *Dangers*, during His Majesty's Absence ; at a time
 " when a *powerful Enemy* was upon our Coast, when
 " the Nation was weakned in that part which is its
 " proper Strength and depriv'd of the *Security* of
 " His Majesty's *Presence*. They declar'd the Reso-
 " lution Her Majesty shew'd in Her Administrati-
 " on, gave Life to Her Subjects, and made them
 " exert a *Strength* and *Force* unknown to the former
 " Reigns ; That Her *Zeal* for the Publick encourag'd
 " them to shew such *Cheerfulness* in their *Duty*, as
 " disappointed the Hopes and Designs of all the o-
 " pen and secret Enemies of the Government ; and
 " that the *Grateful Remembrance* of this (which re-
 " new'd the *Memory* of the most happy Times) would
 " for ever remain in the Hearts of Her People, and
 " could never fail to be express'd in all Instances of
 " *Loyalty* and *Obedience* from themselves, and all the
 " Commons of *England*. The same Day these Ad-
 " dresses were presented, the Commons began to
 " make good their Assurances of Affection to the
 " Government by Voting, * *That a Supply be given to*
 " *their Majesties for the more reducing of Ireland, and*
 " *securing*

And to the
 Queen,
 Odo. 9.

Odo. 9.

A. C. *securing the Peace of this Kingdom, and carrying on a vigorous War against France.* The next Day they

1690. granted the Sum of 1791695 Pounds for the Navy, and Building of New Ships; and on the 4th of the same Month they Voted the Sum of 2294560 Pounds for the maintaining an Army of 69636 Men, which His Majesty had signified to that House, that He thought necessary for the next Years Service.

To levy these great Sums the Commons Resolv'd, (a) First, To charge an Assessment of 137641 l. by the Month, for one Year, upon all Lands. (b) Secondly, That an Additional Duty be laid upon all Wrought and Raw Silks, and all Foreign Linnen. (c) Thirdly, That a Duty of Six Pence per Gallon be laid upon all Low-Wines of the first Extraction. (d) Fourthly, That an Additional Duty of Ten per Cent. be laid upon all Foreign Timber and Wood; and the like Duty, above what was already charg'd, upon all Wrought Silks, Callico, Indian Linnen. (e) Fifthly, That several Duties be laid upon Foreign Seed-Oyl, Hops, Pepper, and all Grocery Ware, except Sugar and Tobacco. (f) Sixthly, That the Excise upon all Beer, Ale, and other Liquors be doubled. And (g) Seventhly, That an Additional Duty be laid upon Foreign Iron, Yarn of Flax or Hemp, and all Manufactures of Glas.

These several Funds falling much short of Answering the Supplies granted to Their Majesties, it was (h) Resolved, That the Sum of 1000000 l. be rais'd upon the Credit, or by the sale of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland; And (i) that an Address be presented to His Majesty, That He would be pleas'd to command the Commissioners in Ireland to make a Return to His Majesty, of the Names of the Persons in Rebellion in that Kingdom, and of their Estates and Value thereof, and that the same might be transmitted to the House of Commons. This Address having been drawn up and reported to the House by Sir Thomas Clarges, and the Question being put, that the said Address with Amendments be agreed unto, it pass'd in the Negative. However it was Resolv'd the (k) same Day, That

That a Bill be brought in for Attainting of the Persons that were or had been in Rebellion in *England* or *Ireland*, and for Confiscating their Estates, and for applying the same to bear the Charge of the War: As also another Bill for the better Discovering the Estates and Trusts belonging to all *Popish* Seminaries or *Popish* Uses, and converting the same to the use of the Publick. Near six Weeks pass'd before any Progress was made in the first of these Bills, but it being at last (l) presented to the House, and read the first and second times. it was (m) order'd, that a Clause be brought in for reserving a Proportion of the Forfeitures in *England* and *Ireland* to His Majesty's Disposal; which Clause having been prepar'd and reported, was (n) disagreed to by the House. At length the Bill with several Amendments being Engross'd, Read the third time and pass'd, was (o) sent to the Upper House, where it was laid by, notwithstanding several Messages from the Commons to put their Lordships in mind of it. The truth is, the Court did underhand oppose the passing of this Bill, not only because the King design'd to recompense the Services of several Persons with part of the Forfeitures, but because also this Fund would scarce have yielded the Sum it was given for.

A. C.
1690.

1 Decem.

2. Decem.

7 Decem.

18 Decem.

23.

On the 10th of *November* the King went to the House of Lords, and the Commons being Summon'd to attend, His Majesty confirm'd by his Assent, An Act for granting an Aid to their Majesties of 1661702 Pounds. And (p) Eight Days after He gave the Royal Sanction to another Act concerning the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to several private Bills.

Bills pass,
Novem.

p Novem.

18.

About this time Captain (*James*) Campbell, a Scotch Gentleman, Brother to the Earl of *Argyle*, assisted by *Archibald Montgomery* and Sir *John Johnston*, did forcibly seize on Mrs. *Mary Wharton*, a rich Heiress of about the Age of 13 Years, (q) carried her away from her Relations, and Marry'd her against her Will. Whereupon His Majesty issued (r) out His Royal Proclamation for the Apprehending the said Mr. *Campbell* and the Abettors of his unwarrantable

by Captain
Campbel.
9 Novem.14.
r Novem.

15.

- A. C. rantable way of Wooing. Not long (s) before
 1690. there was a Bill brought into the House of Com-
 to prevent Clandestine Marriages, the passing of
 1 Octo. 26 which People thought would have been forwarded
 by this Violence committed by Captain *Campbell*;
 but upon Consideration that this Bill was attended
 with many Inconveniences, and might hinder many
 Younger Brothers from making their Fortunes, the
 same was let fall. However another Bill was (t)
 1 Decem. brought into the House of Commons for making
 4. void the Marriage between Mrs. *Wharton* and Mr.
Campbell, which, notwithstanding the Earl of *Ar-*
 2 Decem. *gyle's* Petition in his Brother's behalf, did (u) quickly
 13. go through both Houses.

On the 25th of November the King after having
 pass'd the Bill for doubling the Excise upon Beer,
 Ale, and other Liquors, told both Houses,
The King's "That He took this occasion to assure them, that
Speech to "He was extremely sensible of the Zeal and Chear-
the Parlia- "fulness in all their Proceedings, and of the Rea-
ment, "diness which the Commons had shewn in granting
 Novem. "such large Supplies towards the pressing occasions
 25. "of the Navy and Army; And He did farther assure
 "them, that He should not be wanting on His Part,
 "to see them carefully applied to those uses, for
 "which they intended them.

At the same time He observ'd to them, "That
 "the Posture of Affairs Abroad did necessarily re-
 "quire His Presence at the *Hague*, before the end of
 "this Year, and by Consequence, He desir'd them
 "to lose no time in dispatching and perfecting of
 "such farther Supplies as were still necessary for
 "the Navy and Army; And not for them only, but
 "it was high time also to put them in mind of ma-
 "king some Provision for the Expence of the Civil
 "Government, which had no Funds for its Sup-
 "port, since the Excise, which was design'd for
 "that Service, and also the other Branches of the Re-
 "venue, had been apply'd to other Publick Uses;
 "and therefore He earnestly recommended it to
 "their speedy Consideration.

- † Novem: The Day † before, the Commons had Resolv'd
 24. 1. That the several Duties laid upon Goods Import-
 ted

WILLIAM the Third,

243

A. C.
1690.



ted and to be Imported, be granted to their Majesties for the Term of Five Years, to Commence from the 10th of November, and no longer. 2. That the Duties impos'd by an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of the late King James, Entituled, *An Act for granting His Majesty an Imposition upon all Wines and Vinegars imported the 24 Day of June 1685. and the 24th Day of June 1693.* And by another Act made in the same Year, Entituled, *An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty, by an Imposition on all French Linnen, and on all East-India Linnen, and several other Manufactures of India, and on all French wrought Silks and Stuffs, and on all other wrought Silks, and on all Brandies imported after the 1st Day of July 1685. and before the 1st Day of July 1690.* be continued until the 24th Day of June 1696. And 3. That the Duty impos'd upon Tobacco, by an Act made in the 1st Year of King James II. Entituled, *An Act for granting to His Majesty an Imposition upon all Tobacco and Sugar imported after the 1st Day of July 1685. and before the 1st Day of July 1690.* be continued until the 24th Day of June, and no longer. At the same time it was order'd, that a Bill or Bills be brought in for granting to their Majesties the several Duties or Impositions upon the several Heads resolv'd upon by that House; but all this falling short of the Supplies that had been voted before, it was * Resolv'd, *That the remainder of a Sum not exceeding 4086255 Pounds, for the Supplies to be granted to their Majesties, be rais'd by doubling the Additional Duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, mention'd in an Act of the 1st Year of their Majesties Reign, Entituled An Act for an Additional Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, to begin from the time the Act for doubling the Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, during the space of one Year did expire: And a Bill was order'd to be prepar'd in pursuance to the said Resolution.*

Decem.

19.

The following Day the King gave the Royal Sanction, First, *To an Act for granting to their Majesties certain Impositions upon all East India Goods and Manufactures, and upon all wrought Silks, and several other Goods and Merchandizes.* 2dly, *To another*

Bills pass'd
Decem.
20.

A. C. Act for the continuance of several former Acts therein
1690. mention'd, for the laying several Duties upon Wines,



Vinegar, and Tobacco. 3dly, To an Act for Punishing Officers and Soldiers that should Mutiny or Desert their Majesties Service, and for punishing false Musters, and to several other Publick and Private Bills. Afterwards His Majesty took this occasion to repeat to both Houses, "How sensible He was of their good Affections to Him, and of their sincere Endeavours to promote the true Interest of their Country, in continuing to provide farther Supplies towards defraying the Charges of the War, which He would take care to see diligently and strictly applied to the Uses for which they gave them. He told them, "He had lately acquainted them, that the Posture of Affairs abroad, would not admit of deferring His Journey to the Hague much beyond that time; and that He put them in mind of it now, in hopes that Consideration would prevail with them to use all possible dispatch in what still remain'd to be done for the more vigorous Prosecution of the War. And concluded, with mentioning to the House of Commons, "That if some Annual Provision could be made for the augmenting of the Navy, and building of some new Ships of War, it would be a very necessary Care at this time, both for the Honour and Safety of the Nation.

His Majesty's Speech to the Parliament.

A Supply of 570000 Pounds granted for Building of Ships, Decem. 24.

The Commons having taken His Majesty's Speech into Consideration, particularly the latter part of it, unanimously Resolv'd, First, That a Supply be given to their Majesties for the building of Ships of War, not exceeding the Sum of 570000 Pounds; And 2dly, That the said Supply so to be given to their Majesties, be for the building of Seventeen Third-Rate Ships of Sixty Guns a piece, to be added to the Ships in the Estimate already provided to be built. Three Days after, it was Resolv'd, that this Supply should be rais'd by the Additional Duties upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors; and order'd that an Enacting Clause be prepar'd in pursuance to the said Resolution.

The Commons having pass'd a Bill for appointing and enabling Commissioners for taking the Publick

lick Accounts. and order'd the several Members to put into Glasses at the Table the several Lists of Nine Persons Names, to be Commissioners in the said Bill, the Majority * fell on Sir Robert Rich, Sir Thomas Clarges, Paul Foley Esq; Collonel Robert Austen Esq; Sir Matthew Andrews, Sir Benjamin Newland, Sir Samuel Barnadiston, Sir Peter Colleton, and Robert Harley Esq;

On the 5th of January 1691, the King went to the Parliament and gave His Royal Assent to *An Act* *Ass. pass'd*
Jan. 5.
1691.

1. for granting to their Majesties several Additional Duties of Excise. 2. Another for preventing vexatious Suits against such as had acted for their Majesties Service in defence of the Kingdom. 3. Another for appointing Commissioners to examine and state the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom. 4. Another for the most effectual putting in execution an Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France. 5. Another for raising the Militia in the Year 1691. 6. Another for the Relief of poor Prisoners for Debt or Damages. 7. Another for encouraging the distilling of Brandy and Spirits from Corn, and for laying several Duties on Low Wines; And to Four private Bills; which done, His Majesty Addressing himself to both Houses, told them, "He was very glad to find that the success of their Endeavours, to bring this Session to a happy Conclusion, had been such, that He was now at liberty to go into Holland; And He return'd them his hearty Thanks for the great dispatch they had made in finishing the Supplies they had design'd for carrying on the War, which it should be his care to see duly and punctually applied to that Service for which they had given them. And because several Members of the House of Commons were dissatisfied with the Bill concerning Forfeitures being laid aside as fearing the King's Favourites should have the largest share of the Rebels Estates, His Majesty thought it proper to assure them, "That He shou'd not make any Grant of the Forfeited Lands in England and Ireland, till there was another opportunity of settling that matter in Parliament, in such manner as should be thought most expedient.

A. C.

1690.



Moreover He told them, "That as He had reason to be very well satisfied with the Proofs they had given him of their good Affection in this Session of Parliament, so He promis'd himself the continuance of the same, at their return into their several Countries: And as every Day produc'd still fresh Instances of the restlessness of His and their Enemies both at home and abroad, in designing against the Prosperity of this Nation, and the Government Establish'd; so He did not doubt, but that the Union and good Correspondence between Him and His Parliament, and His earnest and constant Endeavours for their Preservation on the one Hand, join'd with the continuance of their Zeal and Affection to support Him on the other, would, by the Blessing of God, be at all times too strong for the utmost Malice and Contrivance of their Common Enemies. The

*Parliament
adjourn'd.*

King having made an end of his Speech, the Speaker of the Lords declar'd to both Houses, that it was His Majesty's Pleasure that they should adjourn themselves till the 31st of March next ensuing.

*Bills left
unfinished.*

Before we leave this Session of Parliament, 'tis necessary to take notice, that besides the Bill relating to the Forfeited Estates, there were several others, that were left unfinished, particularly *A Bill to regulate Trials in Cases of Treason*, which was much talk'd of in the House of Commons, and yet put off from time to time; Another *to oblige the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to take the like Oaths as the Lord Treasurer*; Another relating to the *African Trade*; Another *against Robbers on the High-way*; Another *for the speedier determining Elections of Members of Parliament*; Another *to charge the Estate of the late Lord Jeffrey's in Leicester-shire, with the Sum of 14760 l. and Interest, to Edmond Prideaux Esq;* Another *for Regulating and Licensing Hackney-Coaches*; And another *for the enabling Chyrurgeons to administer inward Medicines in Cases of Chyrurgery*; which last was perition'd against by the Physicians and Apothecaries. A Bill was also brought in *for reducing Interest Money from Six to Four per Cent.* which after the Second Reading was rejected.

On

On the 15th of November the King order'd a new A. C. Commission to pass the Great Seal, Constituting 1690, the Lord Godolphin, Sir John Lowther, Richard Hamden Esq; Sir Stephen Fox, and Thomas Pelham Esq; New Commissioners of their Majesties Treasury. About mission for a Month after His Majesty dispos'd of the vacant * the Treasur- Bishopricks of Ireland, and appointed Sir Charles 77, Novem Porter to be Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom, and 15. one of the Lord Justices, in the room of the Lord Bisho- Viscount Sidney, who was recall'd to be † made one ricks of Ireland of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. Not dispos'd of, long * before Colonel Cuts was made Baron Cuts of Decem. Gowran in the Kingdom of Ireland, in consideration † Viscount of his faithful Services, and zealous Affection to Sidney His Majesties Person and Government. made Se-

On the 30th of December his Highness George cretary of William Duke of Zell, Eldest Prince of the most State, De- Serene House of Brunswick and Lunenburg, was cem. 26. Elected a Knight Companion of the most noble Col. Cuts Order of the Garter; an Honour which just a Year made a Ba before had been confer'd upon the Duke of Bran- cem. 3. denburgh. (the present King of Prussia.) And on Sir John the first Day of the new Year Sir John Trevor, Spea- Trevor ker to the House of Commons, and first Lord Com- made a missioner of the Great Seal of England, was ad- Privy- mitted into His Majesty's most Honourable Privy- Counsellor, Council. Jan. 1.

The King having settled Affairs at home, began 1691. his Voyage for Holland the 6th of January, notwith- The King stands the rigour of the Season: But finding at sets out for Holland, his arrival at Canterbury, that the Wind was set in Jan. 6. Easterly, with a hard Frost, He return'd to Kensing- ton on the 9th, and seven * Days after He set out again from Whitehall, and Embark'd at Gravesend Jan. 16. with a noble and numerous Retinue. On the 18th in the Morning the Vessels that attended His Majesty being come up with the Gorce, His Majesty was inform'd by a Fisherman, that they were within a League and half of the shore; whereupon He left his Yatch, attended by the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Devonshire, Lord Steward, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Portland, the Earl of Monmouth, Monsieur Overkirk, and Mon-

A. C.
1691.

He arrives
at the
Hague,
Jan. 19.

ſieur *Zuyſteſtein*, and went off with Three Shalloops thinking to get aſhore in an Hour or two. But the difficulties they met with from the Ice, and the Foggineſs of the Weather were ſuch, that 'twas about Eight the next Morning before they could reach *Goree*, where they went aſhore, and after ſome Reſreſhment, His Maſteſty went into his Boat again, and about Two in the Afternoon landed at *Oranien Haak*, not far from *Maesland-Sluis*. At *Honnſladyke* his Maſteſty was receiv'd by the Heeren *Von Opdam*, *Belards*, *Witzen* and *Oyberg*, appointed by the States for that purpoſe; and about Six in the Evening he arriv'd at the *Hague*, to the unexpreſſible Joy of all the *Hollanders*, to ſee the Deliverer of their Country return'd amongſt them adorn'd with Three Crowns, and having miraculoſly eſcaped the imminent Danger to which he had lately expoſ'd himſelf, to comfort them by his Preſence. The States General, the States of *Holland*, the Council of State, the other Colleges, the Congreſs of Foreign Miniſters, and all the Perſons of diſtinction at the *Hague*, made their Compliments to his Maſteſty upon his ſafe and happy Arrival; and becauſe he was come ſo ſuddenly, as to prevent the ſolemn Reception that was intended by the Magiſtrates of that Place, His Maſteſty was prevail'd upon to make his Publick Entry on the 26th, which was perform'd with great Solemnity; ſeveral triumphal Arches having been erected to repreſent his Maſteſties Atchievements, and all the Burghers appearing in Arms with unuſual Magnificence. In the Evening the Fire-works were play'd, the Cannon diſcharg'd, on the *Viverberg*, oppoſite to His Maſteſty's Palace, and Bonfires lighted thro' the whole Town.

Congreſs of
the Confe-
derate
Princes at
the Hague.

Not long after a more glorious Spectacle kept the Eyes of all *Europe* fix'd upon the *Hague*; I mean the extraordinary Meeting of the Confederates. The Electors of *Brandenburgh*, and *Bavaria*, the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, the Duke of *Zell*, the Duke of *Wolfenbuttel*, the Prince of *Commerci*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Prince *Waldeck*, the Marquiſs de *Gaſtanaga* Governor of *Flan-*
ders,

ders, the Count *de Windischgratz* the Emperor's Plenipotentiary, the Count *de Prela Doria* Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, the Ministers of the Elector *Palatine*, of the Electors of *Saxony*, *Mentz*, *Trier*, and *Cologne*, and of several other Princes being arriv'd at the *Hague* to concert Measures with King *William*, in order to preserve the Liberties of *Europe*, His Majesty represented to them: 'That the imminent Dangers they found themselves in, sufficiently discover'd the Errors that had been committed, so that he needed not use any Arguments to shew them the Necessity of taking more just and better Measures; That in the Circumstances they were in, it was not a time to deliberate, but act; That the Enemy was Master of all the Chief Fortresses that were the Barrier of the Common Liberty; and that he would quickly possess himself of all the rest, if a *Spirit of Division*, *Slowness*, and *particular Interest* continued among them. That every one ought to remain perswaded, that their respective particular Interests were compriz'd in the general one; That the Enemies Forces were very strong, and that they would carry things like a Torrent before them. That it was in vain to oppose Complaints and fruitless Clamours, or unprofitable Protestations against Unjustice; That it was neither the Resolution of a Barren Diet, nor the hopes of some Men of Fortune, arising from frivolous Foundations, but Soldiers, strong Armies, and a prompt and sincere Union between all the Forces of the Allies that must do the Work; and that these too must be brought to oppose the Enemy without any delay, if they would put a stop to his Conquests, and snatch out of his Hands the Liberty of *Europe*, which he held already under a heavy Yoke. Concluding, That, as for himself, he would neither spare his Credit, Forces, nor Person, to concur with them in so just and necessary a Design; and that he would come in the Spring at the Head of the Troops, faithfully to make good his Royal Word, which he had so solemnly engag'd to them.

King William's
Speech to
them.

This

A. C. This Speech from a Prince, to whom all the
 1691. Persons that compos'd that illustrious Assembly
 paid a respectful Deference, and in whose Judgment and Experience they entirely confided, could not but produce the desir'd Effect; and thereupon it was resolv'd that * Two Hundred Twenty Two Thousand Men should be employ'd against France. The German Princes having been several times magnificently treated, not only by his Majesty, but likewise by my Lord Steward, and the other English Peers, they separated † with mutual Satisfaction, and the King prepar'd to return Home.

* The Emperor was to furnish Twenty Thousand Men. The King of Spain in Flanders,

20000. The King of England 20000. The States General 35000. The Duke of Savoy and the Troops of Milan 20000. The Elector of Bavaria 18000. The Elector of Saxony 12000. The Landgrave of Hesse 8000. The Circles of Suabia and Franconia 10000. The Duke of Wirtemberg 6000. The Elector of Brandenburg 20000. The Prince of Liege 6000. The Bishop of Munster 7000. The Elector Palatine 4000. The Princes of Lunenburg 16000. In all, 222000.

† About the middle of March, N. S.

The early and unexpected Motions of the French did not only put a sudden stop to King William's Journey for England, but also convince the Confederates of the wholesomeness of the Maxim His Britannick Majesty had lately laid down, That it was not a time to deliberate, but to act: which the King of France * knew best how to put in Practice. For on the 15th of March a Detachment of French Cavalry invetted the strong and important City of Mons, before which Place his most Christian Majesty arriv'd himself Six Days after, accompanied by the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke de Chartres. The next † Day the Trenches were open'd; by the 26th they were advanced about 150 Paces on each side; and the same day the French attack'd the Mill of Hion, with the Redoubt that cover'd it, which after a double Repulse they valiantly carried by main Force. At the same time the Besiegers rais'd large Batteries, and with Threescore Pieces of Cannon, and Five and Twenty Mortars made terrible havock in the Town.

* Fassest & Hab Hostedoci

Mons besieged by the K. of France in Person.

Town. The Garrison within consisted of about Six Thousand Horse and Foot, commanded by the Prince de Bergue, who was not wanting in his Duty; but notwithstanding the stout Resistance of the Besieg'd, the French were advanc'd so far by the first of April, that having filled up the Ditch of an imperfect Horn-work, on the South-side of the Town towards the Gate of Barlemont, they boldly assaulted that Out-work, and after the loss of a great many Men, began to make a Lodgment upon it. Thereupon the Besieg'd, headed by some of their bravest Officers, attempted to be beat them off, and in Effect constrain'd the Work-men and the Grenadiers that supported them to give way; but at last the Assaillants regain'd their Post, drove the Enemy into the Town, and push'd on the Siege with so much the greater vigour, as that they were inform'd that the King of England, was advancing to raise it.

His Britannick Majesty upon the News of the French having invested Mons, return'd from Loo to the Hague, on the 21st of March (N. S.) from which last Place he dispatch'd Prince Waldeck to Hall, near Brussels. where the Forces that were drawing together for the relief of Mons, had their general Rendezvous. On the 26th His Majesty went to Breda, having before his departure nam'd the General Officers that were to command the Army; from Breda he advanc'd to Vilvoerd, and on the 6th of April arriv'd at Hall, where tho' he had an Army of near Fifty Thousand Men, yet he found that thro' the neglect of the Spaniards, there was nothing provided for his Expedition: no not so much as the necessary Carriages.

In the mean time the Siege of Mons was carried on with indifferent Success, for the French had only gain'd a Horn-Work, and there still remain'd two Half-Moons for them to take before they could come to the Counterscarp of the Place; nay, in the attack they made upon one of these Half Moons, the 7th of April at Night, they were repuls'd with considerable loss; but the Burghers being terrified by the Enemies Bombs, which had burnt part of
the

A. C. the Town, and their Fears being improv'd by the influence of their Priests, the principal of them 1691.

with two Abbots went to the Governor, and press'd him to capitulate. The Governor who was confident he might hold out Eight or Ten Days longer, having had but Three or Four Hundred Men kill'd during the Siege, and wanting neither Ammunition nor Provisions, refus'd to comply with their Demands; whereupon they sent a Drum of their own to beat a Parley, and threatned to open the Gates, and to deliver both him and the Garrison into the Besieger's Hands. Things being carried to this Extremity, the Governor consented at last to capitulate, and * surrendred the Town upon very honourable Conditions. Whereupon King William immediately left the Army, return'd to the Hague, embarked for England, and safely arriv'd at Whitehall on the 13th of April (O. S.)

* Mons
surrender'd
to the
French.
April 10.
N.S.
K. William
returns
to Eng-
land.
Lancashire Plot
baffled.

Let us now look back upon what pass'd here during His Majesties Absence. Towards the latter end of the Year 1689. King James and his Popish Council in Ireland laid the Foundation of the *Lancashire Plot*, having sent over Commissions into that, and other Northern Counties to raise an Army, which His Majesty engaged himself to head in Person in August 1690. But the Plot being discover'd by some of the Confederates, and soon after effectually baffled by that Monarch's Defeat at the *Boyne*; another Project was set on Foot by the *Jacobites* in England for His Majesty's Restoration; and that was to gain Assistance from France * to invade England. To compass this End, the leading Men of the Party, in all Counties, immediately repair'd to London, and there consulted what new Measures were to be taken, after this fatal and unexpected disappointment by King William's Victory in Ireland: And be-

Another
Plot on
foot.

* See Lord
Preston's
Trial.

cause the Conspirators were then generally speaking of but one Faction; it was resolv'd that the Plot to restore the Abdicated King should be laid wider, extended farther, and more Interests be united in private Cabals of their most considerable Friends, Lords, and Gentlemen, both Whigs and Tories, and that at every Meeting they should propose and debate the most

most effectual ways to bring their Design about ; and when come to a Resolution, they should transmit their Sentiments to the *Royal Club*, (as they call it) in *Covent-Garden*, and they select the most rational among the various Opinions, and digest them into such Methods for Practise, as should govern the whole Party. The Result of their several Consultations was, First, *That the Jacobites being unable to reinthron the late King by their own strength, they should endeavour to obtain Assistance from France, who had formerly made them such Promises ; and, Secondly, Since delays were dangerous, sending Letters into France hazardous, the Court at St. Germain's factious and treacherous, that some Men of Quality and known Ability should go over into France to transact that Matter for the whole Party.* This Project having the Approbation of the leading Club in December 1690. The Lord Preston, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Elliot, were pitch'd upon as proper Persons to be sent into France. Some would have had their Number encreas'd ; but were over-ruled by this standing Maxim among them ; * *Chuse well, but have to do but with a few, for a multitude may give, but can never keep Council.* * Lord Preston's Trial.

These Gentlemen thus appointed by the Party, *The contrivance* having hir'd a Vessel of Mrs. Jane Prat of Berkin, *vance* *dis-* in *Eff: x*, for their Transportation into France, went cover'd. * on Board her near *Battle-Bridge* ; but the whole * Dec. 30. Plot being discover'd, the Government order'd 1690. Captain Billop to attend their Motion ; who accordingly suffer'd them to sail below *Gravesend*, and then boarded and took them. In Mr. Ashton's Bosom were found a Packet of Letters and Papers, whereby it appear'd, that they were going to France to promote the treasonable Designs of that Party against the King and Queen, to invade the Realm, subvert the Government, and restore the late King by the Assistance of French Forces. In January 1691, the Jan. 16. * Lord Preston and Mr. † Ashton were brought to Jan. 19. their Trials at the *Old Baily*, and being found Guilty of High-Treason, receiv'd the Sentence of Con- Mr. Ash- ton execu- demnation ; upon which Mr. Ashton was Executed, ted Jan. 28. but the Lord Preston, thro' the intercession of his illustrious

A. C. illustrious Relations, and in consideration of his
1691. Discovering the whole Conspiracy upon Oath, ob-
 tain'd their Majesties Pardon. As for Mr. *Elliot*,
 there being no positive Proof against him, he was
 not brought to his Trial. Not long after, the
February Queen caus'd a Proclamation to be issued out for
5. 1691. Discovering and Apprehending the late Bishop of
Ely, *William Penn*, the famous Quaker, and *James*
Graham Esq; as Accomplices of the Lord *Preston*
 and *John Ashton*, lately attainted of High-Treason.
 Thus the Conspiracy being quash'd, all hopes of
 an Invasion and Insurrection were now laid aside,
 till the *Jacobites* could meet with a more favour-
 able opportunity to revive them.

The Queen
sets up a
Linnen-
Manufa-
cture.

About this time the Queen exerting her Good-
 ness and Charity in a most effectual manner, by
 striking at the very Root of Vice and Want, I
 mean, Idleness; encourag'd the setting up of a *Lin-*
nen-Manufacture, wherein many Thousands of Poor
 People were employ'd; and to bring honest La-
 bour into Esteem, even among those who think
 themselves Born to live in voluptuous Sloth, Her
 Majesty did not disdain to busie her Royal Hands
 with making of Fringes, wherein she was quickly
 imitated not only by her Maids of Honour, but by
 all the Ladies throughout the Kingdom.

Sir Edw.
Villiers
created
Viscount
Villiers,
March 25
1691.
Fire at
White-
hall.
April. 11.

On the 11th of *March* the Office of Post Master
 General was granted by their Majesties Letters
 Patents to *Sir Robert Cotton*, and *Thomas Frankland*, Esq;
 and the 25th of the same Month, *Sir Edward Villiers*
 Master of the Horse to the Queen, was created Ba-
 ron and Viscount of *England*, by the stile of Baron
Villiers of *Hoo*, and Viscount *Villiers* of *Hartford*, in
 the County of *Kent*. About a Fortnight after, a
 Fire happen'd at *Whitehall*, at the end the Stone
 Gallery. It begun at the Lodgings of the Princess
 of *Denmark's* Maids of Honour, continued for some
 Hours with great violence, and burnt down the
 whole Gallery, but was stopp'd before it reach'd
 the King's or Queen's Apartments.

This small Disaster was soon forgot on the happy
 Arrival of the King, who having given the neces-
 sary Orders for the Reduction of *Ireland*, and for
 the

the fitting out a numerous Fleet, which Admiral *A. C. Ruffel* was appointed to Command in Chief, bestowed his Royal Care on the filling the Vacant Ecclesiastical Dignities. *Dr. Tillotson*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, *Ecclesiastical* a Divine distinguish'd by the Purity of his *Morals*, *strict* *pro-* his Moderate Principles, and his Chaste, but *Majesties*, *April 25.* culine Eloquence, was advanc'd to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*; *Dr. Patrick*, Bishop of *Chichester*, a Prelate of universal Learning and exemplary Piety, was translated to the Bishoprick of *Ely*; and *Dr. Beveridge* was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Bath and Wells*; *Dr. Fowler* to the Bishoprick of *Gloucester*; *Dr. Cumberland*, to the Bishoprick of *Peterborough*; *Dr. Moor*, to the Bishoprick or *Norwich*; *Dr. Grover*, to the Bishoprick of *Chichester*; *Dr. Sherlock*, (who upon the King's Victory at the *Boyn* own'd their Majesties Title to the Crown) to the Deanery of *St. Paul's*; *Dr. Comber*, to the Deanery of *Durham*; *Mr. Talbot*, to the Deanery of *Worcester*; and *Dr. Woodward* to the Deanery of *Sarum*. Not many Weeks after, their Majesties nominated the famous *Dr. * Sharp*, Dean of *Canterbury*, to be ** May 9.* Archbishop of *York*, upon the Death of *Dr. Lancelot*, late Archbishop of that See; *Dr. † Ironside*, Bishop *† May 27.* of *Bristol*, to succeed *Doctor Crofts*, lately Deceas'd, in the Bishoprick of *Hereford*; *Dr. * John Hall* to be ** June 13.* Bishop of *Bristol*, and *Dr. † Richard Kidder* Dean of *Peterborough*, to be Bishop of *Bath and Wells*; *Dr. Ditto Beveridge* having refus'd that Bishoprick, for the same Reason that the Bishop of *London* had declin'd the offer of the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, to wit, because the Incumbent was alive. On the last Day of *April* His Majesty, in pursuance of his Resolution to Command in Person the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, set out from *Kensington*, Embark'd at *Harwich* on the 2d of *May*, set Sail with a fair Wind, for *Holland*, attended by a Squadron of *The King returns to* Men of War, under Rear Admiral *Rook*, Landed the *Holland*, next Day near *Maeſland Stuyce*, went from thence to *May, 3.* *Houſſlaerdick*, and arriv'd the same Evening at the *Hague*; where we shall leave Him for a while, to see how his Orders are executcd in *Ireland*.

After

A. C. After both Armies in that Kingdom had gone in-
 1691. to their Winter Quarters, the preceding Year, they
 remain'd pretty quiet on either side for a time; and
 though several Designs were form'd by each Party
 against the other, yet nothing of any great Moment
 happen'd between them. The greatest mischief
 done to the *English* was by the *Irish* Robbers, call'd
Rapparees, who committed great Cruelties and De-
 predations, and then retreated into their Bogs and
 Fastnesses, where the regular Forces could not
 reach them: Nor were the Lords Justices more suc-
 cessful in their Attempts to suppress them, either by
 offers of Mercy to such of them as should submit
 to their Majesties Obedience, or by proposing a
 Reward for every Head of a Rapparee. But now
 the *English* Army having taken the Field about the
 beginning of June, those Banditti mix'd themselves,
 with the late King's Forces, with whom they must
 wait the Fortune of War. King *William's*
 Forces being considerably augmented by the addi-
 tion of those Troops, which under *Mackay* had hap-
 pily compleated the Reduction of the *Scotch High-*
landers; Lieutenant General *Ginckle*, Commander
 in Chief, * Decamp'd from *Mullingar*, and † came
 before *Ballymore*; the Marquis *de Ruigny*, Major
 General, being sent before with a Detachment of
 Horse and Dragoons, to possess himself of a Pass
 between that Place and *Athlone*. The Barteries be-
 ing rais'd, the General * sent a Message to Colonel
Olicke Bourke, who commanded in the Town, *That*
if he and the Garrison would surrender within two Hours,
he would save their Lives, and make them Prisoners of
War; if not, they were to expect no Mercy. To which
 the Governor made a shuffling sort of Reply in
 hopes of getting better Terms; but the Cannon
 and Bombs having made two Breaches the Pontons
 being put into the Water, and all things ready for
 a Storm, it occasion'd so great a Consternation
 among the Enemy, that the same Evening
 the Garrison which consisted of 780 Men, be-
 sides 4 Field Officers, and 259 Rapparees, laid
 down their Arms and submitted at Discretion.

And sur-
 render'd
 June 8.

The *English* having repair'd the Damage done to *Ballymore*, and put that Town in a better condition for Defence, they march'd from thence on the 18th of *June*, and being join'd the same Day by the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Encamp'd at *Balymony's Pass*, whilst a strong Detachment of Horse advanc'd towards *Athlone*. On the 19th, very early in the Morning, the Vanguard march'd from *Balymony*, and beat the Enemy from several Out-Ditches of the *English* Town of *Athlone*, on this side the *Shannon*, and lodg'd themselves there. The next Day a Battery of ten 18 Pounders having ruin'd a Bastion near the Water-side, looking towards *Lanesborough*, the General order'd an Assault to be made. The same was perform'd accordingly; and though the *Irish* made considerable Resistance, yet the *English* went on, and kept firing till they came to the Breach, which a *French* Captain of Grenadiers first mounted, throwing his Grenado, firing his Piece, and ordering his Men to do the same. His Bravery so encourag'd his Party, that though he was kill'd in the Action, yet the *Irish* were soon forc'd to quit their Post, some retiring over the Bridge to *Connaught* side, and the rest leaping into the *Shannon*, where many were drown'd.

A. C.

1691.

~~~~~

Besieged.

The Eng-

lish Town

of Ath-

lone taken

June 20.

After this Success, Batteries were planted against the *Irish* Town, which being finish'd by the 22d, the Cannon and Mortars began to play very briskly on the North-East side of the Castle, where it was weakest, and continued to do so next Day, when the Pontons came up. The 25th was spent in raising Batteries, one below and another above the Bridge, while a third was erected without the Town Wall by the River-side, opposite to a Bastion the *Irish* had made on the other side the River. At the same time the General was contriving Methods to march part of his Army over the *Shannon*, at a Ford towards *Lanesborough*, but that Design being frustrated, he resolv'd to force his way thro' *Athlone*, and therefore labour'd hard to gain the Bridge, wherein he found no small Difficulty. However, on the 27th, in the Evening, the *English* burnt the Wooden Breast work the Enemy had made on the other side

A. C.  
1691.

of the broken Arch, and the next Morning had laid their Beams over, and partly plank'd them, which a Party of the Besieg'd endeavouring to ruin, they were all kill'd in the Attempt. This did not discourage another Party of Ten Men to set about the same Work, which they bravely effected, throwing down the Planks and Beams into the River, maugre all the firing and skill of the *English*; which made the General resolve to carry on the Work by a close Gallery on the Bridge, and to pass the *Shannon* next Day; but they met with such opposition, especially by having their Gallery burnt by the Enemy, that the farther prosecution of the Attack was deferr'd for that Day. On the 30th a Council of War being held, it was warmly debated, whether it were adviseable to make another Attempt, or to draw off? There were not wanting great Reasons for the latter; but the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the Major Generals *Mackay*, *Talmash*, *Ruvigny*, and *Tessieu* and Col. *Cambon* urg'd; That no brave Action could be perform'd without Hazard; That the Attempt was like to be attended with Success, and proffer'd themselves to be the first that should pass the River, and attack the Enemy. Their Opinion having prevail'd, the Detachment drawn out the Day before, was order'd still to be in readiness, and the General gave command that they should be brought down by Six, the usual Hour of relieving the Guards, that the Enemy might not suspect the Design; which indeed they did not. All things being ready, the Conjunction favourable, and the Signal given, Captain *Sandys* and two Lieutenants led the first Party of 60 Grenadiers, all in Armour, and 20 a Breast, seconded by another strong Detachment of Grenadiers (which were to be supported by 6 Batallions of Foot) and with an unparallel'd Resolution took the Ford, that was a little to the left of the Bridge, against a Bastion of the Enemies, the Stream being very rapid, and the Passage very difficult by reason of some great Stones that were in the River. At the same time the *English* great and small Shot began to play from their Batteries and Works upon those of the Enemy

nemy on the other side, who fired as thick as possibly they could, upon those that past the River. But at length the latter, by an incredible piece of Bravery, forc'd their way through the Enemies Bullets, Fire and Smoke, and having gain'd the opposite Bank, the rest laid Planks over the broken part of the Bridge, while others were preparing the Pontons. By these means the *English* pass'd over so fast, that in less than half an Hour they were Masters of the Town, and possess'd themselves of the Works that remain'd entire towards the Enemies Camp: The *Irish* being so amaz'd at the suddenness of the Attack, and Resolution of the *English*, that they quickly abandon'd the Place and fled to the Army, though not without considerable loss. The Besiegers had not above 50 Men kill'd in this memorable Action, which the Major Generals *Mackay* and *Tetteau*, and the Brigadier *La Meloniere* conducted with great Vigour; and to the good Success whereof, Major General *Talmash*, ( who went with the Grenadiers as Voluntier ) the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Count *Nassau*, and Brigadier *Bellasis* greatly contributed, by their Courage and Presence of Mind. 'T would be a hard matter to match in History so brave an Enterprize, a Fortified Town attack'd cross a River, only by 3000 Men in the Face of the Enemies Army, that were Masters of all the Fords by the Retrenchments they had cast before them! And therefore 'twas but Justice, that General *Ginckle* should entail on his Family the Honour of this Atchievement, by the Title which was afterwards bestow'd upon him, of Earl of *Athlone*.

The Irish  
Town of  
Athlone  
taken,  
June 30.

The *English* were no sooner enter'd the River, but an Express was sent from the Town to Monsieur *St. Ruth*, who commanded the *French* Auxiliaries, and the *Irish* Army, who, upon the News, said; *It was impossible for the English to pretend to take a Town, and be so near with an Army to succour it; adding, he would give a Thousand Pistols they durst attempt it.* The brave and active *Sarsfield* replied; *He knew the Enterprize was not too difficult for English Courage to attempt,* and therefore prest *St. Ruth* to

A. C.

1691.



\* General  
Ginckle  
leaves  
Athlone,  
July 10.

The Irish  
Camp near  
Aghrim.

send speedy Succours to the Town, which that General refusing to do, and still turning the Undertaking into a Jest, some hot Words pass'd betwixt him and *Sarsfield*, which bred a jealousy amongst them, that proved of fatal Consequence not long after. *St. Ruth* being soon convinc'd that the *English* were in actual Possession of the Place, order'd several Detachments to beat them out again; but then he was sensible of a former Oversight, in not levelling those Fortifications of *Athlone* that were next his Camp: For now the *English* us'd the Enemies Works against themselves, so that they thought it advisable to decamp that very Night. General *Ginckle* having continued at *Athlone* till he had put it into a posture of Defence, \* march'd on with the Army, and having reach'd *Ballinasloe*, encamp'd along the River *Suck* upon *Roscommon* side, which was a very good Pass, and which if the *Irish* had secur'd they would have given the *English* a great deal of Trouble. But it seems they had possess'd themselves of a far more advantageous Post; for they lay on the other side of *Aghrim* Castle, three Miles beyond *Ballinasloe*, and were extended from the Church of *Kilcommodon*, on their Right, to a Place call'd *Gourtnapori*, about two Miles in length. On their Left run a Rivulet having steep Hills and little Bogs on each side; next to which was a large Red Bog, almost a Mile over, in the end whereof stood the Castle of *Aghrim*, commanding the way that led to their Camp, passable for Horse nowhere, but just at the Castle, by reason of a small River, which running through a moist Ground made the whole a Morass. This Morass extended it self along to the Right, where there was another Pass at *Urachree*, having a rising Ground on either side thereof; and the *Irish* Camp lay along the Ridge of a Hill, on the side of which stood two *Danish* Forts, about half a Miles distance from the Bog below, and this cut into many small inclosures, which the *Irish* lined very thick with small shot, and manag'd a Communication between them. General *Ginckle* having view'd the Enemies Camp, found it, as it was, very advantageous; but considering he had  
advanc'd



A. C.

1691.



advanc'd so far, that he must either fight his way through, or retreat with Loss and Shame, he order'd the Army to march towards the Enemy the next Day. St. Ruth supposing by the Countenance of the *English*, that they were resolv'd to attack him, made a solemn Speech to the *Irish*, wherein he told them; *How successful he had been in suppressing Heresy in France, and bring over a vast number of deluded Souls into the Bosom of the Mother-Church; That for that Reason his Master had made choice of him, before others, to Establish the Church in Ireland, on such a Foundation, that it should not henceforward be in the Power of Hell or Hereticks to disturb it; and that all good Roman Catholicks depended on their Courage to see these glorious things effected. He confess'd Matters did not entirely answer his Expectation since he came among them; but that still all might be recover'd; That he was inform'd the Prince of Orange's Heretical Army was resolv'd to give them Battle; That now or never was the time for them to recover their lost Honours, Privileges and Estates of their Ancestors; urging to them, they were no Mercenary Soldiers, their All being at Stake, and their Design to restore a Pious King to his Throne, to propagate the Holy Faith, and extirpate Heresy. And lastly to animate their Courage more effectually, he assur'd them of King James's Love and Gratitude, of Lewis the Great's Protection, of himself to lead them on, of the Church to Pray for them, and of Saints and Angels to carry their Souls into Heaven; closing his Speech with an Order, to give Quarter to none, especially not to spare any of the French Hereticks in the Prince of Orange's Army.*

St. Ruth's  
Speech to  
the Irish.

On Sunday the 12th of July the *English* Army in the Morning early prepar'd to advance towards the Enemy, but the Weather proving Foggy, they mov'd not till it was about Twelve a Clock, which was then done in as good Order as the Ground would permit. The General, at the same time, having view'd the posture of the *Irish*, and seeing the necessity of making himself Master of the Pass of *Urachree*, sent a *Danish* Captain with some Horse to force it; but they not succeeding, he order'd

The Battle  
of Aghrim

S 13

Two,

A. C. 1691. *Two Hundred of Cunningham's Dragoons to march to certain Ditches nigh the Ford, to keep the Enemy from coming over, and in the mean time the English Army march'd forward. By this time it was two of the Clock, and the General finding it necessary to gain that Ford, and the other ways that led to the Right of the Irish Camp, as the most proper means to attack them, commanded Cunningham's Dragoons at the Ditch, to advance towards a Party of the Enemy posted on the other side; who upon their approach with another Party that sustain'd them, all retir'd behind a Hill nearer the Camp, where was posted a greater Body. All these Parties being still reinforc'd by others, oblig'd the English Dragoons to retreat; whereupon General Ginckle order'd Eppinger's Dragoons to get between these Bodies and the Enemy's Camp. This Motion was presently discover'd by the Enemy, who had the advantage in pouring in so many Men upon the English, that they would still have been too hard for the Dragoons, had they not been seconded by the Earl of Portland's Horse, who behav'd themselves here with great bravery. What was at first only a Skirmish, had by this time engag'd a considerable Body on both sides; yet the Enemy in a while retir'd, which brought the Generals together to deliberate, whether it were not best to defer the Battle till next Morning? Which was agreed on so far, that their Tents were order'd to be sent for; but when they perceiv'd the Enemy to be in some disorder, by what had already happen'd, 'twas resolv'd not to delay the attack, lest the Enemy should march off in the Night, and so afford no more opportunities for a decisive Action. Wherefore by the Advice of Major-General Mackay, it was agreed to begin the Fight on the Enemies Right, thereby proposing to draw part of their strength from Agbrim Castle, near to which their main Body was posted; that so the Right-Wing of the English might have the easier Passage over to attack their left; and then the whole English Army might have the opportunity to engage, which was otherways impossible: Which*

Which Advice had its desir'd End. About half an Hour after Four in the Afternoon, a Party of the *English* Left Wing moved towards the Enemy, and by Five the Battle began afresh. The Ditches were strongly guarded by *Irish* Musqueteers, and their Horse advantagiously posted to sustain them: And here the *Irish* behav'd themselves with undaunted Courage, defending their Posts with unparallel'd Obstinacy; nor would they stir from one side, till the *English* put their Pieces over at the other; and then having Lines of Communication from one Ditch to another, they would presently post themselves, and flank the *English*, which occasion'd great firing on both sides, and continu'd on the Left almost an Hour and a Half, before the Center, and the Right Wing of the Army began to engage; In the mean time the *English* main Army advanc'd, and Major-General Mackay and the rest observing several Bodies of the Enemies Horse and Foot draw off from the Left and move towards their Right, where the *English* pressed them very hard, they lay hold of that advantage, and order'd the Foot to march over the Bog which fronted the Enemies main Battel. The Regiments of *Earl, Herbert, Creighton, and Brewer*, going over the narrowest Place, where the Hedges on the Enemies side ran farthest into the Bog, they had Orders to March to the lowest of the Ditches adjoining to the side of the Bog, and there to post themselves, till the Horse could come about by *Agbrim* Castle and sustain them; and till the other Foot had marched over the other Bog below, where it was broader, and were supported by *Foulk's* and Brigadier *Stewart's* Regiments. According to these Orders, *Earl's* and the other Three Regiments advanc'd over the Bog, most of them passing up to the middle in Mud and Water; and upon their near approach to the Ditches, receiv'd the Enemies Fire; but that did not hinder them from marching to the lowest Hedge, and to beat the *Irish* from thence; and so on from Hedge to Hedge, till they were got very near their main Bo-

A. C.  
1691.

dy. On the other hand, the *Irish* had so well order'd the Matter, that they had made an easie Passage for their Horse among all those Hedges and Ditches, by which means they pour'd in a-fresh in great Numbers, both of Horse and Foot, upon the *English*; which Colonel *Earl* observing, he animated his Men; by telling them, *That now their safety lay wholly in their Courage*: But nevertheless, being now both flank'd and fronted, and expos'd besides to all the Enemies fire from the adjacent Hedges, the *English* were forc'd to quit their Ground, and retreat to the Bog again, with considerable loss; and among others, the brave Colonels *Earl* and *Herbert* being taken Prisoners, the former after twice taking and retaking got free at last; but the latter, as was reported, was barbarously murder'd after Quarter given by the *Irish*, when they saw he was like to be rescued. While these things past on this side, Colonel *St. John's*, Colonel *Tiffin's*, the Lord *George Hamilton's*, the *French Protestants* in *English* Service, and several other Regiments were marching over below upon the Bog, while the *Irish* lay so close in their Ditches, that several were doubtful whether they had any Men at that Place or no: But no sooner were the *French* Refugees, and the rest got within Twenty Yards of the Ditches, but the Enemy fir'd most furiously upon them, which the other sustain'd with Intrepidity, still pressing forwards, tho' they could scarce see one another for the smoke, which the Wind blew towards them. The Battle seem'd doubtful for some time, but now there was Reason to believe that Victory was leaning on the *Irish* side; for they had driven the Foot in the Center so far back, that they were almost got into a Line with the great Guns, planted near the Bog, of which the *English* had no benefit in that Conjunction, because the *Irish* were intermix'd with their own Men.

While the Infantry was thus engag'd, Major-General *Ruvigni's* Regiment of \* *French* Horse, before Duke and Sir *John Lanier's* being both posted on the Right, the latter was afterwards drawn to the Left, where they did very great Service; and the Right Wing

Wing of the *English* Horse were in the mean time making the best of their way to succour the Foot, being sensible of their extream Danger, and that all was at stake. This Cavalry, besides the Showers of Bullets from a Body of the Enemy's Dragoons and Foot, that were conveniently posted under a covert Place, was likewise oblig'd to press and tumble over a very dangerous Pass, but having bravely surmounted all these Difficulties, they lodg'd themselves at last in a dry Ditch, in the hottest of the Enemies fire from *Aghrim* Castle, and some old Walls and Hedges adjoining.

The *English* Foot all this while labour'd under very great disadvantage in the Center, which Major-General *Talmaish* observing, he hasted to their Relief with some fresh Men, and gave Orders to the broken Regiments to halt and face about, which they immediately obey'd, and bravely charg'd the *Irish*, who had advanced upon them to the Center of the Bog, killed above Three Hundred of them, before they could retreat out of it, and then march'd boldy up to their old Ground again, from whence they had been lately beaten. At the same time Major General *Mickay* had fallen upon the Enemy with a good Body of Horse on their Left; and among the rest the *French* Regiment of Horse had forc'd a Regiment of *Irish* Dragoons from an advantageous Post, and put to flight *Tyrconnell's* Horse: Whereupon Major General *Ruvigni*, at the head of the *Oxford* Regiment of Horse, supported by his own, went along the side of the Bog, and bore all down before him. And now the Horse and Foot of the *English* Right, and the *Irish* Left being mixed, there was nothing but a continu'd Fire, and a very hot Dispute all along the Line, the *Irish* with great Resolution endeavouring to maintain their Ditches, and the *English* with no less bravery to beat them from thence.

The Fight was not much longer doubtful; for tho' St. *Ruth*, when he saw the *English* Foot in the Center repuls'd, in a Bravado told those about him, That he would now beat the *English* Army to the Gates of *Dublin*, yet seeing with great surprize the Regiments

A. C.  
1691.

St. Ruth  
killed.

Regiments of *Oxford, Ruvigni, Langston, and Bierly*, together with *Levison's* Dragoons, pressing over towards the Castle, he order'd a Brigade of his own Horse from the Right Wing to march up to the Left; then Riding to one of his Batteries, and giving Orders to the Gunners where to fire; and afterwards leading on some Horse towards the Place where he saw the *English* endeavour to go over, he was killed by a Cannon-Ball, as he rode down the Hill of *Killcommondon*, the place where the main stress of the Battle was fought, being just under the *Irish* Camp. His fall put his Troops to a stand, and his Guards drawing off with his Corps, many of the rest drew off also: *Sarsfield* who should have commanded them, (and who since the Affair of *Asblone*, was upon the Reserve with *St. Ruth*) not knowing the Order of Battle. The *English* observing their Disorder, prest boldly on, and in a short time drove the Enemy to the top of *Killcommondon* Hill, where their Camp had lain; whereupon they began to commit their safety to their flight, the Foot running full speed towards a great Bog behind them on their Left, and the Horse on the High-way towards *Loughbreagh*.

While these things were doing in the Right Wing and Center, those that first engaged toward the Left, did bravely maintain their Ground; and tho' the *Irish* did once or twice make themselves Masters of the *Chevaux-de-Frise* that cover'd the *French* Foot; yet the *French* did courageously regain them. However, little happen'd on that side for near two Hours, and neither did the *Danish* Horse and Foot, that were on the Left of all, disturb the Enemy as yet, but kept in Awe several Bodies of Horse and Foot that fac'd them on the other side of the Rivulet. But then perceiving *Mackay's* Battalions in the Center to drive the Enemy before them, lest those Bodies that fac'd them should fall back to the relief of the flying Party, they engag'd them very briskly, and were at first receiv'd with great Resolution; but the *Irish* being upon the Decline, they all fled out of the Field, their Foot being miserably slaughter'd by the *Eng-*  
*ish*

*Irish* Horse and Dragoons, and their Horse pursued A. C. nigh Three Miles. The Night coming on, with 1691. a thick misty Rain, prevented the *English* from getting between the Runaways and a very advantageous Pass near *Loughbreagh*, which gave many of them an opportunity to escape. However, \* it was computed that there were no less than 4000 of the *Irish* slain upon the spot, and of the *English*, Seven Hundred killed and as many wounded; which still makes this Victory to be more considerable, since the *English* Army did not make up above Eighteen Thousand effective Men, whereas the *Irish* was compos'd of Twenty Thousand Foot and Five Thousand Horse and Dragoons. As for the Honour of this great Day, General *Ginckle* had ever the Modesty to confess, that it was principally owing to the Conduct and Bravery of Monsieur *Ruvigny*, and to the *Oxford* and *French* Regiments of Horse.

\* Mr. Du-Teny a Captain in one of the French Regiments, and a Person of great Integrity, has assur'd me, that the Day after the Fight, he counted

4638.

dead Bo-

dies upon the Field of Battle, of which he supposes near 4000 to have been *Irish*; besides those that were killed in the pursuit beyond their Camp.

General *Ginckle* gave some Days Refreshment to his victorious Army, and then pursuing his good Fortune, bent his March towards *Galloway*, the most considerable Place now left in the Hands of the *Irish*, next to *Limerick*; and having posted his Forces before it, he sent a Summons to the Garrison. The Lord *Dillon*, the Governor made Answer, that Monsieur *D'Usson*, who commanded in Chief, as well as himself, and the rest of the Officers, were resolv'd to defend the Place to the last: But for all this Resolution the *English* had no sooner march'd part of the way over the River, and taken the Fort the *Irish* were building, but the Enemy beat a Parley, and Hostages were immediately exchange'd. The *Irish* demurring upon the manner of Surrendry, the General grew impatient, and sent once or twice to them, to come to a speedy Conclusion. At last Lieutenant General *Bourk*, one of the *Irish* Hostages,

was

A. C. was permitted to go in, whom Major General  
 1691. *Talmash*, being, as was believ'd, inclin'd to lay the  
 Treaty aside, answer'd, *When they were ready to be*  
 Galloway gin again, to give the English a Sign, by firing a Gun  
 Surrender'd into the Air, but the other reply'd, *That they would*  
 July 20. not fire a Gun from within, till they were provok'd from  
 without. After some time, the Articles were agreed  
 on, and the Town deliver'd into the Hands of the  
 English. The Consequence of which was the Sub-  
 mission of *Baldarick O'Dennel*, with a considerable  
 number of Men under his Command; and not  
 long after, the marching of the English Army to-  
 wards *Limerick*, where *Tyrconnel* died about \* this  
 time, the ill Condition of his Master's Affairs ha-  
 ving broke his Heart.

*Tyrcon-  
 nel dies,  
 Aug. 14*

*Limerick  
 Besieg'd,  
 Aug. 25.*

On the 25th of *August*, the English Army reach'd  
*Limerick*, and that same day made themselves Ma-  
 sters of *Ireton's* and *Cromwell's* Forts, which were  
 now order'd to be call'd *Mackay's* and *Nassau's*, be-  
 cause gain'd under those Commanders. Two Days  
 after, *Castle Connell*, and *Castle-Carruck-a-Gunnell*,  
 standing upon the *Shannon*, three Miles below the  
 Town, were attacked, and the Garrisons of both  
 made Prisoners of War; And at the same time some  
 English Ships coming up the River, fir'd some shots  
 among the Irish Horse that were incamp'd near its  
 Banks; which very much surpriz'd the Enemy,  
 who till then were made to believe, that either  
 the English had no Ships there, or else that those  
 they had would quickly be destroy'd by the French  
 Fleet, which they hourly expected. But tho' the  
 Siege was vigorously carried on, and that in the  
 interim, the Irish abandoned several small places  
 in the Country, and Brigadier *Levison* routed many  
 of their Parties in the County of *Kerry*; tho'  
 the Bombs did very great Execution upon their  
 Camp, and within the Town, yet on the 17th of  
*September*, it was warmly debated in a Council of  
 War, whether they should prosecute the Siege, or  
 march over the River, to destroy all the Enemies  
 Forage in the County of *Clare*, and then turn the  
 Siege into a Blockade? And it was so far carried  
 for the latter, that an Engineer was order'd to go  
 with



with a Detachment towards *Kilmulock*, and Fortifie that Place. But before he got out of the Camp, he was Countermanded, and a great many Palisadoes were brought into *Mackay's Fort*, as if the Army intended to Winter there. On the 19th it was resolved to pass the River with a great Party, either to press the Siege on that side, or at least to burn the Enemies Forrage. The same Day a Battery was rais'd between *Iretow's Fort*, and the Old Church, to flank the *Irish*, in Case of a Sally from *St. John's Gate*; Four Mortars were brought from the great Battery to *Mackay's Fort*; the latter place being judg'd the fittest for Bombarding, since the whole Town lay in a Line from thence; and Orders were given, in case of an Alarm from the *Irish* Troops without, that every Regiment should stand to their Posts, assign'd them for that Purpose. On the 22d General *Ginckle*, who was indefatigable in his Business, pass'd the *Shannon* over a Bridge of Boats, with strong Detachments of Horse and Dragoons, Ten Battalions of Foot, and Fourteen pieces of Cannon, leaving Prince *Wirtemberg*, *Mackay* and *Talmash* to Command on this side; and all that Morning the Enemy continually fired upon them from several Batteries, but without any great harm. In the Afternoon a Party of Colonel *Matthews's* Dragoons was vigorously attack'd by a stronger Detachment of the Enemy, till the *English* Foot coming up, the *Irish* retreated under their Cannon: Then all the *English* Grenadeers, sustain'd by Four Regiments of Foot were commanded to assault the Works that cover'd *Thomond Bridge*, being one Fort to the Right, above a Musquet-shot from the Bridge, and another to the Left, somewhat nearer, besides several other Fortifications wherein the Enemy had posted above Two Hundred Men. The Dispute was hot and obstinate for a while, and the Attack extream hazardous, the Besieg'd plying the Assailants with their Cannon from the King's Castle, and two or three more Batteries, as also with their small shot from the Wall; however, the *Irish* being undauntedly press'd upon by the Grenadiers, they abandon'd their Posts. Thereupon

A. C. 1691. a strong Detachment was sent from the Town to support them, but the *English* went on with the Courage and Fierceness, that they beat the *Enemy*, notwithstanding this Reinforcement, and pursued them over the Bridge to the Town, A *French* Major who commanded at *Thomund* Gate, fearing the *English* would enter into the Town pell mell with the Runaways, order'd the Draw-bridge to be drawn up, and left the whole Party expos'd to the fury of their Pursuers, who killed Six Hundred of them, and made above 160 Prisoners: There were also many of the *Irish* drown'd.

Hereupon the *English* lodg'd themselves within ten Yards of the Bridge, notwithstanding a high Tower that stood near the end of the Bridge next to them; and the *Irish*, finding now all Communication cut off between them and their Horse, and despairing of the *French* Succours, began to think of giving up the Town; for soon after the Action Colonel *Wachop*, looking out of a Tower, call'd to Lieutenant General *Scravenmore*, and desired leave to come and speak with him, which was readily granted. After some Discourse he desir'd the same Liberty for Lieutenant General *Sarsfield*, to speak with Major General *Ruvigny*, which was likewise allow'd him, and accordingly both discoursed about Terms for the surrender of the Place, and towards the Evening they return'd into the Town. The next Day *Sarsfield* and *Wachop* came out again, and desired a Cessation of Arms for three Days, till they could send to Lieut. Gen. *Sheldon*, who lay with about 1500 Horse at *Six-Miles-Bridge*, to the end they might be included in the general Capitulation, which was granted them, and thereupon the Prisoners in the Town were releas'd. On the 26th *Sarsfield* and *Wachop* dined with the General, and it being then agreed that Hostages should be exchange'd in order to a farther Treaty, my Lord *Cuts*, Sir *David Collier*, Colonel *Tiffin*, and Colonel *Piper*, were sent into the Town, in the room of the Lords *Westmeath*, *Evagh*, *Trimelstown*, and *Louth*, who remain'd in the *English* Camp. The next Day the *Irish* sent out their Proposals, but in such extravagant

vagant Terms, that General *Ginckle* was so far from granting them, that he return'd Answer: *That tho' he was a Stranger to the Laws of England, yet he understood, that what they insisted upon was so far contradictory to them, that he could not grant any such thing*; and thereupon order'd a new Battery to be rais'd; but upon the Request of the *Irish* he sent them in 12 Articles, which prov'd to be the Sum of the Capitulation. On the first of *October* the Lords Justices of *Ireland* arriv'd in the *English* Camp, and after some farther Conferences with the Commissioners on the part of the Garrison, and their Troops in the County of *Clare*, the Articles for the surrender of the City of *Limerick*, and the Castles of *Limerick*, *Ross* and *Clare*, with all other Places and Castles were still in the Hands of the *Irish*, were on the third of that Month finally concluded. They consisted \* of two Parts, viz. Civil and Military; the first being Signed by the Lords Justices and General, but the latter on the *English* part by the General only. The same Evening one of the Gates was deliver'd up to the *English*.

*See the Appendix.*

By the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Military Articles all the *Irish* that were willing to go into *France* had Liberty to do it: But General *Ginckle* receiving a Letter, on the 5th of *October*, from a Lieutenant Colonel in the *Irish* Army, wherein he complain'd, he was Confined for refusing to go into *France*, he resented that Violence to that degree, that he immediately order'd Four Guns to be planted upon *Bolls-Bridge*, saying in some Heat, *He would teach the Irish to play tricks with him*. Thereupon *Sarsfield* came to the *English* Camp, and some sharp Expressions pass'd between him and the General; *Sarsfield* saying at last, *That he was then in the General's Power*. Not so, replied *Ginckle*, *but you shall go in again and do the worst you can*. However all things were quiet at last, and the Prisoner enlarg'd; and as many of the *Irish* as were willing to go, were shipp'd off for *France*; where, upon their arrival, they were welcom'd with a comforting Letter from King *James*, directed to Lieutenant General *Sheldon*, then the Officer in chief with them, the substance

A. C. stance of which was ; "That having been in  
 1691. "form'd of the Necessities which forc'd the Lords  
 K. James's "Justices and the General Officers of his Forces to  
 "surrender *Limerick*, and the other Places that re-  
 "main'd to him in his Kingdom of *Ireland*, he would  
 "not defer to let him know, and the rest of the  
 "Officers that came along with him, that he was  
 "extreamly satisfied with his and their Conduct, and  
 "of the Valour of the Soldiers, but most particu-  
 "larly of his and their Declaration and Resolution to  
 "come and serve where he was ; assuring both him,  
 "and the other Officers and Soldiers, that he should  
 "never forget this Act of Loyalty, nor fail, when  
 "in a Capacity, to give them, above others, par-  
 "ticular Marks of his Favour. In the mean time  
 "his Majesty charg'd *Sheldon* to inform them, that  
 "they were to serve under his Majesty's Com-  
 "mand, and by his Commissions ; and that his  
 "Brother, the King of *France*, had already given  
 "Orders to cloath them, and furnish them with all  
 "Necessaries, and to give them Quarters of Re-  
 "freshment.

*Ireland*  
*entirely*  
*reduc'd.*

Thus by the Conquest of *Limerick* was that of all *Ireland* compleated ; the Town of *Sligo* having some time before surrendred to the Earl of *Grenard* ; and thus ended this famous *Irish* War to the Immortal Honour of General *Ginckle*, and with so much the more Glory to the *English*, in that the Rebels were so powerfully supported by the King of *France* ; who had reason to think it his Interest to divert their Arms that way, whose Ancestors had done such terrible things in his Kingdom. And it is worth observation, that a Fleet of Men of War and Store-Ships, which the *French* King had sent to the Relief of *Limerick*, arriv'd in *Dingle-Bay*, but a Day or two after the Articles were sign'd.

*Scotish*  
*and Sea*  
*Affairs in-*  
*considera-*  
*ble this*  
*Year.*

The Highlanders of *Scotland* were pretty quiet this Year, and what happen'd in the Civil Affairs of that Kingdom was so inconsiderable that 'tis not worth mentioning. Neither was there any thing extraordinary done at Sea, for the Fleets being now of almost equal strength on both sides, the *French* as cautiously avoided a general Engagement, as they



they eagerly fought it the Year before. Their main Design was to intercept the *English Turkey-Fleet*, which was exceeding rich; and to that end they hover'd a long time about the *Irish Coast*; but thro' a particular Providence, they had left but some few Days the Offing of *King'sale*, before the *Smyrna Fleet* † came all safe into that Harbour, under a Con-<sup>The Eng-</sup> voy of 14 Men of War, Commanded by Captain <sup>lish Smyr-</sup> *Aylmer*, having been held back seven Weeks by a Fleet contrary Winds, in their passage from *Cadiz*. The <sup>arrives in</sup> *English Grand Fleet* all this while kept another *King'sale* Course, not for want of Zeal or Fidelity in the <sup>July 3.</sup> Commander in Chief, but of Intelligence; For as soon as the brave Admiral *Russel* was inform'd, that they were got into *King'sale*, he steer'd thither from *Cape Clear*, and afterwards took all imaginable care for their being safely convoy'd into their respective Ports, and then stood over to *Ushant* in quest of the Enemy, who, he was inform'd, were return'd that way to their own Coasts. Being come within some Leagues of *Brest*, he understood they lay at *Belle-Ile*, secured in such a manner, that it was impossible to attack them; whereupon he return'd towards the *English* shore, but met with such a violent Storm, that the *Coronation*, and one or two more Ships of less Consideration were lost; and the Admiral himself had much ado to get \* the rest of the Fleet safe into *Plimouth*. \* Sept. 3.

Let's now attend the King whom we left at the *Hague*. His Majesty being gone to *Lee*, dispatch'd <sup>Campaign</sup> † away to *Flanders* the Earl of *Marlborough* and <sup>in Flan-</sup> Count *Solmes*, to prepare all things against his arrival there. Some few Days after, the King put himself at the Head of the Confederate Army, whether he was follow'd by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Marquis of *Winchester*, and the Earl of *Essex*, who reviving the ancient Custom of the *English* Nobles, chose rather to share with their Sovereign the honourable Hazards of the Field, than to lead a secure inglorious Life at Home. His Majesty having frustrated the Attempt which the Marquis de *Boufflers* made upon *Lsege*, endeavour'd to bring *Marschal de Luxemburg* to an Engagement, as well  
T t by

Campaign  
in Flan-  
ders.

† May 27.  
N. S.

A. C. 1691. by several Marches and Countermarches he made, as Umbrages he gave him of Attacking *Mauberge a Mons*; but the cautious *French* General very industriously avoided Fighting, and would afford no opportunity for it, but upon very great Advantage. The King having blown up the Fortifications of *Beaumont*, a Place he had made himself Master of, march'd the Army towards *Aeth*, from whence he parted on the 17th of *September* for *Loe*, leaving the Forces under the Command of Prince *Waldeck*. The same Day the Confederate Army march'd from *Irkonwell* to *Leuze*, and decamp'd again on the 19th in the Morning, advancing towards *Cambron*; and about Eleven a Clock, the whole Right Wing, with the Body of the Foot, and the greatest part of the Horse of the Left Wing, had pass'd the little River and Defile near *Catoire*. The Duke of *Luxemburg* being inform'd of this Motion, and encouraged by His *Britannick* Majesty's Absence, advanc'd at the same time with the Troops of the *French* King's Household, and a strong Detachment of his Cavalry, making together Fifty five Squadrons; his swift March not being discover'd by reason of a great Fog, and charg'd the Rear-guard of the Allies with great Fury. Count *Tilly*, who commanded in the Rear, drew up his Men as well as the suddenness of the Attack would permit, and receiv'd the shock with great Bravery, but was soon over-power'd and put into Disorder. By this time several of those that had already pass'd the River were brought back by the Lieut. Generals *Overkirk* and *Opdam*, and forming a Second Line, gave an opportunity to the First to rally. Two Battalions were likewise posted behind the Hedges adjoining to the Defile, who much gall'd the Enemy. Here the the Conflict was very fierce, till the Second Line was also forc'd to give Ground before the Enemy; but the Cavalry being soon rallied by Monsieur *Overkirk*, who signaliz'd his Valour and Conduct on this occasion, the *French*, who were unwilling to push the Action too far, for fear of the *Dutch* Infantry, which was also marching up, retreated in some haste and confusion, contenting themselves with having kill'd about a Thousand

The King  
leaves the  
Army,  
Sept. 17.

Luxem-  
burg at-  
tacks the  
Rear of the  
Confede-  
rate Army,  
Sept. 19.

and of the Confederates, and amongst them, some Men of great Distinction, with the loss themselves of about half the Number. And with this Action the Campaign ended on that side. A. C. 1691.

The Spaniards had already lost in Flanders the important Place of Mons, but yet they receiv'd a more sensible Mortification near Home. For the Duke de Noailles, who commanded the French Forces, advancing with part of the Army to Belver, to make Head against the Spanish Troops, sent the rest under the Command of Lieutenant General Chazeron, to besiege Urgell in Cardagne. Though the Place was not altogether undefensible; besides that it had a Garrison of 1500 Men, and most of them Disciplin'd, yet they basely surrendred it in a little time, and themselves, both Officers and Soldiers, to be Prisoners of War: Only the Militia were dismiss'd home. Thereupon the Court of Madrid sent several Reinforcements to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, Vice-Roy of Catalonia; but nevertheless he could neither hinder the French from Fortifying Belver, nor make any other Diversion; for advancing to attack Prato-Melo, most of his dastardly Troops abandon'd him. Nor did the Spaniards make a better Figure at Sea than on Land, since they could not prevent the Marechal D'Estrees's Bombarding Barcelona for three Days together, which wrought a terrible Desolation in that City.

Nor were the Arms of France less Prospe- Affairs of rous in Italy, than in Catalonia, at least in the be- Italy. ginning of the Campaign. Monsieur Catinat having taking the Field early, with a design to make himself Master of Nice, Invested that Place on the 13th of March; but before he prosecuted that Siege in Form, he thought fit to detach Parties to summon Villa Franca, and the Forts of St. Auspice, Nizza or Nizza invested, March 13. and Montalban, which surrender'd without any Resistance. He met with almost the same good success at Nice; for on the 26th the Consuls of the City sent their Deputies to him, who agreed at a certain Hour, and upon a certain Signal, to receive the French King's Troops. The Governor upon notice of their design attempted to make himself Ma-

A. C. ster of one of the Gates, in order to prevent its  
1691. being put in Execution; but the Citizens being re-

*The City of*  
*Nice Sur-*  
*vendred,*  
March 26  
N. S.

*As also the*  
*Castle*  
April 2.  
N. S.

solv'd to secure their Houses from the Ravage of the Bombs, immediately got to their Arms, fir'd upon the Governor's Detachment, and deliver'd up the City to the *French*. The Governor of the Castle, enrag'd at the Perfidiousness of the Burghers, endeavour'd to fire their Magazine, and play'd his Cannon upon the Convents and private Houses, notwithstanding the Threats of the *French*, that if he shot against the City the Garrison should have no Quarter. On the other Hand, the *French* made three Attacks upon the Castle, which were carried on with great Vigour; and on the 30th one of their Bombs set the Powder-Magazine on fire, which spread it self in a Moment through all the Castle, and blew up not only a good part of it, but kill'd above 600 of the Garrison, and about 50 of the Besiegers in their Trenches, by the pieces of Stone and Timber that were carried thither. This Disaster, together with the *French* being Masters of the Cover'd-way, and second Inclosure, oblig'd the Governor to Capitulate, which he did on the 2d of April; and after all, obtain'd honourable Terms.

Immediately after the loss of this Important Place, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* went to *Vienna* to sollicite Succours; and the Duke of *Savoy* repair'd *Incognito* to *Milan*, to confer with the Count de *Fuensalida*, the Governor, and hasten the Departure of the Troops of that Dutchy. But besides the slowness of the *Germans* and *Spaniards*, in assisting his Royal Highness, another Cause very much contributed to the ill condition of his Affairs, His *Britannick* Majesty and the States of *Holland* allowed the Duke of *Savoy*, the Sum of a Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, chiefly for the Entertainment of several Regiments of *French* Refugees and *Vaudois*; which Money was mostly diverted to other uses, by those who had the Management of his Royal Highness's Affairs, who were in the *French* Interest, and inveterate Enemies to the Protestants; so that the Officers not receiving their full Pay, the Regiments were left uncompleat, and the Soldiers undisciplin'd.



# WILLIAM the Third.

277

A. C.

1691.

undisciplin'd. To remedy these Disorders, and cause the War to be effectually carried on against France, King William thought fit to send the Duke of Schomberg, the Marquis de Miremont, Monsieur D' Obercan, a Swisser, and some other brave and experienc'd Officers, into Piedmont; but before they could reach Turin, the French made such a considerable Progress, that few Places were left in the Duke of Savoy's Hands, besides his Capital City. The Summer was not far advanc'd when Monsieur Catinat made himself Master of Villana ( or La Veillane ) which encourag'd him to undertake the Siege of Carmagno- Carmagno- la, a Place seated in the Marquisate of Salusses, and nole Be- not above nine Miles distant from Turin. The sieg'd and Trenches were open'd the 8th of June, and three Surrendered. Attacks carried on with so much Vigor, that the Besieged, finding themselves closely hemm'd in on all sides, and without hopes of Relief, consented to march out, the Disciplin'd Men with their Arms, the Militia without, and to be conducted to Turin. This was no sooner done but the Marquis de Feuquieres was commanded with a strong Detachment of Horse and Foot to invest Coni, a Place defend- Coni in- ed by nine Bastions, and some Outworks, but prin- vested. cipally strong by its Situation on a steepy, craggy Hill, and Garrison'd by 700 Vaudois and French Refugees, about 500 of the Militia of Mondovi, and some other Troops commanded by the Count de la Roovere. The Duke of Savoy being inform'd of the Enemies design, order'd the Regiment of Salusses, with some other Troops to the number of near Three Thousand, to throw themselves into the Place; but Feuquieres having notice of their March, attack'd them with great Vigor, and being receiv'd with no less Courage, abundance of Men fell on both sides. The issue of this Encounter was, that part of the Relief entered the Town, which was presently invested by the French to the number of 12000 Men, who prosecuted the Siege of Schom- very smartly. berg as

The Duke of Schomberg arriv'd at Turin the 18th June, of June, where he found Affairs in a most desperate June 18. Condition, and the Minds of People under the N. S. deepest

A. C.  
1691.



Desperate  
Condition  
of the Duke  
of Savoy's  
Affairs.

deepest Consternation: *Carnagnola* was lately taken, *Coni* actually Besieg'd, and given for lost; *Monsieur La Hoguette* had forc'd the Passages of the Valley of *Aosta*, which gave him Entrance into the *Vercellois* and the Frontiers of the *Milaneze*; and the Duke of *Savoy* instead of opposing the Enemies Career, Encamp'd with his small Army on the side of the Hill of *Montcallier*, from whence he had the Mortification to see his Towns taken, and his Palace at *Rivoli* destroy'd. *Turin* was under the Apprehensions of a Bombardment, and the Removal of the Princesses with the Court and all their most precious Goods to *Vercell*, had still increas'd the Fright of the Inhabitants. The Emissaries of *France*, said aloud: That his Royal Highness would be dispossest of all his Dominions this Campaign; That the Confederates entertain'd him with Chimerical Succours; and that the King of *England* who was his last Resource, sent him only the Duke of *Schomberg* with a Magnificent Retinue, instead of real Assistance; and therefore that the best way for his Royal Highness was to betake himself betimes to his most Christian Majesty's Mercy. Things being at this pass the Duke of *Schomberg* had a very difficult Part to play, especially at a Court, and in a Country which he had never seen, but in printed Relations and Maps; His Grace therefore employ'd some time in making himself acquainted with both, and till then, was very shy of speaking his Thoughts. The first thing he judg'd necessary to be done was to revive the drooping Spirits of People, by giving Life and Motion to the Army, and shewing some Vigor to the *French*. He advis'd his Royal Highness to order his Infantry to descend to the Foot of the Hill; and to extend his Horse to the Right, between the Hill and the *Po*; And made the Colonels of the Army sensible, that the best way to render both Officers and Soldiers brisk and active, was to send them often upon Parties. And because the *French*, being us'd to despise the Duke of *Savoy's* Men, came and forrag'd even in sight of his Grand Guard, the Duke of *Schomberg* was of opinion to go and insult them. Accordingly, on the 22<sup>d</sup> of *July*, his Royal Highness

Highness, with the General Officers, and about 3000 Horse advanc'd towards the Enemies Forrage, but upon his approach the *French* retired, and Monsieur *Catinat* did not think fit to sustain his Forragers, which might have occasion'd a general Engagement. It happen'd the same Day, that the Duke of *Schomberg* having spoke *High-Dutch* to a German Officer in his Royal Highness's Presence, the latter said, *He had once try'd to learn that Language, but was discourag'd by the difficulty he found in it*; whereupon Duke *Schomberg* offering to teach his Royal Highness: No, my Lord, replied he, 'tis the Trade of War I design to learn of you.

In the mean while, although the Garrison and Inhabitants of *Coni* defended themselves with great Resolution, yet 'twas not possible for them to hold out much longer. 'Twas therefore high time to think of Relieving a Place, the loss of which must be attended with the total Ruin of his Highness's Affairs; and how to do it, with most Safety, and appearance of Success was variously debated in a Council of War, wherein the Duke of *Schomberg* did not content himself to speak his Advice, but gave it afterwards in Writing to his Highness. His Opinion was, That Monsieur *La Hoguette* appear'd in the Valley of *Aosta*, with no other design than to keep the Confederates in suspense, and thereby favour the Siege of *Coni*: That as soon as our Forces should begin to move, he would return into the *Tarentaise*; That his Highness ought to run where the Danger was most pressing; lest by Endeavouring to remedy all, he should remedy nothing. That after all, His Highness could not do better, than to fight *Catinat*, whose Army was inferiour, at least, in Number, to that of the Allies; *Feuquieres* having carried away Ten or Twelve Thousand Men with him before *Coni*. That at the worst, the Confederates could but be beaten, which was still to be prefer'd before the loss of *Coni*, and the Reinforcement of *Cezal*; and that the *French*, if they had the best of it, would yet pay dear for their Victory; and their Army being considerably weaken'd by Sicknes, Desertion, and his losses before *Veillane*, *Carmagnole*

A. C.

1691.



\* June 16.

N. S.

The Siege  
of Coni  
rais'd,  
June 28.  
N. S.

*magnole* and *Coni*, they would not think of any other Enterprize this Summer. His Royal Highness, and Prince *Eugene* gave ear to the Duke of *Schomberg's* Opinion. but the Marquis de *Leganez* (lately made Governor of *Milan*) and *Don Gaspar Henriquez de Zera*, oppos'd it with frivolous Reasons, not daring to speak the true one; which was, that the War was maintain'd at the Duke of *Savoy's* Cost; and that as long as the *French* were kept out of the *Milanese*, 'twas Policy in the *Spaniards* not to hazard a decisive Action. However, the relieving of *Coni*, being of so great Importance, it was resolv'd, that a Hundred Mules loaden with Provision and Ammunition should be sent thither, under the Convoy of 2200 Horse, commanded by Prince *Eugene*. Accordingly his Highness set out \* in the Night from the Camp, and leaving the *French* Army on the Right, march'd to the Left along the Hills that terminate the Plain, that he might reach *Coni* with less Danger. The next Day, being the 27th of *July*, the *French* made an Assault upon the Place, wherein they were Repuls'd with great loss; and towards the Evening Prince *Eugene* reach'd *Magliano*, a Place within Seven Miles of *Coni*, where he was Reinforc'd by Five or Six Thousand Men of the Militia of *Mondovi*. This Monsieur de *Catinat* had no sooner notice of, but he sent an Express to Monsieur de *Bullonde*, who commanded at the Siege, not to stir out of his Lines; and to acquaint him farther, that 2500 Men were on their march to reinforce him, under the Command of Monsieur *Sylvestre*, *Maréchal de Camp*. However the mistake happen'd, *Bullonde* thought it convenient to raise the Siege, and that with so much Haste and Confusion, that he left behind him two or three Pieces of Cannon, three Mortars, good store of Bombs, Powder, Warlike Utensils, Tents, and Provisions, besides many of his Sick and Wounded Men, amongst whom were five Ingeniers; but for his Reward he was no sooner arriv'd at the Camp, but *Catinat* had Orders to put him under Arrest. The *French* lost 2500 Men before the Place, the Preservation of which was principally owing to the Bravery of the *French* Protestant

testants in Garrison there, and more particularly to the Courage, Vigilance and Conduct of Colonel *Fulsen*, whose Services the Duke of *Savoy* acknowledged, with the Present of a Diamond Ring of considerable Value.

A. C.

1691.

Immediately after the raising of the Siege of *Coni*, the *French* Troops, under Monsieur *de la Hoguette*, according to Duke *Schomberg's* Prediction, quitted the Valley of *Aosta*; and Monsieur *Catinat*, who was incamped near *Carignan*, retired with his Army towards *Villa nova-d'Asi*, after having sent the Marquis *de Feuquieres* with Two Thousand Foot and a Thousand Horse to change the Garrison of *Cazal*. Had the *Germans* been come up, or the *Spaniards* been willing to fight, the Duke of *Schomberg* would have prevented the Reinforcement of that Garrison, which was already reduc'd to 1500 Men.

Some days after † the Duke of *Schomberg* apply'd † July 9. himself to the Affairs relating to the Forces in *Engl.* N. S. *lisch* and *Dutch* Pay. Monsieur *Wandermeer*, appointed by His *Britannick* Majesty to be their Commissary and Paymaster, and the several Colonels, presented their Accompts to his Grace, which he examin'd with great nicety; and afterwards made a particular Enquiry into the Behaviour of the inferior Officers. Upon the whole matter, he found in these Regiments not only a great Remissness in the Martial Discipline, but likewise other Irregularities; which being partly occasion'd by ill Pay, his Grace gave effectual Orders to have that point remedied; and because a Captain of *Loches's* Regiment had killed a Suttler in a Riot, and that another Captain led an infamous Life, he caused them to be cashier'd. At the same time he order'd all the Officers in *Turin* to repair forthwith to their respective Commands, and declar'd to them, that he expected, that his Majesty's Service should be perform'd with the utmost strictness of Discipline. 'Twas no Wonder these Troops were so disorderly, there being no Body to inspect them, besides *Wandermeer*, a Man generally hated and despised; and they would certainly have disbanded themselves  
this

A. C.

1691.



\* Pope A.  
lexander  
VIII. dies.  
Feb. 1.

this Campaign, had it not been for the Duke of  
*Schomberg's* Arrival.

The inglorious Retreat of the *French* from before  
*Coni*, gain'd no small Reputation to the Duke of  
*Savoy's* Arms throughout all *Italy*, and had a parti-  
cular influence on the Resolutions of the Conclave  
at that time sitting at *Rome* for the Election of a  
new Pope, in the room of *Alexander VIII.* who  
died Five Months and a Half before. The Affairs  
of *Piedmont* had kept that Assembly in suspense at  
that time: The *Italians* fearing to disoblige the  
Court of *France*, by filling the Papal Chair with a Per-  
son in the Interest of *Spain*: But the Duke of *Savoy's*  
late Success, and the Approach of the German Suc-  
cours, rais'd the Courage of the *Italian* Cardinals;  
who notwithstanding the Opposition of the Car-  
dinal *d'Estrees*, a *Frenchman*, and his Faction, con-  
certed Measures with the *Spaniards* and *Imperialists*,  
in order to get Cardinal *Pignatelli*, a *Neapolitan*, e-  
lected Pope. The Cardinals *Cantelmi* and *Giudici*  
manag'd the Design with that Address, that when  
the *French* spoke of it to *Giudici*, he seem'd very  
cool in the Matter, as if he thought it could not  
succeed, for that *Pignatelli* would be very unac-  
ceptable to the *Spaniards*, on account of the Diff-  
erences that formerly happen'd between him and  
the Viceroy of *Naples*. This Stratagem had the  
desir'd Effect, and made the *French* more Zealous  
for him. The *Spaniards* and *Imperialists* seeing the  
*French* engaged, concurr'd with all their Voices,  
so that at the Scrutiny on the 12th of *July*, of Sixty  
one Voices that compos'd the Conclave, Fifty  
Three were given for Cardinal *Pignatelli*, who was  
accordingly chosen Pope, being then Seventy Six  
Years and Four Months Old. He possess'd great  
Dignities in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and was crea-  
ted Cardinal in the Year 1681. by *Innocent XI.* In  
whose Memory he took the Name of *Innocent XII.*  
and of whose Inclination and Interest he has been a  
long observer.

Cardinal  
Pignatelli  
chose'n Pope  
July 12.  
And nam'd  
Innocent  
XII.

By this time the German Succours, to the Number  
of 18000 Horse and Foot, having join'd the Duke of  
*Savoy*,

*Savoy*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* being arrived to A. C. command them, the *French* who not long before 1691. threatened no less than to besiege *Turin* it self, were oblig'd to repass the *Po*, and to send several Ex-<sup>The Duke</sup>preses to Court to sollicite a Reinforcement. The <sup>of Bavaria</sup> Confederates on the other hand, having vainly en-<sup>arrives at</sup>deavour'd to engage *Catinat* to a Battle, bent their *Turin*, Thoughts upon re-taking some of the other Places Aug. 19. they had lost in the beginning of the Campaign. N. S. Accordingly Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* invested *Car-Carmag-*  
*magnole* on the 27th of *September*, and carried on <sup>nole res-</sup>the Siege with so much vigour, that in Eleven Days <sup>ken, O8.</sup> the Garrison was forced to capitulate. And be-<sup>9. N. S.</sup>cause after the first taking of this Place the *French* did not punctually observe the Articles, in Relation to the *Vaudois*, the latter took this Opportunity to be reveng'd; and having way-laid them, took away their Arms, and part of their Baggage. This being observ'd by the *Germans*, they came in for a share of the Booty, so that the poor *French* were stript of all. Monsieur *Catinat* made great Complaints of this Violation of Martial Laws, but the Confederates answer'd, That they were sorry such things should happen, but that he himself had set them the first Example; however, that for the future they would prevent any such Disorders, provided he would do the same.

In the mean time the Marquis *d'Hocquincourt*, with a Body of *French* Troops, having laid Siege to *Montmelian*, made himself Master of the Town without much resistance; but the Castle still holding out, it was resolv'd by the Confederates to send into *Savoy* 11000 *Spaniards*, 2000 of the Refugees, and 2000 of the Duke of *Savoy's* Troops, to the Relieif of that Fortress. These Detachments were already marching, by the Valley of *Aosta*, when they received Counter-Orders forthwith to join the main Army, the Confederates having form'd a Design to attack *Catinat* in his Retrenchments; but that Enterprize not succeeding, the Allies bent their Arms against *Carmagnole*, which Monsieur *Catinat* was so far from attempting to relieve, that having quitted *Fossano*, *Savillana* and *Salusses*, he retreated

A. C. retreated towards *Pignerol*; where he had still the Mortification to hear, that the *Vaudois*, assisted by the *French Refugees*, had routed 3000 Men, which he had detach'd to lay waste their Valleys. However, this did not hinder the Council of *France* from resolving upon the Reduction of the Castle of *Montmelian*, whether Monsieur *Catinat* was ordered to repair with part of his Army. This General arriv'd before the Place on the 16th of November (N. S.) and after a most vigorous Siege, wherein they had to conflict as well with the Rigours of the Season, as with the desperate Defence of the Garrison, that Fortress was at last surrendred to the *French* upon honourable Conditions; by which means they became entire Masters of all the *Duchy of Savoy*: The King of *France* all this while caring for the Princes and States of *Italy*, by Monsieur *Rebenac* his Ambassador, lest growing jealous of his Successes, they should close in with the Confederates, and thereby encrease the Number of his Enemies, who, in these Parts, began to be too many for him.

The Fort-  
ress of  
Montme-  
lian sur-  
rendred,  
Decem.  
22. N. S.

The Cam-  
paign on  
the Rhine.

The Campaign upon the *Rhine* was very considerable this Year, tho' on that side too the *French* were rather Winners than Losers. Their first Design was to surprize the City of *Mentz*, by a treacherous Correspondence they held in the Place with one of the Emperor's Commissioners, *Consburg*, a *Westphalian*; which being prevented by a timely Discovery of the Treason, they turn'd their Arms against *Algesheim*, a Town Five or Six Leagues from that City, which they carry'd after some Resistance, and then retir'd towards *Creutznach*. On the other hand, the Imperial Army commanded by the Elector of *Saxony*, with Generals *Caprara*, and *Schoning* under him, cross'd the *Rhine* not far from *Manheim*, where the *French* had entrench'd themselves, in order to prevent it; But tho' great matters were expected from the *Germans*, yet they rather lost than gain'd by passing that River; for the *French* to divert them, cross'd the *Rhine* also at *Philipsburg*, which, after a hot Consultation in a Council of War, oblig'd the *Germans* to follow them, tho'



tho' not with that Diligence and Success, but that the others took the Town of *Portzheim*, Situate in the Marquisate of *Baden Dourlach*, on a neck of Land that gives entrance into the Country of *Wirttemberg*, which the *French* had all along a Design to put under Contribution, and had never so fair a Prospect of effecting it as at this time. With the taking of this Place, and another of less Consideration, besides the ravaging of that part of *Ju-liers* that belongs to the Elector *Palatine*, the *French* ended their Campaign that way. As for the *German*s, the Execution of their Designs was partly prevented by the Death of the Elector of *Saxony*, which happen'd on the 22d of September, in the 44th Year of his Age.

A. C.

1691.

*The Elector of Saxony dies.*

We have according to our Method, taken a Prospect of such Foreign Affairs as immediately relate to the Confederacy; let us now attend the Support of it, King *William*. Notwithstanding the many Disappointments the *Jacobites* had already met in their *Sinister* Designs, they began the Year 1691. with fresh Attempts to subvert the present Government: To accomplish this, they maintained a constant Correspondence with the Court of *France*; who to return the large Offers they made, fed them with as liberal Promises of Assistance with Men, Arms, and Money; which rais'd their Hopes and Expectations, *That England should be speedily invaded and conquer'd; if a Project that was then on Foot did not accomplish the work by a greater dispatch, and restore King James without the loss of much Blood.*

With these dark sayings, some of the *Jacobites* entertain'd the rest, and did not scruple to boast, that a Great Thing was then on Foot, that would confound the *Williamites*. What should be meant by this great Thing, appear'd afterwards to be the King's Murder. His Majesty's Enemies being unwilling to wait any longer the uncertain Fate of War, thought this Project the best expedient for their Purpose, and this time most agreeable; for the King being now in *Flanders*, to dispatch him there would admit of more Excuses than in another Place.

*Unsuccessful designs to murder the King.*

This Hellish Enterprize, with the promise of great  
† Re.

A. C. † Rewards, being communicated to *Barthelemy*  
1691. *Liniers*, *Sieur de Granvau*, a Captain of Dragoons in

the French Service, he, and *Du Mont*, who had been formerly retain'd for the same Purpose, undertook to put it in Execution, while the King was at *Lee*; but missing their Opportunity, they followed His Majesty to his Camp in *Flanders*. From hence *Granvau* return'd to the French Army, and *Du Mont*, according to the Orders given him, enter'd himself into the Confederate Army, that he might take his opportunity, when His Majesty went to visit the Grand-Guard or the Lines, to shoot him behind his Back, and then make the best of his way to a Body of Horse that *Granvau*, and Colonel *Parker* (the chief contriver of this bloody Design) should have in readiness, upon a previous intimation, to rescue and carry him off. But Providence took care of the Preservation of *Europe*, that so visibly depended upon His Majesty's single Life: And whether *Du Mont's* Heart fail'd him, or whatever else was the Cause, after some Weeks Attendance, he went to the Court of *Hanover*, and for this Year gave over the accurs'd Project of Assassinating His Majesty; who safely return'd to *Lee*.

His Majesty having spent near two Months in Hunting, came to the *Hague* to Settle the State of the War for the ensuing Year, and then to return to *England*. The contrary Winds that detain'd His Majesty there, made him large amends by the waisting over Mr. *Henry Furnace*, with the agreeable News of the Surrender of *Limerick*, for which His Majesty bestow'd the Honour of Knighthood upon that welcome Messenger. On the 20th of *October* (N. S.) the King embarked in the *Maese*, and the next Day safely landed at *Margate*, from whence he immediately went to *Ken-*  
*sington*.

King Wil-  
liam ar-  
rives at  
Ken-  
sington, Oct.

19.  
The Parli-  
ament  
meets. Oct.  
22.

The Parliament, which was first Adjourn'd to the 31st of *March*, and from thence continu'd by several Adjournments and Prorogations to the 22d of *October*, being then met, His Majesty made a Speech to both Houses wherein he told them, 'That he had appointed this Meeting  
"allsoon

“ as soon as ever the Affairs abroad would admit of A. C.  
 “ his Return into *England*, that they might have 1691.  
 “ the more time to consider of the best and most  
 “ effectual Ways and Means for the carrying on *The King's*  
 “ the War against *France*. That he was willing *Speech to*  
 “ to hope, that the good Success, with which it *both Houses*  
 “ had pleas'd God to bless his Arms in *Ireland* that  
 “ Summer, would not only be a great Encourage-  
 “ ment to them to proceed the more chearfully in  
 “ this Work, but would be look'd upon by them  
 “ as an Earnest of future Success, which their time-  
 “ ly Assistance to him, might, by God's blessing,  
 “ procure to them all. And as he did not doubt,  
 “ but they would take care to pay the Arrears of  
 “ that Army, which had been so deserving and so  
 “ prosperous in the Reducement of *Ireland* to a  
 “ peaceable Condition; so he did assure them, there  
 “ should no Care be wanting on his Part, to keep  
 “ that Kingdom, as far as it was possible, from  
 “ being burdenson to *England* for the Future. He  
 “ moreover acquainted them with the Necessity  
 “ both of having a strong Fleet early at Sea next  
 “ Year; and of maintaining a considerable Army  
 “ ready upon all Occasions, not only to defend  
 “ themselves from any Insult, but also to annoy the  
 “ common Enemy, where it might be most sensi-  
 “ ble to them; which he did not see could be done  
 “ with less than Sixty Five Thousand Men. Ad-  
 “ ding, That by the vigour and dispatch of their  
 “ Counsels and Assistance to him in this Session of  
 “ Parliament, they had now an opportunity in  
 “ their Hands, which, if they neglected, they could  
 “ never reasonably hope to see again, not only to  
 “ establish the future Quiet and Prosperity in these  
 “ Kingdoms, but the Peace and Security of all  
 “ *Europe*.

Both Houses Congratuled His Majesty upon his  
 safe and happy Return, “ After so many Hazards  
 “ to which his Majesty had expos'd his Person;  
 “ and upon the Success of His Majesty's Arms in  
 “ Reducing of *Ireland*; and at the same time  
 “ assured His Majesty, that they would assist him  
 “ to the utmost of their Power, in carrying on a  
 “ vigorous

A. C. "vigorous War against *France*, in order to pro-  
 1691. "cure an honourable and lasting Peace to his  
 "own Dominions, and to secure his Neighbours  
 "from the Injuries and Invasions of the common  
 "Oppressor; hoping, with his Majesty, that the  
 "Victories of this last Summer, were happy Pre-  
 "sages of the Prosperity of his future Enterprizes.  
 Addresses were also presented to the Queen, to ac-  
 knowledge her Prudent Care in the Administration  
 of the Government, during his Majesties ab-  
 sence.

These Compliments being over, the Commons  
 \* receiv'd and read a Bill for *Abrogating the former*  
 \* Oct. 28. *Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, in Ireland, and*  
*Bill to ap- instead thereof to establish the Oaths of Fidelity and*  
*point the Allegiance, taken here, to their Majesties.* At the se-  
*Oaths in cond Reading of this Bill, the Statute of the Second*  
*Ireland. of Elizabeth made in Ireland, appointing the for-*  
 mer Oaths to be taken, was also read, after which  
 the Bill was committed, and upon the third Read-  
 ing past. The same being sent up to the Lords  
 for their Concurrence, their Lordships made some  
 Amendments to it, which occasion'd two Confe-  
 rences between both Houses, the Result of the  
 last of which was, that the Lords gave their  
 † Concurrence without insisting on their Altera-  
 † Decem. tions.

20. The Motion for a Supply, which was made on  
*Business of the 30th of October, was not consider'd till the 6th*  
*the Supply. of November, when it was unanimously resolv'd,*  
*That a Supply be Granted to their Majesties for the*  
*carrying on a vigorous War against France, and at*  
 the same time it was order'd, That his Majesty be  
 desir'd, to cause the State of the War, for the next  
 Years Service, in Relation to both the Fleet and  
 Land Forces, to be laid before the House. The  
 Estimate of the Charge of their Majesties Navy  
 for the Year 1692, \* deliver'd by the Commissioners  
 of the Admiralty, having been examin'd, the Com-  
 \* Nov. 9. mons Voted the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Seventy  
 1575898l. Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety eight  
 granted for Pounds, upon that Score, including the Ordinance  
 the Navy. and

and the Charge of building one dry Dock, and two wet Docks at *Portsmouth*. A. C.

1691.

The Lord *Ranelagh*, pursuant to his Majesty's Directions, having laid before the Commons a List of the Land Forces, it was resolv'd, That an Army of 64924 Men, without including Officers, was necessary for the Service of the Year 1692. in order to the securing the Peace of the Kingdom, and the carrying on a vigorous War against *France*; And much time having been spent in stating and examining the estimate of the Charge of the Army, General Officers, Hospitals, Train of Artillery, and their Transport Ships; as also in considering how far the Kingdom of *Ireland* could contribute towards the Charge of the Forces there; it was at last resolv'd, That a Sum not exceeding 1935787 Pounds, together with the Sum of 165000 Pounds to be answer'd out of the Revenue of *Ireland*, be the sum for the Land Forces for the Service of the Year 1692. so that the Sums granted in *England*, this Year, for the Fleet and Army amounted to Three Millions Four Hundred Eleven Thousand Six Hundred Seventy seven Pounds.

An army of  
64924 Men  
Voted,  
Nov. 19.

1935787  
granted for  
the Army,  
Jan. 4.


To raise these great Supplies it was resolv'd, a Ways and  
1. (a) That the Duties of Excise for Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, which were payable for a Year, from the 17th of November last, be continued for another Year. 2. (b) That the Sum of One Million Six Hundred Fifty One Thousand Seven Hundred and Two Pounds be granted upon Land; And,  
3. (c) That the Salaries, Fees and Perquisites of all Offices under the Crown, should be to the Use of the War, except Five Hundred Pounds to be allow'd to such respective Officers; except the Salaries of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, the Judges, Foreign Ministers, and to the Commission Officers serving in the Fleet and Army.

a Ways and  
Means to  
raise these  
Supplies.  
b Novem.  
12.

Decem.  
12.  
d Ditto.

But other incident Affairs obstructed the business of the Supply: On the 28th of October several Merchants, their Majesties Subjects, presented a Petition to the Commons against the *East-India Company*; and, at the same time, the *East-India Company*.

Affairs of  
the East-  
India Com-  
pany.

A. C. 1691. pany put up another Petition in behalf of themselves; the Consideration of both which, was referred to a Committee of the whole House. About Fortnight after the Heads of the Complaints against the *East-India* Company, were deliver'd to their Governor; to which they having put in their Answer, the same was communicated to the Petitioners, and the *East-India* Company order'd to make their Defence on the 20th of November. Not only the appointed Day, but several others were spent in examining the Account which Sir *Joseph Herne*, the Governor of the *East-India* Company, deliver'd in, as a State of their Stock and Debts at Home and Abroad; and considering several other \* Petitions relating to the *East-India* Trade, till at last the Commons agreed to the following Resolutions: 1. "That a Sum not less than 1500000 and not exceeding two Millions, was a Fund necessary to carry on the *East-India* Trade in a Joint Stock. 2. That no one Person should have any share in a Joint Stock for the *East-India* Trade exceeding 5000 *l.* either in his own Name, or any other in Trust for him. 3. That no one Person should have above one Vote in the said Company, and that each Person who had 5000 *l.* Stock therein, should have one Vote. 4. That the Company to trade to the *East-Indies*, should be oblig'd to Export every Year in their Trade, Goods being the growth and Manufacture of this Nation, to the Value of 2000000 *l.* at least. 5. That no private Contracts should be made, but all Goods sold at publick Sales by Inch of Candle, except *Salt-Petre*, for the Use of the Crown. 6. That the *East-India* Company be oblig'd to Sell to the King Yearly, *Salt-Petre* refin'd (the Refraction not exceeding Four or Five *per Cent.* out of 112.) Five Hundred Tuns at the Rate of 30 *l.* *per* Tun. 7. That no Lot should be put at any Sales in the *East-India* Company, at one time; exceeding 500 *l.* 8. That no Person should be Governor or Deputy Governor of the Company to trade to the *East-Indies*, who had less share in the Stock than

\* *Regulations for the East-India Company.*  
Dec. 17.

" than 2000 *l.* or Committee-Man that had less  
 " than 1000 *l.* 9. That the Election of Governor,  
 " Deputy-Governor, and Committee for the Com-  
 " pany, to trade to the *East-Indies*, be made  
 " every Year. 10. That all Dividends be  
 " made in Money. 11. That no Dividends be  
 " made, without leaving a sufficient Fund to  
 " pay all Debts, and carry on the Trade. 12.  
 " That a Valuation of the Stock be made every  
 " Five Years by the Accomptant of the Company  
 " upon Oath, to be seen by all such as are con-  
 " cern'd therein. 13. That no Ships, either with  
 " Permission or without, for the future, be allow-  
 " ed to go to the *East-Indies*, except only such as  
 " should be of a Company, or be Establish'd by Act  
 " of Parliament. 14. That no By-Laws should be  
 " binding to the Company, but such as were ap-  
 " prov'd by a General Court of Adventurers, and  
 " were not repugnant to the Laws of the Land.  
 " 15. And, *Lastly*, That the Joint Stock of a Compa-  
 " ny to trade to the *East-Indies*. be for Twenty  
 " One Years, and no longer. The next Day the  
 " Three following Resolutions were added to the  
 " rest, *viz.* " That all Persons now having above  
 " the Sum of 5000 *l.* in the Stock of the present  
 " *East-India* Company, in their own or other Per-  
 " sons Names, be oblig'd to sell so much thereof;  
 " as should exceed the said Sum of 5000 *l.* at the  
 " Rate of 100 *l.* for every Hundred; That the  
 " Members of the Committee of the *East-India*  
 " Company, be oblig'd to give Security to be ap-  
 " prov'd of by the House, that the Stock and Es-  
 " tate they now had, should be made good:  
 " 749000 *l.* all Debts paid; And, *Lastly*, That (Secu-  
 " rity being first given) an humble Address be pre-  
 " sented to His Majesty, to Incorporate the present  
 " *East-India* Company by Charter, according to  
 " the Regulations agreed upon by the House, that  
 " the same might pass into an Act. On the 23<sup>d</sup>.  
 " of December, Sir Thomas Cooke, Sir ---- Lamborne,  
 " Sir Thomas Rawlison, and others, the Committee of  
 " the *East-India* Company, deliver'd in Proposals con-  
 " cerning Security to be given, which being disap-

- A. C. prov'd, the said Committee was order'd to produce  
 1691. the Persons they propos'd to be Security, and an  
 Account of the Sums for which each Person would  
 † Dec. 29. be Security; which being done † accordingly, the  
 Commons, after a long Examination of the whole  
 Matter, approv'd of the Security propos'd, and ap-  
 pointed \* a Committee to prepare and bring in a  
 Bill to establish an *East-India Company*, accord-  
 ingly to the Regulations and Resolutions agreed upon  
 by the House.

State of  
 the Nation  
 consider'd.  
 Nov. 3.

On the 3d of November the Commons having  
 consider'd the State of the Nation, resolv'd, That  
 the paying the Army any other ways, than by  
 Musters of effective Men, was a great wasting of  
 their Majesties Treasure; and a Bill was order'd  
 to be brought in for Paying of the Army accor-  
 dingly, and for better Paying of Quarters; and like-  
 wise for preventing of false Musters, and punishing  
 Mutineers and Deserters. At the same time, the  
 Commons resolv'd, that the Miscarriages of the Fleet  
 should be enquir'd into by a Committee of the  
 whole House. A Week after Admiral *Russel*, present-  
 ed to the House the Instructions given by the Com-  
 missioners for executing the Office of Lord High-  
 Admiral of England; a List of the Ships; and an Ex-  
 tract of several Letters and Orders, touching the  
 Proceedings of the said Fleet, during the last Sum-  
 mers Expedition; all which were compar'd and ex-  
 amined with the Copies of the several Orders that had  
 been issued by the Commissioners of the Admiralty to the  
 said Admiral; and a List of the Ships that had been  
 Lost or Damag'd since the Year 1688, deliver'd to  
 the House of Commons by the Lord *Falkeland*, from  
 the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Proceedings  
 of the Fleet  
 enquir'd  
 into,  
 Nov. 10.

- On the 12th of November the Commons were  
 acquainted that Mr. *Bridges*, a Member of their  
 House, could give an Account of an information  
 given him by a Captain in their Majesties Fleet,  
 † Dec. 15. that Sir *Ralph Delaval* had lately taken a *French Boat*  
 going for Ireland, with Papers of dangerous Con-  
 sequence to the Government. Whereupon Mr.  
*Bridges* was Order'd to name the Person; and he  
 having nam'd the Lord *Danby*, a Conference was  
 desir'd



desir'd with the Lords upon Matters relating to the safety of the Kingdom; but upon a full and tedious Examination of the whole Affair, it was found that † there was not a Copy of any Letter from the Earl of Nottingham, to Sir Ralph Delaval, in the Packet taken on Board the said French Vessel; but only a Letter written by his Lordship to Sir Ralph, for sending up the Papers by him intercepted. Upon this Occasion the Commons took into their Consideration the Confessions and Examinations of the Lord Preston and Mr. Grone, which according to their Desire, the King had order'd to be laid before the House.

About this time, Mr. Welwood, a Doctor of Physick, to signalize his Affection to the Government, employ'd his eloquent Pen in detecting and exposing the sinister Designs of their Majesties Enemies in a Weekly Paper, intituled, *Mercurius Reformatus*, or the *New-Observer*; but his Zeal having carried him so far as to reflect on the Proceedings of the Commons, that House, ever jealous of their Priviledges, order'd both the Author and Printer of the said Paper to be sent for in Custody of their Serjeant at Arms, from whence they were at last discharg'd, after having been reprimanded for their Offence. However, Dr. Welwood was fully recompenc'd for the Trouble and Charge of his Confinement, being soon after made one of the Physicians in Ordinary to His Majesty.

Several other Affairs amus'd the House of Commons to little purpose, as a Bill for Regulating *Bills not pass.* *busess in Elections and Returns to Parliament*, which was rejected (b) after a third Reading; A Bill for the better improvement of the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom, which was also thrown out before a second Reading; A Bill for the better repair of the Harbour of Dover, which was likewise rejected; A Bill to regulate the Hackney-Coaches; another to discourage the Exportation of Bullion, and encourage the Importation of it, and converting the same into the Coin of this Realm; And a Third, to encourage Privateers, wherein no Progress was made. *(c) Dec. 5.*

A. C. On the 24th of December the King went to the  
 1691. House of Lords and gave his Royal Assent to *An Act*  
 Bills pass for granting to their Majesties certain Impositions upon  
 Decem. Beer, Ale and other Liquors, for one Year; to another  
 24. for Abrogating the Oath of Supremacy in Ireland, and  
 appointing other Oaths, and to several private Bills.  
 A Week after, being the last Day of this Year, His  
 And De- Majesty return'd to the Parliament, and having  
 cem. 31. pass'd the Bill for a Land Tax, He made a Speech  
 to both Houses, wherein, after he had thank'd them  
 for what they had already done; and repeated his  
 Assurances of an effectual Application of the Affi-  
 stances they had given him; He took notice at the  
 same time, with some trouble, that the new Year was  
 already come, while our Preparations for it were not on-  
 ly more backward, but those of our Enemies (as there was  
 Reason to think) in greater forwardness than they were  
 the last Year; That the Season being so far advanc'd,  
 this present Session could not admit of a much longer con-  
 tinuance, and therefore He recommended to them to hasten  
 such farther Supplies as they design'd to enable Him with  
 for the Prosecution of the War; and to dispatch all such  
 other Bills, as they should Judge necessary for the publick  
 Good.

This Speech had no great Influence on the Pro-  
 ceedings of the Parliament, for both Houses were  
 now engag'd in a warm dispute, rais'd by the Bill  
 Bill to re- for Regulizing Trials in Cases of High Treason. This  
 gulate Tri- Bill having been laid aside by the Lords in the pre-  
 als in Cases ceding Session. was now again set on Foot, and  
 of High- pass'd by the Commons, and sent \* up to their Lord-  
 Treason. ships for their Concurrence; but the Lords, besides  
 \* Novem. other Amendments, added a Clause to it, whereby it  
 18: was Enacted, That upon the Trial of any Peer or Peerefs,  
 A Clause add'd to it for any Treason, or Misprision of Treason, all the Peers  
 by the who have a Right to sit and Vote in Parliament should  
 Lords. be duly Summon'd Twenty Days, at least, before every such  
 Trial, to appear at every such Trial, and that every Peer  
 so Summon'd, and appearing on such Trials, should Vote  
 in the Trial of such Peer and Peerefs, so to be tried, he  
 and they first taking the Oaths mention'd in an Act of  
 Parliament, made in the first Year of King William  
 and Queen Mary, Entituled, An Act for Abrogating  
 the

the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths; and *subscribing and audibly repeating the Declaration mention'd in an Act of Parliament made in the 30th Year of King Charles II. Entituled, An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament.* A. C. 1692.

This Clause being disagreed to by the Commons, *Memorable* and, at two Conferences, insisted on by the Lords, a *Conference* free Conference was manag'd between both Houses, *between* wherein Mr. Charles Montague, the chief of those *both Houses,* that spoke for the Commons, learnedly and eloquently *about the* alledg'd; 'That this Bill was begun by the *said Bill,* Commons, for the equal Advantage of such Lords *Jan. 5.* and Commons, who had the misfortune to be accus'd of Treason, or Misprision of Treason. 'That when it was first return'd from their Lordships, with very many Amendments, the Commons were so willing to comply with the desire of their Lordships, and to give the Bill a speedy Passage, that they agreed to all those Amendments except two; That some of them were of a very nice nature, and related to things of which the Commons have ever been most tender. That at the first Conference the Commons gave their Lordships the Reasons, that induc'd them to make such Amendments, which did so far satisfy their Lordships, that they did agree to the first Amendment propos'd by the Lower House; though they did insist upon this other, for which they deliver'd their Reasons at the second Conference. That those Reasons had been solemnly and deliberately consider'd by the Commons, and that they had not found them sufficient to convince them, so that they did still disagree with the Lords in the foremention'd Clause. That 'twas very unfortunate that no Bill for the Relief of the Subject in these Cases had been tendred for many Years last past, but either this Clause, or something of the like Nature had unhappily clogg'd it, and been the occasion of losing it; and as this was never thought reasonable to be admitted formerly, so neither

A. C.  
1692.



‘ could the Commons consent to so great an Altera-  
 ‘ tion of our Constitution as this would introduce.  
 ‘ That such an Alteration was far beyond the In-  
 ‘ terest and Design which the Commons had in pre-  
 ‘ paring this Bill; That they were desirous that  
 ‘ all Men should have a fair and equal way of ma-  
 ‘ king their Defence; They wish’d. that the Guilt-  
 ‘ less should by all necessary Provisions be protect-  
 ‘ ed, and allow’d all just means of making their In-  
 ‘ nocence manifest; but they did not design to sub-  
 ‘ vert the Essence and Constitution of the Courts nor  
 ‘ intend to disable the Crown in one of its most ne-  
 ‘ cessary Prerogatives, or to place a Judicature in  
 ‘ other Hands, than those to whom the Laws of *Eng-  
 ‘ land*, and the Custom of the Realm had committed  
 ‘ it. That the Clause now in dispute struck at no  
 ‘ less than this, and in Consequence at the Alterati-  
 ‘ on of the Government of *England*. That the  
 ‘ Government of *England* is Monarchical, and the  
 ‘ Monarch has the Power of Constituting Courts  
 ‘ and Offices for Administration of Justice, though  
 ‘ they are to proceed according to the known Rules  
 ‘ and Limitations of Law. That the Judges are  
 ‘ Constituted by his Commission, the Sheriffs are of  
 ‘ his Nomination and Appointment, and these are to  
 ‘ return the Pannel of Jurors, who are to pass on the  
 ‘ Lives of the Commoners. and that in like man-  
 ‘ ner ’tis the Prerogative of the Crown to constitute  
 ‘ a Lord High Steward, who by his Serjeant at Arms  
 ‘ does Summon a competent number of Peers, to  
 ‘ be Triers of their Lordships. But that this Clause  
 ‘ took away these Powers from the High Steward,  
 ‘ and therefore it took away so much from the Regal  
 ‘ Authority; and it would amount to no less, than  
 ‘ to render the Subjects Independent on the Crown  
 ‘ in the Pleas of the Crown; wherein, above all  
 ‘ other things, the Life, Peace and Safety of the  
 ‘ Government is concern’d. That the Commons  
 ‘ had still the same Opinion of the Honour and In-  
 ‘ tegrity of the Lords, which they had receiv’d from  
 ‘ the Experience of past Times; but that their de-  
 ‘ sign in passing that Bill, was to prevent those Abu-  
 ‘ ses in Trials for Treason in Inferior Courts, for  
 ‘ the

the future, by means of which, during the Violence of the late Reign, they had observ'd many had lost their Lives. That the things to which the Bill extended, were of such a Nature, that except only in one Instance, ( that is, the time of the Delivery of the Copy of the Pannel, for it was agreed even in my Lord *Russel's* Case, *That the Subject hath a Right to have a Copy of the Pannel* ) the Lords had an equal Benefit with the Commons. That the Commons did not observe, that the Clause sent down by the Lords does relate to the like Grounds of Complaint; for no Instance could be given of any Peer who suffer'd during late Reign, from whence a just cause of Objection might arise to the present method of trying Peers; That the only two Persons prosecuted came off, though pursued with great Violence: The one, because the Grand Jury could not be prevail'd upon to find the Bill; the other was acquitted upon his Trial, by the Justice of his Peers. That by all the Circumstances of the Trial of the Lord *Delamere* it is manifest, that if there was any unfairness in the method of Trial, it then would have appear'd; That the Violence of those times was such, that the Commons were not protected by that Innocency, which has since been declar'd in Parliament; yet then the Lord *Delamere* was acquitted by the Justice and Honour of his Peers; and it might seem strange to future Ages, that the Commons should be contented, that the method of Trials should be continued, which was not sufficient to protect their Innocency; and their Lordships alter that, which had prov'd a Bulwark to their Lives. That the Commons also thought the Clause to be of a different Nature from the Bill, because the Bill did not make any alteration in the Court, or in the Nature of the Trial, which the Commons apprehended was done by the Clause; for thereby the Court is no longer constituted by the Precept of the Lord High-Steward, who receives his Commission from the Crown, but the whole Order of Peers have a Right to make up the Court, and all the Friends,

Relations

A. C.

1692.



Relations and Accomplices of the Person are to be his Triers. That there was another great Alteration in the Constitution of the Court, as the Clause was Penn'd; for this Method, prescrib'd by the Clause, was for the Trial of every Peer, and according to that Method every Peer who had a Right to sit and vote in Parliament was to be summon'd, and might appear and vote. Now it was agreed by the most Learned Authors, that the Lords Spiritual are Peers, and whosoever would go about to defend the contrary Opinion, would find it very difficult to answer the several Records of Parliament, and other Authorities, where this Point is asserted; particularly the well known Claim in Parliament of Archbishop *Stafford*, in the Reign of *Edward III.* and the famous Protestation in the Second of *Richard II.* (when the Bishops thought fit to absent themselves from Parliament, because matters of Blood were to be agitated there) wherein their Right of Peerage is directly asserted; And this Protestation being Enrolled at the desire of the King, and with the consent of the Lords and Commons, seem'd to be of the Nature of an Act of Parliament. That if the Law Books might come in for Authorities in such a Point, there are Cases, where the Pleas of the Bishops, as Peers, have been judicially allowed; so that this Clause did directly let in the Lords Spiritual to try and be tryed, as other Peers, who are Noble by Descent; not that the Commons were dissatisfied with this, if this were the only matter; for the Lords Spiritual, in all probability, by their Learning and Integrity would greatly assist at the Trial of Peers, and the Commons were well enough disposed to let in these Noble Prelates to any Privileges in point of Trial, which should be proposed by the House of Peers: But this was urged to make good the Position laid down before, that by this Clause the Constitution of the Court was quite altered; it having been taken for Law, that the Lords Spiritual are to be tried as other Peers, or to be present and vote at the Trial of any other Peer, at least our

of Parliament; for as to their Right in Parliament, how far they are restrained by the Canons *Agitare Judicium*, how far these Canons have been receiv'd in England, and what the usage of Parliament hath been. was not the present business. That had this Bill come down from the Lords first, and the Commons had added a Clause, *That no Commoner should be tried for Treason, but before all the Twelve Judges, and a Jury of Twenty four Persons, and to have taken away all Challenges for Conscience*, which if it was considered, was somewhat of the Nature of the Lords Clause, though it did not go so far. If the Lords had thought fit to have used the same Reason for disagreeing to such a Clause, as the Commons had done in the present Case, *that it was different from the design of the Bill*, it would have satisfied the Commons. And that the same Reasons, which the Commons receiv'd from the Lords at the last Conference, if they had been delivered by the Commons, would not have been convincing to their Lordships.

The Commons likewise observed, that the Lords in the Clause, or in their Reasons, had not stated any Cause of Objection to the present Method of their Trials, and therefore the Commons wonder'd, that the Lords (as they express themselves in their Reasons) *should conceive that they were distinguished, so as to be more expos'd in their Trials, than the meanest Subject*; since the Commons did not find, but that they enjoy'd this great and high Privilege (upon which so great a value has been justly put) as fully, as ever any of their Noble Ancestors did. That 'tis by this Privilege the Body of the Peers has been preserved so long; That if any Lord, at any time, should be disposed to expose himself in defence of the common Liberties of the People, the Commons are Security to him from being oppress'd by false Accusations; Twelve of them must agree to find a Bill before he can be Indicted, and that Bill cannot be found, but upon the Oaths of two Credible Witnesses. That the Commons look'd upon the Method of Trials, which the Lords would alter, to have been

A. C.

1692.



‘ been as Ancient as the Constitution of the Government. That it appears in the Year Books to have been practised in the First Year of *Henry IV.* and to have been well known at that time. That, indeed it could not be supposed to have been an Innovation then; the Lords, who had just before deposed King *Richard II.* being too great to suffer such an Innovation, and *Henry IV.*’s Title not sufficiently Establish’d to attempt it. That the reason, why no older Instances of Proceedings before the Lord High Steward are to be found, is this, that this very *Henry IV.* when Duke of *Lancaster*, was the last High Steward who ever had any fixed Interest in the Office; so that the Office being so long since ceased, all the Records are lost, and the very Nature and Power of the Office, except in this Instance of Trying Peers. and determining Claims at Coronations is likewise lost: But since that time the High Steward being only *Pro hac Vice*, the Proceedings are commonly transmitted into other Courts, and so come to be found.

‘ The Commons urg’d, That if there be any Objection to that Method of trying of Peers, it must be founded on a Supposition of Partiality and unfairness of constituting a High Steward, or in the High-Steward himself, and the Peers summoned by him, and that the Commons were unwilling to enter into such kind of Supposals. As to the partial constituting of the High Steward, if that might be suppos’d, it was an Objection to the Constitution which entrusts the Crown with the Administration of Justice. That that Supposal might as well extend to the Constitution of the Judges and Sheriffs and every other part of the Administration. And if upon such a Supposal or Distrust the Remedy must be to take away that part of the Administration out of the Crown, (as was done in this Clause) the Reason must carry the thing so far, that the Nature of the Government would be alter’d. As to the Partiality of the Lord High Steward and the Peers. The Commons were unwilling to suppose, that it is possible that Twelve Peers should be ever found (for



(for that Number must agree, or the Person ac-  
 cused is safe) who can so far forget their Ho-  
 nour, and the noble Order they are of, as for  
 Revenge or Interest to sacrifice an Innocent Per-  
 son. But if the Lords would suppose that such a  
 Number of Peers might be capable of being en-  
 gag'd in so ill and so dishonourable things, then  
 the Commons thought themselves excused, if they  
 suppos'd, that other Passions and Motives might  
 also prevail upon the Peers, such as *Pity in*  
*Friends, Partiality in Relations, and the Considera-*  
*tion of their Safety, in the Case of Accomplices.*  
 The Commons further alledg'd, That most Men,  
 and especially *Englishmen*, enter unwillingly into  
 Matters of Blood: That the most indifferent Peers  
 would be most likely to absent themselves, ei-  
 ther from a Consideration of dissatisfying the  
 Crown, on the one hand, or drawing on themselves  
 the mischiefs of a Breach with the Family of the  
 Person accused on the other; (for it is to be ob-  
 served, that a Restitution of the Family follows  
 generally in a short time) or at least the love of  
 Security, and Care of not engaging too far (for  
 those Tryals for the most part happen in un-  
 quiet and troublefom Times) would keep indif-  
 ferent Men away. But the care for a Friend  
 must not fail to bring Friends to the Trial; the  
 Concern to preserve the Family from that Stain,  
 would bring Relations; and if there be any Ac-  
 complices, they must be ready for their own sakes  
 to acquit the Accused; And probably their Num-  
 ber must be considerable in these Cases, for it  
 is not to be imagin'd, that a Lord can enter into  
 those base and detestable Actions, which may be  
 perform'd by single Persons, such as Poisoning or  
 Assassinating the Prince. That the Treasons which  
 it can be imagined, that Lords might be engag'd  
 in, must be such as arise from Faction in the  
 State, which many must be engag'd in; and if  
 some accident discovers sufficient Matter for a  
 Charge against one of the Parties, the rest, who  
 are conceal'd still, would have as good Right to  
 try their Contederate, as any indifferent Lord;  
 and

A. C.  
1692.

‘ and no doubt, but it is their Interest to acquit him; and how far at some times this alone might go towards turning the Scale of Justice might be serve to be consider’d; especially in times which might happen hereafter, because they happen’d heretofore, when there might be *several Titles, as up to the Crown and great Parties form’d*. That this was a Law that was to have a perpetual continuance, and that the same Loyalty, Wisdom and Zeal, which appear’d now in their Lordships, should be deriv’d down to all their Posterity, was a thing rather to be wish’d, than depended upon: if therefore the Clause had a Tendency towards letting in an Impunity for Treason, the Commons look’d upon themselves as justified in disagreeing to it: For they thought it obvious to every one, of what Consequence it would be to the Constitution, if such a Body as the Peers, who have already such Privileges of all sorts, should have Impunity of Treason added, and what that must naturally end in.

‘ The Commons agreed with the Lords, that a good Correspondence between the two Houses was necessary for the Safety, Honour and Greatness of the Nation, and could never think, that it was to be interrupted by their refusing any thing, which might endanger the Constitution; assuring them, the Commons would never fail in improving all true Interest of the Lords, but they perswaded themselves, that the Lords would be of Opinion, that to introduce any thing which tended to an impunity for Treason, was neither the true Interest of the Crown, the Lords, nor the Commons.

The Managers for the Lords who spoke at the Conference, were the Duke of Bolton, the Marquis of Halifax, the Earls of Pembroke, Rochester, Macclesfield, Nottingham, Monmouth and Stamford: and the substance of what they all edg’d, was, ‘ That the Lords were sorry to be of any Opinion different from the Commons, especially in a Clause of so great Importance, which did concern not only their Well-being, but their Being. That they had not differ’d



' differ'd from the Commons in any thing pro-  
 ' pounded for their Security, and hop'd the Com-  
 ' mons would have the same consideration for theirs.  
 ' That nothing was so proper for a Parliament, as  
 ' to provide Defences for Innocency; that in *all*  
 ' times *Necessity*, in *good, Prudence* puts them upon  
 ' it, and tho' these were good times in respect of  
 ' the present Government, yet they might say,  
 ' they were unquiet and unsafe; and since none  
 ' but a good Prince would ever pass such Laws as  
 ' these are, this was the most proper time to pro-  
 ' vide for the Subjects; for a good King would not  
 ' only be willing to protect them while he lives,  
 ' but to provide for their Security after his Death.  
 ' That this concerned not only themselves, and  
 ' therefore they would speak the more freely; that  
 ' 'tis too narrow a consideration for a Parliament  
 ' to seek only their present Ends; that their Ance-  
 ' sters had farther thoughts; and the Lords did not  
 ' doubt but the Commons would have so too.  
 ' That there can be no good done in times of  
 ' Trouble and Invasion of Right, but by Agree-  
 ' ment of both Houses; that there might come a  
 ' Prince, that might endeavour to Invade the Li-  
 ' berties of the People, and then the Commons  
 ' would be glad to have the Concurrence of the  
 ' Lords; and they desired the Commons would  
 ' consider in such a Case, whether it would not be  
 ' a great discouragement for the Lords to Act, un-  
 ' less they might be as Secure, at least, as the Com-  
 ' mons. That if there might be such Princes, was  
 ' it fitting that Part of the Government, which is  
 ' so necessary to their Concurrence, should be un-  
 ' der such Terms for their Lives, that they dare  
 ' not Oppose them with Vigour, nor Act because  
 ' they lye under Shackles? That the Lords  
 ' would do what is just, tho' this Clause  
 ' should not pass, but they would be loath that  
 ' these Lords that are eminent for their Publick  
 ' Service, should be eminent for their Suffering  
 ' for it.

' That in the Case of Impeachments, which are  
 ' the

A. C.  
1692.

‘ the Groans of the People, and for the highest  
 ‘ Crimes, and carry with them a greater supposi-  
 ‘ tion of Guilt, than any other Accusation, there  
 ‘ all Lords must Judge, but when there comes a  
 ‘ private Prosecution, which may proceed from the  
 ‘ Influence of particular Men, then the Lord lyes  
 ‘ under the hardship of being try’d by a few Peers  
 ‘ chosen to try him, when all the People may  
 ‘ Sigh and Wish for him, but such a Clause would  
 ‘ do him more good. That suppose an ill Mini-  
 ‘ ster should apprehend an Impeachment in Parlia-  
 ‘ ment, what manner of way could that Man hope  
 ‘ better to come off by, than by being try’d be-  
 ‘ fore a Parliament Sits, where his Judges may be  
 ‘ chosen so partially as he shall come off, and it  
 ‘ shall be said no Man can legally undergo two  
 ‘ Trials for the same Offence?

‘ That this way of Trial was not ancients than  
 ‘ Henry VIII. and that it was introduc’d then to  
 ‘ take off those that he did not like; that in his  
 ‘ time the Duke of *Bucks* was taken off in this man-  
 ‘ ner by Cardinal *Woolsey*, and *Anne of Bullen*,  
 ‘ was condemn’d by her own Father, and afterwards  
 ‘ a Party was chosen to condemn the Duke of *Sa-  
 ‘ merfet*, and the Duke of *Northumberland*, that the  
 ‘ Case of the E. of *H---* is no good Case, nor truly  
 ‘ reported, for the Parliament Rolls, 2 *Richard 4.*  
 ‘ mention his being beheaded by the Rabble in  
 ‘ *Essex*.

‘ That this Clause did not alter the Constitution  
 ‘ any more, than as in some Sense, every new Law  
 ‘ may be said to alter the Constitution; and if the  
 ‘ Commons say it is alter’d, because formerly it was  
 ‘ by a Select Number, and now all must appear,  
 ‘ that did not seem to alter the Constitution, for  
 ‘ the High-Steward might Summon them all; that  
 ‘ the Lord High Steward formerly Summon’d the  
 ‘ Court, and he Summons it still; that the Na-  
 ‘ ture of the Court was not alter’d by the *Magis*  
 ‘ or *Minus*, any more than the King’s Bench ceases  
 ‘ to be the same Court, when there are three or  
 ‘ four Judges in it,

‘ That

## WILLIAM the Third.

305

A. C.

1692.



‘ That tho’ this Clause did not (as was said) pursue the ends of the Bill, yet either House has a Power of adding what they think may make it better ; and tho’ this was of a different Nature, there had been instances of additions of different Natures ; but this was so far from it, that it agreed entirely with it, and was as suitable and necessary as any part of it. That the Commons were not well satisfied, when the Commissions of the Judges ran *durante bene placito*, and could it be thought reasonable, that the Lords, who are the Supream Judicature, should not stay in their Lives *Quam diu se bene gesserint* ? That tho’ the King did now appoint the Sheriffs, it was not always so ; and since the Crown has made them, the Commons have this Security, that they may Challenge Thirty Five of the Pannel peremptorily, and all the rest for Cause. But that the Judges and Sheriffs are made before the Crime committed, so that it is impossible for the Judges or Sheriffs to have Prejudice against any Man, but the Lord High Steward is appointed after they know the Prisoner, and he shall be try’d according to the humour of the times they are in ; there may be Lords inclin’d one way or other, but in this place there is a strong thing join’d with this Passion, which is, making their own Fortunes by serving the present times. That since the Trial of the Peers in time of Parliament must be by the whole House, where was the inconvenience that at all times they should be try’d as in Parliament ? That ’twas a little favour the Lords ask’d in this Clause, considering the Priviledge of Parliament for Three Years last past had always been subsisting, and was likely to continue so during this War ; so that the Objection was taken away as to the present Government ; for they would have the advantage of a Parliamentary Trial, and possibly in time to come, there might be an Inquisition for what was done now, and it would be well to have the fairest way of Proceeding in that Matter. That in the Case of the Lord *De la mere*, there were se-

A. C.  
1692.

'veral Lords then in Town, and there were a great  
 'many of these Lords not chosen, and 'tis a greater  
 'Question, whether that noble Lord had come off  
 'as he did, if he had not receiv'd such Notice  
 'from the Grand Jury, and every thing had not  
 'been made out so plain. That the Argument u-  
 'sed by the Managers, that they would not allow  
 'any thing that tends to an Impunity was a large  
 'Assertion, and ought to be an Argument against  
 'the Bill, because it might happen, that by giving  
 'a Copy of the Indictment and Witnesses being  
 'upon their Oaths, a Guilty Man might escape,  
 'and then he had an Impunity, tho' this was not  
 'intended; that all that could be done in these Cases,  
 'was to put in such reasonable Caution, and  
 'as far as the Bill could provide for. That this  
 'Clause could not extend to the Bishops, for it re-  
 'lated only to Trials out of Parliament; and they  
 'are only Peers in Parliament, where they may  
 'take their Priviledge to hear, and then go out a-  
 'gain, and do not Vote in *Blood*; and by the word  
 '(Peers) it must be understood of such Peers only  
 'as are Peers in respect of their Blood. That the  
 'Lords were of Opinion Seven Peers were suffici-  
 'ent to condemn a Peer, but this made no altera-  
 'tion in the Argument, for there is not much  
 'more difficulty in getting Twelve than Seven;  
 'indeed, there might be a greater difference, where  
 'a Crown or Government was not concern'd.  
 'That the excellency of a Jury is that they are taken  
 '*Ex Vicinitate*, what is the Reason of this? Why,  
 'in Case of false Witnesses, it is his Neighbour that  
 'is to save the Man. But what Security have the  
 'Lords, when the Lords are pickt out to try  
 'them, who are not of their Acquaintance, and  
 'the Lords, that know the whole Course of their  
 'Lives to be contrary to what is sworn against  
 'them, shall not be chosen? That it is implied in  
 'the Commission of the Lord High Steward, that  
 'all the Peers should be summon'd, for by the  
 'Commission all the Peers of the Realm are com-  
 'manded to attend him and be obedient to him, so  
 that

that the King does not only give Liberty, but seems to command it. A. C.

1692.

The Managers of the Commons by way of Reply, said, That this Clause would alter the Constitution of this Court, and thereby a very considerable part of the Constitution of the Government and that for the worse. That 'tis not to be granted, that any new Law does alter the Constitution. That a new Law may be made to strengthen or restore the Constitution against Abuses, it may be declaratory, it may ascertain things, that were left to reasonable Discretion, which are the Circumstances and Accidents, and notwithstanding such new Laws, the substance of the Constitution remains the same. That so by this Bill the Person indicted was to have a Copy of his Indictment Ten Days before he should Plead; whereas now by the Common Law he was to have the Indictment read to him as often as he needs, and to have Copies of so much of it, as he hath occasion to use, and reasonable time to Plead. That by this Bill he was to have his Witnesses Sworn, which in some Learned Men's Opinion was the Law before, however it was but a Circumstance added to the Testimony. That likewise by this Bill he was to have a Copy of the Pannel before the Tryal, whereas by the Course used now he hath a Copy a reasonable time before. And that by the Law now he is to have a reasonable time to prepare for his Trial, which time this Bill ascertain'd to a Number of days. But the Commons urg'd, that the alteration by the Clause in Question, was in a most substantial part, and which highly affected the Constitution of the Government.

That if a like Clause were brought in, that every Commoner should be try'd by all the Freeholders of the County that would appear, (or such of them as they should depure) it could not be well deny'd, that this were a change to the Constitution of the Government. That it might as well be said, that it is not any altering of the Constitution to divest the Crown of the Power

A. C.

1692.



' of making Judges in Courts of Law and Equity,  
 ' and other Courts, or making Justices of the Peace  
 ' or other Officers. That it was granted in Par-  
 ' liament 28. *Edw.* I. that the People of any Coun-  
 ' ty should chuse the Sheriffs, but thereupon ensued  
 ' such Factions, Confusions and Mischiefs in the  
 ' Country, that by the desire of the People in Par-  
 ' liament, 1. *Edw.* II. the Power of making Sheriffs  
 ' was settled in the Crown. That tho' the High  
 ' Steward be said to be the Court, yet the Peers Tri-  
 ' ers are so necessary a part of the Court, that the  
 ' conviction or acquital depends entirely on them,  
 ' and therefore not only the Number of Triers, but  
 ' the Nature of the Court might be properly af-  
 ' firm'd to be alter'd by this Clause. That the  
 ' Commons were surpriz'd when they heard it al-  
 ' ledg'd, that this Court and course of Trial was  
 ' first introduc'd in *Henry VIII's* time, by Card-  
 ' inal *Woolsey*, in the Case of the Duke of *Bucks*,  
 ' and that all Trials of Peers before were in Par-  
 ' liament. That the Statute made 15. *Edward III.*  
 ' manifestly proves the contrary, it ordain'd that  
 ' Peers should be tried by the Peers in Parliament,  
 ' but provides, that if any Peer should choose to  
 ' be try'd elsewhere than in Parliament, he might.  
 ' That indeed, the Statute was repeal'd, 17. *Edw.*  
 ' III. (because it was so injurious to the Preroga-  
 ' tive) but yet it shews there was then such a Court  
 ' and course of Trial as this, out of Parliament,  
 ' for they could not in *Edw.* III's time divine that  
 ' there should be such a new Court, and manner  
 ' of Trial erected in *Henry VIII's* time. That the  
 ' Trial of the Earl of *H---*. *Henry IV.* reported  
 ' in the Year Books, is no more to be question'd,  
 ' than any other Case there, and it is cited as Au-  
 ' thentick by *Stampford* in his learn'd Treatise of  
 ' the Pleas of the Crown; and his Opinion also  
 ' is, that this way of Trial was meant in the *Ju-*  
 ' *dicium Parium*, mention'd in *Magna Charta*, and  
 ' *Stampford* is of greater Authority in this behalf,  
 ' for that he was Cotemporary to the Reign of  
 ' *Henry VIII.* and could not have been unacquaint-  
 ' ed with this Innovation, if such there had been  
 made



made in that time. That the very Clause now in Question; did affirm the Legality of this way of Trial, for it distinguishes Treasons, which corrupt the Blood from others, and left all other Treasons and all Felony to be try'd by Peers, summon'd by the High Steward, as was now us'd; which shew'd too, that there was no great danger apprehended to the Peers from this kind of Trial. That the Commons did not admit that a Peer can be convicted by Seven Peers; that there must be Twelve at least to concur in the Verdict; that it is not only said by my Lord Cook, but the Law is, *That no Man shall suffer capitally at the King's Suit, unless his Offence be found by Twenty Four at least, that is Twelve to find the Indictment, and Twelve to give the Verdict.* That Twelve Peers must agree in the Verdict was resolv'd in the Lord Dacres's Case, 26. Henry VIII. which is remembred in Moor's Reports. And that the Case of every Peer that has been convicted, is a Proof of this, for it cannot be shewn that ever any Peer was convicted by fewer than Twelve. That this *Duodecim Virile Judicium* (sometime in use in Foreign Countries) was always approv'd and establish'd by the Law of England, and understood to be that Authority, to which the determination of contested Facts is entrusted.

And therefore in all other Commissions and Precepts, as well as those of the High Steward, wherein the Commission is in general Words, (*viz.*) To Return or Summon, *tot & tales*, such and so many Persons, by whom the Truth of the Matter may be tried, it is to be answer'd and perform'd by the bringing of Twelve Persons, who are to agree in the determining of the Matter requir'd of. And as to that Clause, which requires all Peers to be attending, it is but a Clause of the same Form and Nature, as in the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and other Commissions, and imports no more than that all Persons should attend, that are requir'd to do so by Law, and it can no more be interr'd from these Words, that the High Steward is to summon all

A. C. ' the Peers, than from the like words in other Com-  
 1692. ' missions, that all Freeholders are to be sum-  
 ~~~~~ ' moned.

' That it is the common Notion of our Law,
 ' that no Man shall be convicted of a Crime, but
 ' by the unanimous Judgment of Twelve unexcep-
 ' tionable Persons summon'd by the King's Officer;
 ' that the Commons have Liberty of challenging,
 ' because that fear or corruption, or other Cause
 ' of Partiality, may be suppos'd among them That
 ' the Lords have no Challenge, but all Peers are
 ' esteem'd unexceptionable, because nothing so
 ' mean and dishonourable is to be presum'd a-
 ' mong them. That their Lordships Ancestors
 ' chose to distinguish themselves from their Infe-
 ' riors, and always claim'd and enjoy'd a Privi-
 ' ledge to be entrusted otherwise than the Com-
 ' mons are (*viz.*) They are upon Honour, not upon
 ' Oath. Are not changeable; give their Verdict
 ' *Senatim*; may have more than Twelve on a Tri-
 ' al, and have claim'd a Liberty to Eat and Drink
 ' before their Verdict, and they us'd to value them-
 ' selves upon these things, as Dignities and Privi-
 ' ledges. That now the Commons that are forbid
 ' to speak otherwise of the present Peers than of
 ' their Ancestors, are to be excused, if they think
 ' no otherwise of them.

' Moreover, the Commons observ'd, that what
 ' their Lordships had alledged concerning the in-
 ' conveniencies or abuses, that had been or might
 ' be in this way of Trial, was ground'd upon un-
 ' due Suppositions concerning the Peers, or upon
 ' Mistakes, and not warranted by Experience.
 ' They said, they thought it a strange and foreign
 ' Supposition, that a great and guilty Minister,
 ' finding himself liable to an Impeachment next
 ' Session of Parliament, should by his Power pro-
 ' cure himself to be tried and acquitted by an In-
 ' quest of Peers, on purpose by a Plea of *Autre-faits*
 ' to prevent a Second, and true Examination of
 ' his Crimes; for he must first be Indicted of the
 ' Treason, and then run a hazard, whether his
 ' Power will be and continue sufficient to oblige

' so many Peers to acquit him by an untrue Ver-
 ' dict. That there is no Example in this kind,
 ' and if such an unheard of Proceeding should ever
 ' happen. it is left to consideration, whether a Par-
 ' liament could not vindicate a Kingdom against
 ' so gross and fraudulent a Contrivance. Besides,
 ' that the Court as it was order'd by this Clause
 ' would be no less liable to such abuse. That their
 ' Lordships did not assign any sufficient Instances
 ' of any injustice in this Court, and perhaps this
 ' Court has continued the most unblemish'd in point
 ' of Justice of any Court whatsoever; That in the
 ' few Trials, which have been there for Treason,
 ' there have been two acquittals, (*viz.*) Of the Lord
 ' *Dacres*, and the Duke of *Somerset*, besides that of
 ' the Lord *Delamere*. That the Duke of *Northumber-*
 ' *land's* Crime was notorious, he having been in
 ' open Rebellion against Queen *Mary*. That if the
 ' Earl of *Wiltshire* had been forced to sit on the
 ' Trial of his Daughter *Anne Bullen*, it seems to
 ' shew a greater fairness, and if the Court had been
 ' constituted according to this Clause, he must
 ' have been summon'd, and if the Trial had been
 ' in Parliament, he (as well as all other Peers) had
 ' been oblig'd to come. But that the Tradition a-
 ' bout that Matter was rectified by the Discovery
 ' made by a Reverend Prelate in his History of
 ' the Reformation (a Book approv'd of by their
 ' Lordships) where it is made appear that that Earl
 ' did not sit upon the Trial of the Queen. That
 ' if all Power must be abolish'd, which is possible
 ' to be abus'd, there must be no Power left to the
 ' King, or Lords, or Commons, and perhaps there
 ' were none harder Cases to be found, than those,
 ' wherein all three have concurr'd, of which the
 ' Attainting *Cromwell* Earl of *Essex*, without suffer-
 ' ing him to come from the Tower to be heard,
 ' is an Instance. That if any Inquisition might be
 ' made into what is now doing, 'twere better to lay
 ' aside the Clause, that no Body might have any
 ' Dependence, but upon the safety of the present
 ' Government.

A. C.

1692.



‘That the High Steward is made *pro hac Vice*, or after the Crime is no singular thing; for the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and of Goal Delivery are made so twice a Year or oftner, and all hold all their places during the King’s Pleasure. That notwithstanding this Clause the High Steward is still to be appointed by the King in the same manner as before, and in all Treasons, (but those mentioned) and in all Felonies, he continues to have the same Power of trying a Peer, by an Inquest of Peers, summon’d by his Precept, as is now used, by which alone the Lives and Fortunes of the Peers will remain expos’d to as much danger, as they were (if any there were) before this Bill. The Commons acknowledged they had known, that when a Peer hath stood Indicted, sitting a Parliament, the Indictment hath been by the King’s Writ of *Certiorari* removed into the House of Peers, there to be try’d by all Peers, but they did not know that of necessity that must be done, or that such Peer might not then be try’d in the Ordinary Court, and it would be highly inconvenient in Case of long Parliaments, if it might not be so. But that is no concluding Argument, that because there is this extraordinary way of Tryal, therefore the ordinary should be taken away.

‘That there is also another way of Trial, which in other capital Offences concerns the Peers too, that is, by a Jury of Freeholders, which their Lordships in this debate did commend, because those Freeholders were of the Vicinage, and the Prisoner might Challenge Thirty Five without cause, and by this the Peers as well as Commons are to be try’d in an Appeal of Rape, Murther, or other Felony; but it was supposed their Lordships would not allow it to be a good Argument, that therefore they should be order’d to be try’d so in Treason and Indictments of Treason, but they held it a Priviledge to be try’d in such Cases by their Peers in the manner now used.

‘ That

‘ That the Method of Trial appointed by this Clause was worse than this now in being, and it had nothing of the Nature or Virtue of a Trial in Parliament; for the Lords House hath Power to send for and cause all the Peers to come, (as they did upon the Trial of the late Lord *Stafford*) but to this intended Court none are to come, but such as voluntarily will, nor is it required, that there should be Twelve, or any certain Number, if but Two or Three appear it is enough, and probably none would come but the Complices and Abettors, and Favourers, and Friends, and Relations of the Party; nor is it possible to bring together all the Peers there, as in Parliament; for in Parliament the House of Peers may appoint or adjourn the Proceeding at, or to any time or times. and as often as they think fit till the House be full, but the Proceeding in this Court before the High Steward is the Work but of one Day.

‘ In the last place the Commons replied; That they did not find reason to pass this Clause from what was so much pressed by their Lordships, *viz.* *That the Clause did provide such defence for the Peers, as would encourage them to adventure to join boldly with the Commons in asserting the publick Liberties.* For the Commons did not find, that by the present Constitution the Lives and Fortunes of Innocent Peers were (as their Lordships intimated) exposed to the Will of a great and malicious Minister; and if they were, they did not see, that they would be Protected by this Provision, since it extended but to some Treason, and to no Felonies, and might say, *It did not deserve the name of Adventure for their Lordships to act only upon Terms of perfect Safety.* And on the other Hand, the Commons apprehended it would afford too great a prospect of Safety to guilty Peers, and might embolden them to attempt against the Crown or publick Liberties.

‘ The Commons acknowledged, that these were good times, and if they were *unquiet* or *unsafe*, ’twas in relation to the Crown, and not to the Peers, the Peetrage was in no danger; the Peers had Power enough,

A. C.

1692.



'enough, and the Crown had not too much, nor
'ought to be rendered less safe; therefore the Com-
'mons would insist upon the old ways, keep the
'Ballance of the Government as they found it, and
'not change the Laws of *England*, which had
'hitherto been and used approved.

This Conference occasion'd great Debates in both Houses, and was follow'd by three other free Conferences, the Result of all which was, that the Lords insisted upon their Clause, and that the Commons adher'd to their Disagreement of it.

Besides this Dispute between the two Houses of Parliament, several other Affairs contributed to draw this Session into length, and to divert the Attention of the Commons from their main Business, the Supplies. The consideration of the Monies due to the Orphans of the City of *London*, and the Bill brought in for their Relief, took up a great deal of time; as did also the *Additional Bill for appointing and enabling the Commissioners to examine, take and state the publick Accounts of the Kingdom*, which having pass'd the Lower House, was sent up to the Upper for their Concurrence; but the Lords having made some Amendments to it, which the Commons did not relish, the Bill was thereupon lost.

* Jan. 19.
Bill to take
the Publick
Accounts
lost.

The Rewards which the Court distributed to the Witnesses of real Plots, encouraged one *William Fuller*, an illiterate mean Fellow, at this time a Prisoner in the *King's-Bench-Goal*, to set up for an Evidence; though he had nothing to support his pretended Discoveries but a great deal of Impudence. The Conspiracy of the Papists in *Lancashire* to raise a Rebellion in the Kingdom, in order to reinthrone the late King *James*, was attested by several Witnesses, which the *Jacobites* were so dextrous as to take off either by fair or violent means; but nevertheless their sinister Designs being confirm'd by the Papers taken with the Lord *Preston*, and several other Circumstances, which amounted to a moral Demonstration, some Persons of Note were seiz'd, and search made after others; which brought the Business to be examin'd before the Commons. Among

mong the rest *Fuller* was brought to their Bar, where he produc'd several Papers, which were perus'd by the House. and, according to his Prayer it was Resolv'd, * That an Application be made to His Majesty. that he would please to give to Mr *Fuller* a Blank Pass for two Persons, for their safe coming from beyond Sea, or any other Place, hither, to give their Evidence; for their Protection while they were here, and for their safe return, if desired. About six Weeks after *Fuller* was order'd to attend the House of Commons, with the Persons mention'd by him; but he Counterfeiting being sick and not able to come abroad, several Members were immediately order'd to repair to him, to secure his Papers and to take his Information upon Oath. The next Day *Fuller's* Examination was presented to the House and read, and he mentioning Mr. *James Hayes*, and Colonel *Thomas Delaval* to be the two Witnesses he inform'd the House of, several Members, attended by Messengers, were order'd to go to the Places directed by *Fuller*, and bring the said Persons with them. These Members executed their Message, but found no such Persons as had been described to them; whereupon *Fuller* was order'd to produce them himself, and also one Mr. *Jones*, which he not being able to do. the Commons unanimously declar'd, That William Fuller was a notorious Impostor, He is declar'd an Impostor, a Cheat, and a false Accuser, having scandaliz'd their Majesties and their Government, abus'd that House, and falsly accus'd several Persons of Honour and Quality. Feb. 24.

And Resolv'd, That an Address be presented to his Majesty to command his Attorney General to prosecute the said Impostor. *Fuller* was accordingly prosecuted, and sentenced to stand in the Pillory: which Ignominy he underwent with a brazen Un-ried. And Pilloried.

On the 6th of *January* the House of Commons, having consider'd of the Supplies to be granted to their Majesties, order'd that a particular State of the Revenue, and a Computation of the Civil List be laid before them, which was accordingly done * by His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain. On the 12th of the same Month a Committee was appointed to receive Proposals

A. C.
1692.William
Fuller's
pretended
Discovery:
Jan. 4.

Feb. 22.

Feb. 24.

And Pilloried.

R. solutions
about the
Supplies.
Jan. 7.

A. C.
1692.

posals for raising a Sum of Money towards carrying on the War against *France*. upon a Fund of perpetual Interest; and three Days after it was resolv'd, That towards the making good the Sums of Money intended to be given by an Act made in the Second Year of their Majesties Reign, for granting several Additional Duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, for four Years. (from the time that an Act for doubling the Excise for one Year did expire) the Additional Duties granted by the said Act be continued till the 17th Day of May 1697. for the uses in the said Act mention'd.

Pol Tax
granted,
1 Jan. 19

The Commons having examin'd the Papers relating to the Revenue and Civil List, repeated the Resolution they had taken on the 12th of *December*, concerning the Salaries, Fees and Perquisites of all Offices under the Crown; and † resolv'd likewise, That all Pensions granted by the Crown, except Pensions payable to the Queen Dowager and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*. and such other Pensions as should be excepted by the House, be applied towards the carrying on the War; and that towards raising the Supplies for the same purposes, a Tax by a *Quarterly Poll* be granted to their Majesties. By the Bill which was brought in according to this last Resolution, all Persons (except such as receiv'd Alms of the Parish, poor House-keepers and their Children) were to pay Twelve Pence Quarterly for one Year: All Trades-men and Artificers, having and Estate of the clear value of 300 *l.* and upwards, Ten Shillings; all Gentlemen or reputed Gentlemen, having an Estate of 300 *l.* or more, as also all Clergymen and Teachers, who had any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Contribution, to the value of 80 *l. per Annum*, or upwards, Twenty Shillings; every Lord of Parliament. either Spiritual or Temporal, the Sum of Ten Pounds; and all Persons who should refuse to take the Oaths to their Majesties, double the Sums charged by the respective Heads.

Bills relating to the Forfeitures

Besides the Taxes already mention'd the Commons resolv'd to vest the *Forfeited Estates in England and Ireland*, in their Majesties, to be applied to the use of the War, but

but the two Bills which they had * pass'd for that purpose, lay neglected in the House of Lords, notwithstanding the repeated Messages sent to their Lordships to put them in mind of the same. *A. C. 1692.* * Feb. 12.

Some time † before, the Commons order'd the Lord Castleton, Sir Henry Goodrick, and five more of their Members, to attend upon General Ginckle, with the Thanks of the House, both to him and the Officers, who, under him, had contributed to the Reduction of Ireland, for the great Services they had perform'd to their Majesties and the Kingdom. General Ginckle acknowledg'd this distinguishing Honour done him by the House of Commons; *His grace which, he said, he valued above a Triumph; adding with full Answer.* a great deal of Modesty and Justice, *That the success of their Majesties Arms in Ireland, was owing chiefly to the Valour of the English; and that he would take care to communicate the Vote of that House to the Officers that serv'd in Ireland; and always endeavour the Prosperity of their Majesties and the Government.*

A Bill for the Establishment of an East-India Company, having been * receiv'd by the Commons, several Petitions were presented to the House against it, to which an unsatisfactory Answer being deliver'd by the Committee of the East-India Company, the House * resolv'd thereupon, *That an humble Address be made to His Majesty to dissolve the present East-India Company, according to his Power reserv'd in their Charter; and to constitute another East-India Company, for the better preserving of the East-India Trade to this Kingdom, in such manner as His Majesty, in his Royal Wisdom, should think fit.* This Address being † presented to the King, His Majesty express'd himself to this effect; *That it was a Matter of very great Importance to the Trade of this Kingdom; That he would consider of it, and in a short time give the Commons a positive Answer.* *Bill for an East India Company, Jan. 16.* * Feb. 6.

About this time many of the French Protestants presented a Petition to the Commons, praying the Consideration of that House in order to their Relief. This Petition having had but little effect, by reason of the Multiplicity of Affairs that were depending in that House, those distressed Exiles applied themselves *French Protestants pray to be reliev'd, Jan. 19.*

A. C. selves to the King, with their Case in Print, and their
 1692. Majesties Declaration of the 25th of April 1689:
 in their Favour; both which His Majesty command-
 † Feb. 17. ed to be laid † before the Commons. A Week after
 the Lower House consider'd His Majesty's Message,
 and the Motion already made for a supply to be
 given towards the Relief of the Petitioners; but
 before they came to a Resolution, they were sum-
 mon'd to attend His Majesty in the House of
 Lords.

Acts pass, The King having given his Royal Assent to the
 Feb. 24 Poll Bill, [*] Nine other Publick, and Thirty four
 [.] To Private Acts, [†] His Majesty return'd his Thanks to
 wit, 1. An both Houses in general, for the great satisfaction they
 Act for rai had given him of their Affections in this Sessions, and for
 sing the Militia of their Zeal for the support of the Government: And in
 this King- particular to the House of Commons for the great Supplies
 dom, for they had granted him for the prosecution of the War;
 the Year assuring them he would take care so to dispose of the Mo-
 1692. ney they had given for the publick Occasions, as that the
 An Act for whole Nation might be entirely satisfied with the Appli-
 the better cation of it. His Majesty clos'd his Speech by ac-
 ordering quainting both Houses with his Intentions of going be-
 and collect- yond Sea very speedily; which, he was afraid, had been
 ing the Du- ties upon already retarded more than was convenient for the present
 Low- Posture of Affairs, and upon that account he thought it
 Wines & necessary to put an end to this present Meeting. Where-
 Strong- upon, pursuant to His Majesty's Pleasure, both
 Waters. Houses immediately [*] adjourn'd themselves un-
 3. An Act til the 12th Day of April next.
 against

*Correspond-
 ing with*

their Majesties Enemies. 4. An Act for the more effectual discovery and
 punishment of Deer-Stealers. 5. An Act for the better repairing of High-
 ways. 6. An Act for the encouragement of the breeding and feeding of
 Cattle. 7. An Act for the Relief of Creditors against fraudulent Devi-
 ces. 8. An Act for the better Explanation, and supplying the Defects of
 the former Laws, for the Settlement of the Poor. 9. An Act to take away
 Clergy from some Offenders, and to bring others to Punishment.

[†] The King's Speech to both Houses.

[*] The Parliament Adjourn'd.

This

This sudden Adjournment prevented the passing of several Bills that were depending, particularly one for lessening of Interest of Money, which the Commons had pass'd and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence; Another for disabling Minors to marry without the consent of their Fathers or Guardians, and for preventing Clandestine Marriages, which the Lords had sent down to the Commons; A third, for the paying of the Army according to the Musters of effective Men, punishing Mutineers and Deserters, and preventing false Musters, to which the Lords had made some Amendments that occasion'd great Disputes; A fourth for Ascertaining the Commissions and Salaries of the Judges, which though it had pass'd both Houses, was not confirm'd by the Royal Assent; A fifth against the buying and selling of Offices; A sixth to apprehend High-way-men; A seventh to prevent Frauds by Clandestine Mortgages; And an eighth against Duelling. As for the Bill to empower the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer to accept of the solemn Answer in Evidence of any of the People call'd Quakers, And another for confirming the Charters of the University of Cambridge, the Question being put in the Lower House, That they should pass, it was carried in the Negative.

A. C.
1691.

Bills left depending.

Though, to observe a Method, little has been said of the King, while we have been busie about the Transactions in Parliament, yet let not the Reader imagine that His Majesty was idle all this time. After the entire Reduction of Ireland it was necessary that many of the Forces employ'd in that Service should be transported into this Kingdom, in order to be otherwise dispos'd of; and lest those Troops should abandon themselves to Licentiousness, the natural effect of Victory, His Majesty issued out a Proclamation, Requiring all Officers and Soldiers to observe strict Discipline, and punctually to pay their Quarters. Not long after another Proclamation was publish'd, wherein His Majesty declar'd, 'That as He could not but be deeply sensible of the great Goodness and Mercy of Almighty God, in giving so happy Success to His Endeavours for the rescuing these Kingdoms from Popish Tyranny

A Proclamation to keep the Forces in strict Discipline,

1691.

A Proclamation against Vice and

Prophan-

ness,

Jan. 11.



The Reign of King

' Tyranny and Superstition, and in preserving His
' Royal Person, supporting His Government, and
' uniting the Arms of most of the Princes and
' States in *Christendom* against the Common Enemy ;
' so He was no less touch'd with a Resentment, that
' notwithstanding these great Deliverances *Impiety*
' and *Vice* did still abound in this Kingdom ; and that
' the Execution of many good Laws, which had
' been made for suppressing and punishing thereof,
' had been grossly neglected, to the great dishonour
' of God and his Holy Religion. Wherefore, and
' that He could not expect increase or continu-
' ance of the Blessings He and His Subjects enjoy'd,
' without providing Remedies to prevent the like
' Evils for the future, He judg'd himself bound by
' the Duty He ow'd to God, and the care He had of
' the People committed to His Charge, to proceed in
' taking some effectual Course therein : And being
' thereunto moved by the Pious Address of the
' Archbishops and Bishops, He thought fit to de-
' clare His Intention and Resolution to discounte-
' nance all manner of *Vice* and *Immorality* in all Per-
' sons from the highest to the lowest Degree in this
' Realm ; and for that purpose He straitly Charg'd
' and Commanded all His Magistrates and Officers,
' both Ecclesiastical and Civil, to execute the Laws
' against *Blasphemy*, *Prophane Swearing* and *Cursing*,
' *Drunkenness*, *Prophanation of the Lords-Day*, or any
' other dissolute, immoral or disorderly Practices.

Mr. Har-
bord goes
Ambassa-
dor to the
Ottoman
Port,
Nov. 10.
1691.
A Fire at
Kensington,
Dit-
to.

William Harbord Esq; one of their Majesties Pri-
vy Council, being appointed Ambassador Extraor-
dinary at the *Ottoman* Port, in the room of Sir *Wil-*
liam Hussy, lately deceas'd, set out on his Journey
towards *Turkey* on the 10th of *November* 1691. The
Night of the same Day was remarkable for an Acci-
dent that happen'd at *Kensington* ; for through the
neglect of one of the House-keeper's Maids, that
Royal Palace was like to be all burnt down ; but
such Diligence was us'd by the Guards, that the
Fire was stopt before it reach'd their Majesties A-
partments, so that the Stone-Gallery only was cou-
sumed ; which damage was soon after repair'd with
advantage. Not many Months after a more dan-
gerous

gerous Fire, I mean that of Rebellion, was wholly
extinguish'd in *Scotland*; and Sir *Ewan Cameron* of
Locheal, one of the Leaders of the Malecontents in
that Kingdom, being * permitted to kiss their Ma-
jesties Hands at *Kensington*, gave them all possible
Assurances of his own, and the rest of the High-
landers Sincerity in submitting to their Majesties
Government.

The Bishoprick of *Lincoln* being Vacant, by the
Death of Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, Dr. *Thomas Tennison*,
Rector of *St. Martins* in the Fields, was nominated
to that See, being recommended to their Majesties
Favour and Esteem by his Exemplary Piety, and
his great Moderation towards the Dissenters; whom *Lincoln*,
their Majesties still endeavour'd, by all gentle
(which indeed are the most effectual) Methods, to
bring over to the National Church.

On the 2d of *February* a Chapter of the most No-
ble Order of the Garter was held at *Kensington*,
wherein the Elector of *Saxony* and the Earl of *Dor-*
set were Elected Knights Companions. On the
20th of the same Month General *Ginckle* was crea-
ted Earl of *Athlone*, and Baron *Aghrim*, in *Ireland*;
an Honour he had highly deserv'd by the memora-
ble Services he had perform'd to their Majesties, and
the Nation, at those two Places, and by the intire
Reduction of that Kingdom. A Week after, that
General, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the Lieutenant
Generals *Scravenmore*, *Lanier*, and *Talmask*, Major
General *Ruvigny*, with other the General and Field
Officers in Town, who had signaliz'd themselves
in the *Irish* Expedition, were magnificently enter-
tain'd at *Merchant-Taylors-Hall*, by Sir *Thomas Stamp*,
the new Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and
the most Eminent Merchants and Citizens of *Lon-*
don, who upon this occasion gave all imaginable
Demonstrations of their Affection and Loyalty to
the Government, and of Honour and Respect to
those who supported it by their Valour.

On the 1st of *March* His Majesty bestowed Marks
of his Royal Favour on some Persons, who had
either express'd their Zeal for his Service in the late
Session of Parliament, or from whom he expected

A. C.
1692.The Head
of the
Scotch Re-
bels sub-
mits,* Jan. 19.
Dr. Ten-
nisonnam'd to
the Bishops

rick of

Nov. 25.
1691.Elector of
Saxony.and the
Earl ofmade
Knights ofthe Garter,
Feb. 2.General
Gincklemade Earl
of Ath-lone,
Feb. 20.And nobly
entertain'd
by the City
Feb. 27.Places be-
stow'd onseveral
Persons,

March 1:

A. C. a grateful Return at the next Meeting of that great 1691. Assembly. The Earls of *Rochester* and *Ranelagh*, the Lord *Cornwallis*, and Sir *Edward Seymour* were admitted to their Majesties Privy-Council. The Earl of *Bedford* was made Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Middlesex*, and the learned and wise Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord keeper of the Privy-Seal; his Place of Commissioner of the Admiralty being bestow'd on the Lord *Cornwallis*. And Sir *John Lowther*, Vice Chamberlan of his Majesties Household, and *Thomas Pelham Esq*, having resign'd their Places, as Commissioners of their Majesties Treasury, the same were dispos'd of, the one to Sir *Edward Seymour*, and the other to *Charles Montague Esq*; who had lately exerted his great Parts, and signaliz'd his Zeal for the Government, in the House of Com-

The Lord Sidney made Lord

Lieutenant

of Ireland,

March 3.

Godfrey

constituted

Lord Lieutenant

of Ireland;

and the

same Day

His Majesty

confer'd the

honour of

Esq;

Knighthood

upon *Godfrey Kneller Esq*; their Ma-

jesties Principal

Painter in Ordinary;

and indeed it

was but Justice

the King should

distinguish by a

Title, a Person, who by his exquisite Pencil was

to transmit His Majesty's Image and Heroick Atchi-

evements to the Admiration of After-Ages. His

Majesty having thus settled Affairs at home, Em-

bark'd for *Holland* on the 5th of *March*, arriv'd the

next Morning in the *Maese*, Landed at *Orange-Polder*,

went the same Day to the *Hague*, and not long

after to *Loo*. Towards the end of the same Month

the Queen Dowager * parted from *Somerset-house*,

and Embark'd at *Dover* for *Calais*, from whence

she continued her Journey to *Portugal*.

On the 19th of *March*, *Thomas Coningsby Esq*; one

of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, was created Baron

of that Kingdom, by the Stile of Lord *Coningsby*;

and about a Month after Sir *Henry Capell* was made

Baron *Capell* of *Tewkesbury* in the County of *Glocester*.

The Queen Dowager leaves England. Thomas Coningsby Esq; and Sir Henry Capell made Barons.

S. George Treby and Sir John Sommers pres'd.

mons. Two Days after, the Lord Viscount *Sidney*, one of their Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, March 3. exchang'd the Seals for a Patent, whereby he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and the same Day His Majesty conferr'd the honour of Esq; Knighthood upon *Godfrey Kneller Esq*; their Majesties Principal Painter in Ordinary; and indeed it was but Justice the King should distinguish by a Title, a Person, who by his exquisite Pencil was to transmit His Majesty's Image and Heroick Atchivements to the Admiration of After-Ages. His Majesty having thus settled Affairs at home, Embark'd for *Holland* on the 5th of *March*, arriv'd the next Morning in the *Maese*, Landed at *Orange-Polder*, went the same Day to the *Hague*, and not long after to *Loo*. Towards the end of the same Month the Queen Dowager * parted from *Somerset-house*, and Embark'd at *Dover* for *Calais*, from whence she continued her Journey to *Portugal*. On the 19th of *March*, *Thomas Coningsby Esq*; one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, was created Baron of that Kingdom, by the Stile of Lord *Coningsby*; and about a Month after Sir *Henry Capell* was made Baron *Capell* of *Tewkesbury* in the County of *Glocester*. On the 2d of *May* Sir *George Treby* was advanc'd to the Place of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and his Office of Attorney General given to Sir

Sir *John Sommers*; who since their Majesties Accession to the Crown had vastly improv'd in the House of Commons, the Reputation he gain'd at the *Bishops Trial*, of being a Person of great Parts, *The latter's* Deep Learning, manly Eloquence, easy Address, *Character.* and a bold Stickler for the Liberties of *England*. At the said time *Thomas Trevor Esq*; was made Solicitor General: And not long after a Complaint having been made by the Lord *Sydney*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, against Sir *Rowland Gwin*, Treasurer of their Majesties Chamber, for Words spoken by him reflecting on his Lordship, as if he had taken Money for disposing of Places in *Ireland*; and Sir *Rowland* having been required before Her Majesty in Council, to shew what Grounds he had for his Accusation, and not being able to make it out, Her Majesty did thereupon * declare, That the said Words were Groundless and Scandalous; and moreover turn'd Sir *Rowland* out of his Place, though otherwise a Person who had been very much Instrumental to the present Settlement, and who nevertheless has ever since continued to serve his King and Country with indefatigable Application in the House of Commons.

A. C.
1692.Sir Row-
land Gwin
turn'd out
of his
Place,
* April 7.

The King had scarce reach'd *Holland* before the the *Jacobites* began to be elevated with the hopes of their Master's Restoration. One *Lunt*, who was employ'd to bring over and disperse King *James's* bite Commissions, having had the good Fortune to be discharged from Imprisonment, was again entertain'd in 1691. by the *Lancashire* Papists to list Men, and buy Arms, that if His Majesty should be taken off in *Flanders* they might be ready for an Insurrection in *England*, as soon as the Blow was given. These Preparations having spent the Summer of the Year 1691. and the Campaign in *Flanders* being ended, without any News either of the Assassination or Invasion, *Lunt* was sent in November into *France*, to acquaint the Abdicated Monarch, That they were in a Condition to receive him, and therefore desir'd him to inform them, when his Affairs would permit him to make a Descent into this Kingdom. *Lunt*

A. C.
1692.

return'd in *December* following, with Advice, That King *James* would be in *England* the next Spring, and that in the mean time Colonel *Parker*, and others, should be sent over with full Instructions how to put themselves into a Posture fit for His Majesty's Reception; for now the Descent from *La Hogue* was resolv'd upon.

* Good-
man's De-
positions be-
fore the Se-
cretary of
State.

Colonel *Parker* and *Johnson* the Priest, who in Conjunction with some few others, had projected the intended Murther of the King, and with many the Invasion, landed in *England* about the latter end of *January* 1692. The Murther was their Darling Project, as being the only means, they thought, would make the Invasion practicable, and their Conquest of *England* easie, and therefore Communicated it to as many as they could trust, in * hopes to have done it before the King went to *Holland*, but they were so long in contriving how, by whom, when, and where it was to be done, that the time elapsed before their Consultations came to Maturity. However *Parker* assur'd them, that the Assassination-Plot would be reassum'd in *Flanders*, by the same Persons who had undertaken it last Campaign, which encourag'd the *Jacobites* to make Preparations for what was to follow, I mean the Invasion.

† Captain
Blaire's
Depositions
before the
Privy Coun-
cil.

The Scheme of this Descent was laid in *France*, and Colonel *Parker* and others were sent over to communicate it to the *Jacobite* Party here. This the † Colonel did by calling their General Officers and Confederates together, and acquainting them; That their old Master had now obtain'd of the most Christian King Thirty Thousand effective Men, and that when the Spring was a little more advanc'd, King *James*, who was already marching into *Normandy*, would be waisted over with them into *England*; with Assurance that if that Number was not great enough to reduce his Rebellious Subjects, *France* would spare him Thirty Thousand more. Therefore he desir'd all to be in a readiness with the greatest speed and secrecy imaginable: And addressing himself particularly to Captain *Blaire*, (at the Instance of *Johnson* the Priest) he told him, He was going to command in *Lancashire*, but intinded to move Southward at His Majesty's Landing;

Landing; and therefore desir'd the Captain to join him, A. C. in regard his own Men were raw, and the Captain's, 1692. for the most part, were all old Officers and Soldiers.

In this Interval King James's Queen being big *K. James's* with Child, and drawing near her time, His Ma- *Letter to* jesty sent a Letter to several Lords and others of his *his late* late Privy-Council, requiring such of them as could *Council,* possibly come, to attend him at St. Germans, to be *April 2.* Witnesses of his Royal Consort's Labour; which Letter was also directed to the Dutcheses of *Sommer-* set and *Beaufort*, the Marchioness of *Hallifax*, the Countesses of *Darby, Mulgrave, Rutland, Brooks, Nottingham, Lumley* and *Danby*; the Lady *Fitzharding*, the Lady *Fritcheville*; to these Commoners Ladies, *viz. Sir John Trevor*, the Speaker's Lady; *Sir Edward Seymour's* Lady; *Sir Christopher Musgrave's* Lady; *Sir Thomas Pope Blunt's* Lady; *Sir John Guise's* Lady; *Thomas Foley Esq's*; Lady; Lady *Stamp*; the Lord Mayor's Lady; Lady *Ashurst*, Lady *Levet*, the two Sheriffs Ladies, and to Doctor *Hugh Chamberlain*. But none of these Persons answer'd that Invitation. Not long after King James sent over his Declaration, setting forth his Right, inviting People to join him at his Landing, threatening all that oppos'd him with the severest Punishment, *K. James's* and promising his Pardon to all Persons how *Declarati-* guilty soever they might have been; 'except^{on}, 'the Duke of Ormond, the Marquis of *Winchester*, *April 20.* 'the Earls of *Sunderland, Bath, Danby*, and *Nottin-* gham, the Lords *Newport, Delamere, Wiltshire, Col-* chester, *Cornbury, Dunblain* and *Churchill*; the Bi- shops of *London*, and *St. Asaph*; *Sir Robert Howard*, ' *Sir John Worden*, *Sir Samuel Grimston*, *Sir Stephen* ' *Fox*, *Sir George Treby*, *Sir Basil Dixwell*, *Sir James* ' *Oxenden*, *Dr. Tillotson*, *Dean of Canterbury*, *Dr.* ' *Gilbert Burnet*, *Francis Russel*, *Richard Levison*, *John* ' *Trenchard*, Esquires, *Charles Duncomb* Citizen of ' *London*; such as had offer'd Personal Indignities to ' him at *Feversham*, those who as Judges, Jurymen, ' or otherwise had had a Hand in the barbarous ' Murder of *Mr. John Ashton*, of *Mr. Cross*, &c. ' And all Spies, and such as had betray'd his Coun- ' cil during his late Absence from England.

A. C.
1692.

When *Parker* went into *Lancashire*, he took with him several good Officers, some of which stay'd with him in that County, and others he dispos'd of in *Yorkshire*, and the Bishoprik of *Durham*. His Head Quarters were at Mr. *Walmsley's* at *Dungen-hall*, from whence he issued out his Orders; And because their Arms were (for fear of discovery) hid in Woods and Grounds, buried between Walls, and in Cellars and Out-Houses, he order'd them all to be taken out, and forthwith distributed among the Officers and list'd Men; While Mr. *James Fountain*, as Lieutenant Colonel to the Lord *Montgomery*, and Colonel *Holman* were completing each a Regiment of Horse in *London* to join the late King at his Landing: For now his Majesty, with his Army of *English, Scotch, Irish* and *French* was at *La Hogue*, ready to embark for *England*. At the same time the *Jacobites* here sent Captain *Lloyd* Express to the Lord *Melford*, to acquaint his Lordship, that they had corrupted several of the *English* Sea-Commanders, particularly Rear-Admiral *Carter*, and with that false Intelligence they transmitted to him an exact List of the Number and Rates of the *English* Fleet, and how long it would be before it was possible they could be join'd by the *Dutch*; Praying his Lordship to lay it before the most Christian King, and procure his Command to *Marschal de Tourville*, to seek and immediately to fight the *English*, before they could be reinforc'd by the *Hollanders*. Upon the receipt of this Message, the Lord *Melford* applied himself to the King of *France*, who immediately gave his positive Commands to *Tourville* to engage the *English* Fleet, without waiting for the *Thoulon* Squadron under Monsieur D' *Estrées*.

The Queens
vigilance
in defeating
the Designs
of Her E-
nemies.

* May 3.

The Queen being inform'd of all these Preparations, with a Masculine Courage and undisturb'd Vigilance, gave Orders for hastening out the Fleet, and putting the Militia in Readiness; countermanded some Forces design'd for *Flanders*, which together with some other Troops remaining then in the Kingdom, did afterwards form a Camp near *Portsmouth*; issued * out a Proclamation to com-
mand

mand all *Papists* forthwith to depart from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and from within Ten Miles of the same; another † requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament on the 24th of *May*, for the dispatch of such important Affairs, as might be requisite for the safety of the Kingdom; and a * *Third*, for the apprehending the Earls of *Scarfsdale*, and *Litchfield*, *Newburgh*, *Middleton* and *Dunmore*; the Lords *Griffin*, and *Forbes*, Eldest Son to the Earl of *Graynard*; *James Griffin Esq*; *Sir John Fenwick*, *Sir Theophilus Oglesborp*, *Sir Andrew Forester*, *Colonel Slingsby*, *James Grahme Esq*; *Mr. Orby*, *Colonel Sackville*, *Oliver St. George Esq*; *Major Soaper*, *Charles Adderley*, *David Lloyd*, *George Porter*, and *Edward Stafford Esquires*. And because a malicious and dangerous Report was spread Abroad, as if some of the Officers of their Majesties Fleet were not hearty in their Service, and that Her Majesty had thereupon order'd the Discharge of many of them from their Employments; Her Majesty commanded the Earl of *Nottingham* to acquaint Admiral *Russel*, ' That *The Queen's* Her Majesty was satisfied that this Report was *Politick* ' industriously rais'd by the Enemies of the Govern- *Message to* ' ment, and that she repos'd so entire a Confidence *the Fleet.* ' in their Fidelity and Zeal for their Majesties Service, and the defence of their Country, that she ' had resolv'd not to displace any one of them. Whether any of the Sea Officers were staggering in their Duty, is uncertain; but however 'twas an uncommon strain of Policy in the Queen to send down this Message; which was no sooner communicated to them by Admiral *Russel*, but *Sir John Ashby*, Admiral of the Blue; *Sir Ralph Delaval*, Vice-Admiral of the Red; *Mr. Rook*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue; *Sir Cloudesty Shovel*, Rear-Admiral of the Red; *Mr. Carter*, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, *The Address of* and the other Commanders of their Majesties Fleet, *the Fleet to* being touch'd with a lively Sense of Honour, unanimously subscrib'd an Address, wherein they as- *the Queen.* sur'd Her Majesty: That they would with all imaginable Alacrity and Resolution venture their Lives in *May 15.* the Defence of their Majesties undoubted Rights, and

A. C.
1692.

† Parli-
ment pro-
rogued,
May 16.

the Liberty and Religion of their Country, against all Foreign and Popish invaders whatsoever. This Address being presented to the Queen by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, Her Majesty said, *That she always had this Opinion of the Commanders; but was very glad this was come to satisfy others.* And indeed, it was not long before they perform'd their Promise; and in the mean time, the Queen trusting to their Fidelity and Resolution, and considering that her Fleet was now join'd by that of her Allies, and in a readiness to repel the Attempts of her Enemies, Her Majesty put † off the Meeting of the Parliament to the 14th Day of June.

Whilst the *Jacobites* were pleasing themselves with Hopes of approaching Success, the first thing that put a damp upon their Mirth, was the various Reports about the joining of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets. Once they had notice they were join'd, but this being contradicted the next Day, lest that Report should have influence upon the *French*, they sent over Sir *Adam Blaire* to assure them that the *Dutch* were not yet come up; yet, so it happen'd that before that Gentleman could reach *Dover*, they had certain News, that the Fleets were join'd indeed; and therefore one Mr. *Clark* was dispatched into *France* to acquaint them with this fatal Junction. But Mr. *Clark* was so far from gaining Credit to his Report, (Sir *Adam Blaire* averring the contrary) that he was imprison'd as a spreader of false News, till several other Expresses confirm'd his Account. Thereupon the King of *France* sent Messenger upon Messenger to *Tourville* to decline fighting; but these Counter-orders arriv'd too late.

The French
fleet be-
gan, May
18.

For on the 19th of May, whilst both *France* and *England* were at a gaze in dubious Expectation of this important Event, about Eleven in the Morning, the *French* Admiral bore down and engag'd the Confederate Fleet, off *Cape Barstow*, and both Fleets continued fighting till about half an Hour past Four in the Afternoon, when the *French* towed away with all their Boats, the great firing on both sides having soon occasion'd a Calm. But a fresh Gale springing up about Six, the *Blue Squadron* renew'd

renew'd the fight, and maintain'd it till Ten at Night, when the *French* being worsted and having had Four Ships blown up, steer'd away for *Conquest Road*. All that Night it was very Calm, and Foggy the next Morning, but about Eleven it beginning to clear up a little, the *English* saw the *French* Fleet about two Leagues from them, very much lessen'd in their Number, not seeming to be above Thirty Eight Men of War, after whom they made all the Sail they could; but about Ten it grew calm again, and at Three in the Afternoon the two Fleets came to an Anchor, but weigh'd about Eleven at Night, and anchor'd next Morning. On the 21st the *English* sail'd again against the Enemy, the Admiral steering towards *Barfleur*, and the *Dutch* and Blue Squadron towards the Road of *Alderney*, thro' which part of the *French* Fleet got safe to *St. Malo's*, the *English* not thinking it safe to pursue them that way; for which Sir *John Ashby* was question'd in Parliament. Sir *Ralph Delaval* had better Success, for off of *Cherbourg*, he burnt the *French* *Royal Sun*, a Ship of a Hundred and four Guns, Fleet burnt commanded by Admiral *Tourville*; the *Admirable* a *La* Ship of a Hundred and two Guns, and the *Conque-Hogue*, rant that carried Eighty Guns, with three more of May 23. lesser Rate. Admiral *Russel* was no less successful in pursuit of Thirteen *French* Men of War, who hawl'd in for *la Hogue*; in which Bay he anchor'd the 21st, and next Day stood in, and sent Vice-Admiral *Roak* with several Men of War, Frigats, Fire-Ships, and arm'd Boats, to endeavour to destroy that part of the Enemies Fleet. But the *French* had got their Ships so very near the Shore, that not any of the Men of War, except their small Frigats could do any Service. However that Night Six of the Enemies Men of War were burnt, and the next Day the other Seven, besides several Transport Ships. The Attempt was very difficult and dangerous, but was perform'd with that Conduct and Resolution, and the Seamen in the Boats were so animated by their Victory, that they took Possession of several of the Enemies Ships, and drove the *French*, with their own Guns, from their Platforms and

A. C. and Batteries on Shore; and all this in the sight of
1692. the French and Irish Camp, that lay ready to In-
vade England.

K. James's Letter to the K. of France. This disappointment was sensibly felt by King James, who thereupon writ to the King of France: *That he had hitherto, with some Constancy and Resolution supported the weight of all his Misfortunes, so long as himself was the only Sufferer; but he acknowledged this last disaster utterly over-whelmed him, and that he was altogether comfortless, in Relation to what concerned his most Christian Majesty, thro' the great loss that had befallen his Fleet. That he knew too well that 'twas his own unlucky Star, which had drawn this Misfortune upon his Forces, always victorious, but when they fought for his Interests; which plainly let him see, that he no longer merited the Support of so great a Monarch. Therefore he entreated his most Christian Majesty, no longer to concern himself for a Prince so unfortunate as himself; but permit him to retire with his Family to some Corner of the World, where he might cease to obstruct the usual Course of his most Christian Majesty's Prosperities and Conquests; and where nothing could more contribute to his Consolation, than to bear of the quick Return of all his wonted Triumphs both by Sea and Land. The King of France endeavoured to alleviate King James's Affliction by a kind Answer, wherein he promis'd never to forsake him in the worst of his Extremities.*

As the *English* had signaliz'd their Bravery after a most extraordinary manner, so the generous Queen was no sooner inform'd of the Victory, but she sent a Gratuity of Thirty Thousand Pounds down to *Portsmouth*, to be distributed among the Seamen and Soldiers; order'd Medals to be made for the Officers, and caused Colonel *Hastings*, who was slain in the Fight, to be magnificently interr'd. At the same time Her Majesty considering how advantageously this Success might be improv'd by making a Descent into *France*, before the Enemy had recover'd their Consternation, order'd great Preparations to be made towards it. On the 23d of July, all the Forces design'd for this Expedition were Shipp'd off at *Portsmouth*, and on the 25th the Duke
Leinster,

WILLIAM the Third.

331
A. C.
1692.

Leimster, (now Duke of *Schomberg*) who command-
ed in Chief, embark'd aboard the *Breda*. The Or-
ders, as 'tis usual, were not to be open'd till they
were at a certain distance at Sea; and in regard
they set Sail with a fair Wind, in the most favou-
rable Season of the Year, there was no small Ex-
pectation of some considerable Enterprize; but
Four or Five Days after, intelligence came that all
the Transport Ships had put into *St. Helen's Road*,
with part of the Fleet, which they met off of *Tor-
bay*. This unexpected return occasion'd various
Conjectures; but all that ever came to publick Notice
was, That the next day after the Fleets were join-
ed, Admiral *Ruffel* and the rest of the Commanders
went aboard the *Breda*, where the Duke of *Leim-
ster's* Commission was open'd; and that on the 29th
a Counsel of War was held aboard the General,
where it was resolv'd that they should steer towards
the Coast of *England*. Her Majesty was no sooner in-
form'd of what had passed, but she sent away to
Portsmouth a Committee of her Privy-Council, to
carry fresh Orders to the Fleet. The Lord Presi-
dent of the Council, accompanied by the Lord
Steward, Lord Chamberlain, the Earls of *Notting-
ham* and *Rocheſter*, and the Lords *Sidney* and *Corn-
wallis*, arriv'd there on the 24th of *August*, and after
they had conferr'd with the Generals, return'd to
London. On the 8th of the same Month the Forces
under the Duke of *Leimster* arriv'd in the *Downes*,
from whence they sail'd on the 20th, and two Days
after landed at *Ostend*; after having kept the *French*
in perpetual Alarms.

The Queen and her Three Kingdoms being now Campaign
secure at Home, let us see how Affairs are carry'd in *Flan-
der* on Abroad. Tho' the Duke of *Bavaria*, who thro'ders.
King *William's* influence, was this Year made Go-
vernor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, had put those Pro-
vinces in a far better State than formerly, yet that
did not hinder the King of *France* from attempting *Namur*
the Siege of *Namur*, one of the strongest Places in *besieg'd*.
all those parts, both by its advantageous Situation *May 25*.
on the confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Maese*, and *N. S.*
its good Fortifications, but principally a Castle
built

A. C. built upon a Hill in an Angle form'd by those two Rivers. His most Christian Majesty invested the Town, in Person, on the 25th Day of *May*, (N. S.) open'd the Trenches on the 29th, and pursued the Siege with so much Vigour and Diligence; that in Four Days he made himself Master of all the Out-works next *St. Nicholas's Gate*. The Garrison seeing it was in vain to withstand an Army encourag'd by the Presence of their Sovereign, surrendered the City on the 5th of *June* upon Articles, and retir'd into the Castle.

*The Town
taken.
June 5.
N. S.*

Upon the News of this Siege, King *William*, with the Confederate Army under his Command, decamp'd from *Auderlecht*, on the 27th of *May* (N. S.) marched to *Diegom*, the next Day towards *Louvain*, and pitch'd his Camp near *Bethlem Abbey*; from whence he continued his March towards *Namur* on the 3d of *June*. But before His Majesty removed, he gave the Enemy Notice of his late Victory at Sea by a Tripple Discharge of a Hundred and Forty Pieces of Cannon, which were answer'd by as many Volleys of small Shot from the two Lines of the Army. 'Tis reported that the *French King* heard this Noise with a great deal of Unconcernment, saying, *Here's a mighty Pudder indeed about burning Two or Three Ships!* But what Face soever he put upon the Matter, the Consequence shew'd, it was the unhappiest Blow he receiv'd during the whole Course of this War, for thereby his Sea-Coasts remain'd expos'd to the Insults of the *English*; the *French* having not been able ever since to put out a Fleet to cope with that of the Confederates.

The Duke of *Luxemburgh*, who cover'd the Siege of *Namur* with an Army of Seventy Thousand Men, upon Information that the King of *England* moved towards the *Mebaigne*, marched that way likewise, and on the 8th of *June* (N. S.) the two Armies, which were almost equal as to Number, (the Confederates not exceeding Seventy Five Thousand Men) advanc'd in sight of one another, the River only remaining between them. King *William* possessed himself of all the Posts upon the *Mebaigne*,

Mehaigne on his side; as *Luxemburgh* did of two Villages surrounded with strong Hedges and Thickets on the opposite Bank. But the Confederates had such an intire Command of the River by their Batteries, that the same Evening His *Britannick* Majesty order'd the Pontons to be laid over it, in order to attack the Enemy the next Day. All things were in a readiness for an Engagement, but the same Night, and the succeeding Days, the Weather prov'd so rainy, that a stop was put to King *William's* glorious Enterprize. To pass by trivial Particulars, the most remarkable Action before the Castle of *Namur*, was the taking of Fort *William*, which was rais'd by that great Engineer Colonel *Coeborn*, and defended by himself. The King of *France* being resolv'd to carry this Work at any rate, caus'd it to be assaulted on the 21st of *June*; And tho' all the Efforts of his Men prov'd unsuccessful, yet they return'd to the Storm the next Day. The besieg'd, animated by their Commander, made an incredible resistance, repulsing twice the Assailants with great slaughter; but at length the latter with redoubled Numbers, made themselves Masters of the cover'd Way, and cut off the Besieg'd from their Communication with the Castle. Monsieur *de Coeborn* being dangerously wounded, the Garrison who thought themselves no longer in a Condition to hold out, desir'd to Capitulate; reserving only so much time to themselves, as to send to the Prince of *Barbançon* Governor of the Old Castle, to give him notice of their Resolution, which he readily allow'd; and thereupon Fort *William*, which from this time was call'd Fort *Coeborn*, was deliver'd up to the *French*.

The Consequence of this Loss was the Surrender of the Castle of *Namur* on the 1st of *July*; which, considering the strength of the Place, and the shortness of the Siege, occasion'd some reflections on the Prince of *Barbançon*, whom, some report, King *William* suspected, and therefore had desir'd the Duke of *Bavaria* to remove him from his Government of *Namur*; but the *French* investing the Place before the Duke could comply with His Majesty's desire

A. C. 1692. desire, without shewing any distrust of the Prince; his Electoral Highness contented himself to order the Count *de Thian*, to accompany him in this Siege, with particular Instructions to observe his Conduct. Others justify the Prince of *Barbançon*, and maintain he did all that could be expected from a Man of Honour and Courage.

The Castle
of Namur
surrendered,
July 10.

When the Castle of *Namur* was surrendered, King *William* lay encamped at *Melle*, where he form'd a Design to surprize *Mons*, which the *French* took Care to disappoint. From *Melle* His Majesty march'd his Army to *Genap*, thence to *Nostredame-de-Hall*, and on the 1st of *August* over the River *Senne*, when he was join'd by the *Hannover* Troops, to the Number of Eight Thousand Men. On the other hand, the King of *France* contenting himself with the Glory of having taken *Namur*, in sight of the Confederate Army, left the Command of his Forces to *Luxemburgh*, who pitched his Camp in an advantageous Post, cover'd by a Wood and thick Hedges, between *Enghien*, and *Steenkirk*, where his *Britannick* Majesty resolv'd to attack him, upon the Information of some Persons that were thought to understand the Nature of the Ground.

Battle of
Steenkerk
Aug. 3d.
N. S.

Accordingly on *Sunday* the 3d of *August* (N. S.) the Army march'd early in the Morning, the heavy Baggage being order'd to repass the *Senne* at *Hall*. There were several Defiles to pass, and the ways to be made, which made it a tedious March; but however about Ten a Clock the Prince of *Wirtemberg* with the Vanguard, which consisted of Four Battalions of *English* Foot, two of *Danes*, and a Detachment of *Churchill's* Brigade, advanced towards the Enemy, and fell upon them with so much Vigour, that he drove them from Hedge to Hedge, posted himself in the Wood that fronted the Right Wing of their Army; and erected two Batteries of Cannon, on little Eminences one on the Right, and the other on the Left of the Wood. Whilst these Batteries were playing upon the Enemy, the Confederate Army marched up to the Head of the Defile (about half an *English* Mile from the Wood) where it open'd in a little Plain, not
above

W I L L I A M *the Third.*


335

A. C.

1692.

above half a League over, which terminated upon the Right of the Wood; and upon several Rows of high Trees, planted in great Order. Upon the Right of this Plain, there was a Farm which soon after the Engagement was set on Fire by the Enemy, to cover, by the smoke, several of their Battalions that were order'd this way. From the Head of the Defile, upon the Left of the Plain there was a deep hollow Way with high Trees and Hedges upon the Banks of it, which reach'd as far as the Wood where the Vanguard was posted, and where it branch'd it fell into two other deep Ways, and going thro' the Wood upon the Left to the *Danes* Attack, and to that of the Guards; and the other upon the Right going along the outside of the Wood: Between these two last, were posted the Regiments of Sir *Robert Douglas*, Colonel *Fitz Patrick*, and Colonel *O Farrel*.

When the Confederate Army was come up to the Head of these Defiles, and just entring into the small Plain, they were order'd to Halt, except the *English* Life-Guards, and Horse and Dragoons, and the Lords *Cutts's*, Lieutenant General *Mackay's*, Sir *Charles Graham's* and the Earl of *Angus's* Regiments, which being interlin'd with the Horse, were commanded at the same time to the Right-skirts of the Wood; whilst Prince of *Hesse's*, Colonel *Lowther's*, and the Earl of *Leven's* Regiments, were also intermix'd with the Left Wing of Horse, and posted upon the outside of the Wood. Things being thus dispos'd, and the Army continuing in their Halt, Prince *Wirtemberg*, after he had cannonaded for above two Hours, began the Attack with the *Danes* upon the Right, which was immediately followed by the other Four *English* Regiments as compos'd the Vanguard, and seconded by *Cutts's*, *Mackay's*, *Angus's*, *Graham's*, *Lowther's*, the Prince of *Hesse's* and *Leven's* Regiments. Never was more terrible, and at the same time more regular firing heard; for during the space of two Hours it seem'd to be continu'd Claps of Thunder. The Vanguard behaved themselves with so much Bravery and Resolution, that tho' they receiv'd the charge of several

A. C. 1692.  veral Battalions of the Enemies, one after another, yet they drove them beyond one of their Batteries of Seven Pieces of Cannon, of which the *Danes* and the Second Battallion of the Regiment of *English* Guards possessed themselves, and which Colonel *Wachop*, who commanded the *English*, would have sent away, had not the *French* cut off the Traces, and carried away the Horses. Sir *Robert Douglas* with his first Battalion, charged several of the Enemies, and beat them from three several Hedges, and made himself Master of the Fourth, when going thro' a Gap to get on the other side, he was unfortunately killed upon the spot. All the other Regiments behaved themselves with equal Bravery, firing Muzzle to Muzzle thro' the Hedges, they on the one side, and the Enemy on the other.

The King being made sensible of the Difficulties the Vanguard had to encounter, by one of Prince *Württemberg's Aids-de-Camp*, who had already sent two Messengers to Count *Solmes* to no purpose, His Majesty dispatch'd away Count *Paulin*, one of his *Aids-de-Camp*, with positive Orders to Count *Solmes*, who commanded the Main Body, to send more Foot to the Prince's assistance; but Count *Solmes*, who ever was envious of the *English*, and who besides, had a particular jealousy of Prince *Württemberg's* commanding the Attack, an Honour which he would have had himself, instead of obeying his Majesty's Commands, order'd the Horse to march, and the Foot to halt: Which prov'd the loss of the Day. For the Ground was so straight, and the Enemy had such Hedges, Copces and Ditches to cover them, that there was nothing to do for the Horse; so that when the Vanguard began to engage they had none but part of the Infantry interlin'd with the Left Wing of the Horse to second them, the Body of the Foot being almost a Mile in the Rear. However, the King made all possible diligence to get the Infantry up, ordering a Brigade to march to the Wood, and forming a Line of Battle in the Plain, with such Foot as could come up. The Eagerness of the Soldiers to follow their Royal Leader, and to engage the Enemy was such, that they put

put themselves into some Disorder, and took more time to form their Battalions, than could now conveniently be spar'd; so that before they could reach the Wood, the Vanguard and Infantry of the Left Wing, being over-powered by Thirty Battalions of the Enemy, that charged them continually one after another, and by a fresh Body of Dragoons brought up by *Boufflers*, they were forc'd to retreat in great Confusion, and to leave the Wood to the Enemies Possession. The *English* Life-Guards owed their Preservation to the *Danish* Foot-Guards; and Baron of *Pibrack's* Regiment of *Luxemburgher's* being in Disorder upon the skirt of the Wood; and the Colonel himself lying dangerously wounded upon the place, Sir *Bevil Granville*, who commanded the Earl of *Bath's* Regiment, march'd up to his Relief, receiving the Enemies fire, before he suffer'd any Peloton of his Battalion to Discharge once; by this Method he lodg'd himself in the hollow way near the Wood, ordered his Serjeants to carry off the Baron of *Pibrack*, and maintain'd his Post, till he was commanded to leave it by the Prince of *Nassau*.

The King Enrag'd at the Disappointment of the Vanguard, for want of a timely Relief, express his Concern by often repeating these Words: *Oh! my poor English, how they are abandon'd!* Nor would he admit Count *Solmes* to his Royal Presence for many Months after: And now considering that the fight was not to be renew'd without endangering the loss of the whole Army, *Luxemburgh* being considerably reforc'd by *Boufflers*; and besides, the Night drawing on, his Majesty commanded a Retreat; which was perform'd with admirable Order, and without any great disturbance from the Enemy; who never durst engage the *English* in the Rear.

In this Battle the Confederates lost the brave Lieutenant General *Mackay*, Sir *John Lanier*, Sir *Robert Douglas*, the Earl of *Angus*, and divers other gallant Officers, above two Thousand Men kill'd; three Thousand wounded or made Prisoners, and several Pieces of Cannon. As for the *French*, bating the Honour of remaining

A. C.

1692.



Masters of the Field, they had not much Reason to boast of any advantage, having had the Prince *de Turenne*, the Marquis *de Bellefonds*, the Marquis *de Tilladet*, the Brigadier *Stoupa*, the Marquis *de Firmacon*, and several other Men of distinction, and Two Thousand private Soldiers kill'd, and near as many wounded. Neither had they come off so cheap, had it not been for the Chevalier *de Millevoix*, one of the Elector of *Bavaria's* Domesticks, who had already given, and still endeavour'd to give further Intelligence, to the Marechal *de Luxemburgb*, of the King's Motion and Designs, for which he was hang'd on a Tree in the Right Wing of His Majesty's Army.

A Plot *against the King's Life* reviv'd.

A more infamous Criminal was about this time deliver'd up into the Hands of Justice: For the Chevalier *de Granvale* returning from *Paris*, where he had engag'd one *Leefdale*, a Person of a good Family near *Boisleduc*, to join with *Dumont*, in the hellish Design of Assassinating King *William*, he appointed a Meeting at *Uden*, whither *Dumont* was come from *Hanover*. There it was agreed that when the King should pass along the Lines, or when the Army should decamp, *Dumont* should be in Ambush and shoot His Majesty, and that as soon as the Murder was committed, a Party of Three Thousand Horse, from the Duke of *Luxemburgb's* Army, and headed by Monsieur *Chamlays*, and Colonel *Parker*, should rescue the Assassins, to colour the Villany with the shew of a Stratagem of War. But Providence still watching for his Majesty's Safety, permitted the black Conspiracy to be discover'd by *Leefdale* and *Dumont*; who related all the Circumstances of the Contrivance, and who they were that put *Granvale* upon this wicked Attempt. Thereupon *Granvale* was taken at *Eyndenboven*; afterwards try'd by a Court-Martial, and according to his Sentence, hang'd, drawn and quarter'd; after he had made a full Confession of his Crimes, without being put to the Torture. At his Execution he seem'd very Penitent, and express'd some Resentment against those by whom he was undone. And 'tis with Horror that History is oblig'd to say,

Granvale executed,
Aug. 13.

say, that if we may give Credit to this Criminal's dying Words, and the Depositions upon Record, not only Ministers of State, and Ambassadors, but even an Archbishop, nay, a Crown'd Head, were at least privy to that detestable Project.

There was little more done this Campaign in Flanders, except the defeat of a Party from Namur, by a Detachment from the Troops of Liege commanded by Count Serclaes de Tilly; and the Bombarding of Charleroy, by Monsieur de Boufflers. As for the English Forces which landed at Ostend on the 1st of September (N. S.) under the Command of the Duke of Leinster, they possessed themselves of Furnes and Dixmuyde, which they began to fortify, and by which the King seem'd to have some great Design that way; but whatever it was, all miscarried; both these Places being abandon'd * to Boufflers, by Count Horn, towards the beginning of the Year 1693. which King William much resented in him, who till now always had a great share in His Majesty's Esteem. Perhaps the same touch'd the Count very near, for he did not live long after.

From the Netherlands let us move towards the Upper Rhine, where the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the Markgrave of Bareith, commanded this Year the Forces on that side against the Duke de Lorge, General of the French Army. Nothing worth mentioning pass'd between them till the Month of September, when the French advancing towards the Rhine with a great Train of Artillery, the Landgrave and Markgrave held a Council of War with the rest of the Generals, wherein it was resolv'd, that the two Armies, which were separated, should now rejoin, which was accordingly done, and the whole German Force encamped near Neustadt; but in some days they separated again, the Landgrave marching to besiege Eberemburgh. He had not been gone long, before the Markgrave sent him an Express, that the French were moving towards him, which made the Landgrave send away Four Thousand Dragoons to the other's Assistance; but before they, and the Body of the Army could come

A. C. up, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who was gone before with a Body of about Four Thousand Horfe, and posted himself near *Edeilsheim* with a Design to stop the March of the *French*, was by them surprized in his Camp, by the favour of a great Fog; and charged so briskly, that his Men had not time to put themselves in a Posture of Defence. About a Thousand of the *Germans* were killed upon the spot, and several made Prisoners; and among the latter the Duke of *Wirtemberg* himself, who was carried to *Paris*; whilst the *French* liv'd at Discretion in his Country, and oblig'd the Landtgrave, now weaken'd by the Detachment he had sent away to the Markgrave of *Baireith*, and afterwards by another to secure *Heydelberg*, to raise the Siege of *Eberemburgh*. However the Landtgrave was soon after even with the *French*; for the latter, under the Command of Count *Tallard*, having besieg'd * *Rhinefeld*, a place which would have been of great Importance to them, if they had carried it, the Governor made so brave a Defence, and the Landtgrave such extraordinary Diligence to relieve it, that the *French* were oblig'd to abandon the Enterprize with considerable loss (both from the Enemies fire, and the Rigour of the Season) and not without some Confusion to the Court of *France*, who had sent Orders to Count *Tallard*, not to besiege, but take Possession of the Place.

Rhinefeld
besieg'd.
Dec. 16.
The Siege
rais'd.
Jan. 1693.

Affairs of
Piedmont
in 1692. To pursue our Method, let us take a short view of the Affairs of *Piedmont*: The Court of *France* having brought the Pope to an Accommodation, endeavour'd thro' his means to divide the Duke of *Savoy* from the Contederacy; and dispatch'd away Monsi ur *Chanley* to *Turin*, to make advantageous Proposals to His Royal Highness; but whether in the form that was afterwards made publick, is a Mystery. However, there was a Writing printed at *Paris*, wherein the Author mention'd all the Offers made to the Duke; tho' that Paper seem'd chiefly design'd to make the *Italian* Princes jealous of the *Germans*, by magnifying the Disorders committed by them in their Quarters; and insinuating that Protestants reap'd all the Advantage of this present

present War; which last Argument was not long after effectually improv'd by the Parliaments of France in the Court of Savoy. But the German Troops now in Italy were too numerous to give any of those petty Princes an opportunity to disturb them, supposing they had the intention to do it; and as for the Duke of Savoy whatever his true Sentiments were, he appear'd stanch, and resolute to carry on this Campaign with great Vigour. On the other hand, the French, who bent the Power of their Arms against Flanders and Germany, left Monsieur Catinat very much inferior to the Allies in Piedmont, as desiring only to defend what they had gain'd the Years before on that side. This they could not do neither, for the Duke of Savoy having got his Army into the Field, and dispos'd of several Parties into the Vallies and other Places for the better security of the Country; he march'd in the Month of July, at the Head of Twenty Thousand Men into the Province of Dauphiné, where after they had pillaged La Roche, Chantelouve, and some other Villages, they made themselves Masters of the Castle and Highlands of Guillestre, and some other Passes. On the 5th of August all the Army cross'd the Durance at Guillestre, and mov'd towards the City of Ambrun, which was surrendred upon Articles, after a pretty brisk Siege of about Nine Days. Here the Duke of Savoy found Twenty Pieces of Cannon, and considerable quantity of Provisions; and the City presently granted his Royal Highness Forty Thousand Livres Contribution; which they borrowed at Grenoble for that Purpose; besides which his Highness seiz'd upon Sixty Thousand Livres in Gold which was the French King's Money, in the Hands of the Pay-Master of the Troops; And not only the City of Ambrun, but all the Neighbouring Towns and Villages were at the same time put under Contribution. Here likewise the Duke of Schomberg publish'd a Declaration, in the Name of his Britannick Majesty, inviting People to join him, and assuring them that his Majesty had no other Aim in causing his Forces to enter into France, but to restore the Nobility and Gentry to their antient

A. C.
1692.The Duke
of Savoy
invades the
DauphineHe takes
Ambrun,
Aug. 15.The Duke
of Schom-
berg's De-
claration,

A. C. Splendor; the Parliaments to their pristine Authority; the People to their just Priviledges; and even to grant his Protection to the Clergy; but because the Kings of England are Guarrantees of the Edict of Nantes, See the Appendix. made in favour of the Protestants, as well by the Treaty concluded at Montpellier, as several other Treaties, the Duke of Schomberg declar'd, That 'twas His Britannick Majesty's intention to cause that Edict to be reviv'd. Encourag'd by this Declaration, several of the French Protestants that had been forc'd to abjure their Religion, took this opportunity to make their voluntary Recantation, before Mr. Du-Bourdieu, the Duke of Schomberg's Chaplain, who did not fail to strengthen their Faith by his Eloquent Sermons. From Ambrun the Army march'd directly to Gap, a City upon the Frontiers of Provence, whose Inhabitants open'd their Gates to Prince Eugene of Savoy, upon his first appearing before it; and gladly consented to pay Contribution, to preserve their Houses from being burnt and pillag'd: a Treatment which near Eighty Castles and Villages receiv'd from the Germans, in retaliation of the Barbarities committed by the French in the Palatinate. Not only Grenoble, the Capital of Dauphiné, but the Neighbouring Provinces, and the wealthy City of Lyons began already to tremble: And indeed never had the Allies a fairer opportunity of shaking the immense Power of France. But the Duke of Savoy's falling Sick of the Small Pox, and which was of more fatal Consequence, the Spirit of division that crept among the Generals, not only hindred the Design that had been form'd of taking Briangon and Quieras; but likewise incapacitated them to keep what they had already conquer'd. Thus having plunder'd the Country, destroy'd all the Provisions they could not consume or carry away, burnt all that refus'd to contribute, they blew up the Fortifications of Ambrun, took Money to save the Houses, and so put an end to the Campaign. 'Tis to be observ'd, that Mr. Du-Bourdieu, had not the most considerable share in the Booty; since he carried away with him above Two Hundred French Protestants, who,

The Duke
of Savoy's
Sickness.

who chose rather to expose themselves to Beggary and Contempt in Foreign Nations, then to live in Plenty and Honour in their Native Land, where they must be forc'd to join in Divine Worship with those, whom all Protestants account Idolaters. As for the Duke of Savoy, he was like to pay dear for this Summer's Expedition, for he was hardly well recover'd of his Small-Pox when he fell into an Ague, which brought him so low, that his Physicians began to fear for his Life; but at length his Youthful Constitution got the better of his Distemper.

Besides the annoying France in her most sensible Part, their Britannick Majesties improv'd the Duke of Savoy's Alliance towards the Restoration of the *Vaudois*, a People, which though contemptible in relation to their wordly Estates, make nevertheless a considerable Figure among Christians, as boasting, not without Justice, a Purity of Faith deriv'd from the Primitive Ages of the Church, and untainted by latter Superstitions. Now because these poor People had lost all manner of Ecclesiastical Discipline, through the Violence of their late Persecution, and were unable to maintain so much as a Minister or a Schoolmaster, Mr. *Du Bourdien* acquainted the Bishop of *St. Asaph* with their miserable Condition, desiring him to solicit Her Majesty's Bounty in their behalf. That worthy Prelate, no less conspicuous for his Piety and Charity, than for his profound Learning, cheerfully laid hold on this occasion to serve the Church; and finding the Queen as ready to grant, as he was to ask; a Fund was established out of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, for the maintaining of (a) ten Preachers, and as many Schoolmasters, in the Valleys of *Piedmont*. A Monument of that great Princess's unbounded Charity, which will remain as long as there are *Vaudois* in the World! We may here take notice, that about this time the Bishop of *St. Asaph* was nominated to the Bishoprick of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, upon the Death of Doctor *Thomas Wood*, Bishop of that See.

A. C.
1692.

a Queen Mary's Charity to the
b Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry,
July 23.

A. C. We should now mention the Campaign in *Cass*
 1692. *lonia*, but the *French* having attempted nothing on
 that side, by reason their Forces were sufficiently
 diverted another way, and the *Spaniards* having
 done as little, because of their usual Supinuity and
 Weakness, we shall pass on to some other Occur-
 rences.

c Earth-
quake in
Jamaica,
June 7. (c) On the 7th of *June* a most terrible Earth-
 quake shook the Island of *America* in the *West-Indies*,
 and almost entirely ruin'd the Town of *Port-Royal*,
 the best of all the *English* Plantations, and the
 great Mart on that part of the World; insomuch,
 that besides the Damages, no less than 1500 Persons
 perish'd in it. About two Months after an Earth-
 quake was also felt in (d) *England*, particularly in

d And in
England,
Sept. 8. *London*, and upon the Continent. The King was
 then in his Camp, at Dinner, in an old decay'd
 House, which shaking very much, and every one
 apprehending it was ready to fall, His Majesty,
 with much ado, was prevail'd with to rise from the
 Table, to go out of the House; but the Surprise
 was soon over. Not many Days after Her Majesty

e Sept. 13. issued out (e) two Proclamations, the one (f) for
f Procla- the better discovery of Seditious Libellers; and the
mation a- other (g) for the discovery and apprehending of High-
gainst Li- waymen, and for a Reward of Forty Pounds for every
bellers: such Offender, to the Discoverers; which Encourage-
g And a- ment occasion'd the taking of many of those Rob-
gainst High bers, who about this time very much infested the
waymen. Roads of this Kingdom.

h Mr. About the beginning of this Year (h) died *Robert*
Boyle's *Boyle* Esq; an *English*-man of Illustrious Birth, but
Death. more remarkable for being the most famous experi-
 mental Philosopher these latter Ages have produc'd;
 and whose deep Knowledge of Nature was so far
 from being tainted with Atheism, the common Dis-

i His Ex- stemper of Men of refin'd Speculation, (i) that all
emplary his Life was a continued Example of Goodness and
Piety. Piety; and at his Death he left the Foundation of a
 Monthly Sermon to convince *Atheists, Deists, Jews,*
k Prince &c. of their Errors. This Year was also fatal (k) to
Waldeck *P. Waldeck*, an able, but unfortunate General. Neither
dies. ought we to forget, that this Year the Duke of

Hannover,

Hannover, a Protestant Prince, was, through King A. C. *William's* Interest, advanc'd to be an Elector of the 1692. Empire, and thereby a (1) Ninth Electorate was Constituted.

About this time one *Robert Young* was committed to *Newgate* till he discharg'd a Fine impos'd upon him; and one *Henry Pearson*, a Prisoner in the same Place for Debt, perceiving *Young* to be very expert in Counterfeiting Hands, told him, that if he could contrive a (m) Sham-Plot, and father it upon the Earls of *Marlborough*, and *Salisbury*, the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, ^{Plot fa-} and some others, he might soon have Money enough ^{ther'd up-} to pay his Fine. *Young* being in very low Circumstances gladly accepted the Proposal, but told *Pear-* ^{on the Bi-} *son* nothing could be done in that matter till he was ^{shop of Ro-} releas'd, which in a short time was effected. As soon as *Pearson* was at Liberty, he employ'd one *Stephen Blackhead* to carry Letters between himself and *Young*. By a certain Stratagem *Young* happen'd to see the Earl of *Marlborough's* Hand, which he counterfeited so cunningly, that it was very difficult to discern the true from the false. Afterwards he drew up an Association, and affixt to it the Hands of the Earls of *Marlborough* and *Salisbury*, as also Sir *Basil Firebrass's*, the Bishop of *Rocheſter's*, and the Lord *Cornbury's*, which two last were writ by another Hand. And that the more Credit might be given to this pretended Plot, *Young* forg'd several Letters in the Name of the Lord *Marlborough*, suppos'd to be directed to himself, which *Blackhead* us'd to bring to him again. In the Month of *April*, *Blackhead* went three times to the Bishop of *Rocheſter's* House at *Bromley*. upon a sham Errand from a suppos'd Divinity Doctor, but with no other intent than to convey the forg'd Association into a secret Place, where it was afterwards found by the King's Messengers; who upon Information given by *Young* against that Reverend Prelate, came first to secure his Person, and then to search his House. His Lordship was some days under Confinement; but upon a strict Examination (n) of the whole matter before the Council, and the confronting of *Blackhead* with *Young*, ^{n The sham Plot dis-} ^{cover'd,} June 10,

A. C. Young, the Forgery was evidently discover'd, and his Lorthips Innocence made manifest.

1692.

(o) Scotland enjoying now a perfect Tranquillity, the Parliament of that Kingdom was very zealous and forward to contribute new Levies for the support of their Majesties Government. And as for *(p)* Ireland, the Lord Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, so manag'd Affairs, that the *(q)* Parliament there made an Act not only of Recognition of their Majesties undoubted Title to that Crown, and another for Encouragement of Protestant Strangers to settle in that Kingdom; but one also for granting to their Majesties the Sum of 70000 Pounds, by an Additional Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors. After which *(r)* they were Prorogued.

And is Prorogued,

Nov. 3.

The King having settled Affairs in Holland, Embark'd there on the 15th of October, and on the 18th safely *(s)* Landed at Yarmouth. On the 29th the Queen met him at Newhall, and the same Day their Majesties went to Kensington through the City, amidst the loud Acclamations of rejoicing Multitudes. Two Days after *(t)* the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder of London attended his Majesty, both to congratulate his happy Return, and express their steady Resolution to support his Government, to the utmost of their Power. At the same time the Recorder, in the Name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, besought His Majesty to honour the City with his Presence at Dinner upon the Lord Mayor's Day at Guildhall; which His Majesty was pleas'd to accept; and as a Mark of his Favour His Majesty confer'd the Honour of Knighthood upon Salathiel Lovell, Serjeant at Law, their Recorder. The same *(u)* Day a Proclamation was issued out for a publick Thanksgiving to God Almighty for the Preservation of their Majesties and their Government, against the Designs of their open and secret Enemies; particularly for the late signal Victory at Sea against the French Fleet, and for the Disappointment of the barbarous Conspiracy, for taking away his Majesty's Life by Assassination. On the *(x)* 29th of the same Month their Majesties, attended

Octo. 18.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c

wait upon the King,

Octo. 22.

u Proclamation for a publick Thanksgiving.

x Their Majesties Dine at Guildhal

Octo. 29.

tended by all the Great Officers of the Court, a A. C. numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry, the Judges, and the Ladies of the chiefeſt Quality, were magnificently entertain'd at Dinner at the Guildhall, by Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor Elect for the Year enſuing; upon which occaſion His Maſteſty conſer'd the Honour of (y) Knighthood on Sir John Wild-^{y Several} man, Sir William Gore, Sir James Houlton, Alder-^{Persons} men; Sir Leonard Robinſon, Chamberlain; Sir Row-^{Knighted} land Ainsworth, Sir William Scowen, Sir Jeſiah Child, and Sir John Foach. The ſame Honour was conſer'd ſome Days before on Thomas Trevor Eſq; their Maſteſties Sollicitor General.

About this time ſeveral French Refugees, ſtudious to promote the Intereſt of England, and to weaken France by impairing her Manufactures, together with ſome Engliſh Merchants, (z) form'd the Royal Lu-^{z The Roy-} string Company, and being ſupported by the Pro-^{al Lustring} tection of the Earl of Pembroke, whom they choſe^{Company} their Governor, obtain'd a Patent from His Maſteſty,^{settled.} whereby they were reputed a Body Politick, having the full and ſole Priviledge for the making of Luſtrings and Alamodes in England. On the 26th of October this Patent was read in a full Committee, at their Houſe in Auſtin-Friars, at which time the Company was farther aſſur'd by their Governour, of their Maſteſties Pleaſure in this Undertaking, to ſuch a degree, that all other Encouragements might be expected for the promoting of it.

Upon the (a) 4th Day of November the Parlia-^{a The Par-} ment being met at Weſtminſter, His Maſteſty went^{liament} to the Houſe of Peers, and made a Speech to both^{meets,} Houſes; wherein he firſt of all (b) 'thank'd them^{Nov. 4-} 'for the great Supplies they had given him for the^{The King's} 'Proſecution of this War; hoping, by their Advice^{Speech to} 'and Affiſtance, which had never fail'd him, to take^{both Houſes} 'ſuch Meaſures as might be moſt proper for ſuppor-
'ting their common Intereſt againſt the exceſſive
'Power of France. He next told them, how great rea-
'ſon they had to rejoice in the happy Victory they
'had obtain'd at Sea, wiſhing the Succeſs at Land
'had been anſwerable to it: Though, he was ſure, his
'own Subjects had ſo remarkable a ſhare in both,
'that

A. C.
1691.



‘that their *Bravery* and *Courage* must ever be re-
 ‘membred to their Honour. Afterwards He made
 ‘them sensible, That as the *French* were repairing their
 ‘Losses at Sea with great Diligence, and did design
 ‘to augment their Land-Forces considerably, a-
 ‘gainst the next Campaign, so it was absolutely ne-
 ‘cessary, for this Nation’s Safety, that at least as
 ‘great a Force be maintain’d at Sea and Land, as they
 ‘had the last Year; and therefore he ask’d a Supply
 ‘suitable to so great an occasion, of the Gentlemen
 ‘of the House of Commons; Expressing at the same
 ‘time his Affliction, that so heavy a charge upon his
 ‘People could not be avoided, without exposing
 ‘themselves to inevitable Ruin and Destruction.
 ‘And because the inconvenience of sending out of
 ‘the Kingdom great Sums of Money for the Pay-
 ‘ment of the Troops abroad, was very considera-
 ‘ble, and that He wish’d it could be remedied; He
 ‘told them, ‘That if they could suggest to him any
 ‘Methods for the support of them, which might
 ‘lessen this Inconvenience, He should be ready to
 ‘receive them with all the Satisfaction imaginable.
 ‘He then acquainted them, ‘That none could desire
 ‘more than He did, that a *Descent* should be made
 ‘into *France*; and therefore, notwithstanding the
 ‘disappointment of that Design this last Summer,
 ‘He intended to attempt it the next Year, with a
 ‘much more considerable Force; and that as soon
 ‘as He should be enabled, all possible Care and
 ‘Application should be us’d towards it. And up-
 ‘on this occasion He took notice of that Signal De-
 ‘liverance, which, by the Providence of God, they
 ‘receiv’d the last Spring, to the Disappointment
 ‘and Confusion of their Enemies Designs and Ex-
 ‘pectations. This, said He, has sufficiently shewn
 ‘us how much we are expos’d to the Attempts of
 ‘*France*, while that King is in a Condition to make
 ‘them. Let us therefore improve the Advantage
 ‘we have at this time, of being join’d with most of
 ‘the Princes and States of *Europe*, against so dan-
 ‘gerous an Enemy: In this, surely, all Men will
 ‘agree, who have any Love for their Country, or
 ‘any Zeal for Religion: I cannot therefore doubt
 ‘but

' but you will continue to support Me in this War A. C.
 ' against the declar'd Enemy of this Nation, and 1692.
 ' that you will give as speedy dispatch to the Affairs
 ' before you, as the Nature and Importance of them
 ' will admit; that the Preparations may be timely
 ' and effectual for the Preservation of all that is
 ' valuable to us. I am sure, added His Majesty,
 ' I can have no Interest but what is yours: We
 ' have the same Religion to defend; and you cannot
 ' be more concern'd for the Preservation of your
 ' Liberties and Properties, than I am that you should
 ' always remain in the full possession of them; for I
 ' have no aim but to make you a happy People:
 ' Hitherto, said He, in the Conclusion, I have never
 ' spar'd to expose my own Person for the Good
 ' and Welfare of this Nation; and I am so sensible of
 ' your good Affections to Me, that I shall continue
 ' to do so with great Chearfulness upon all occasions,
 ' wherein I may contribute to the Honour and Ad-
 ' vantage of *England*.

This Judicious Speech was receiv'd with the uni-
 versal Applause it deserv'd, and made a deep impres-
 sion in the Minds of both Houses of Parliament.
 The Commons by their (c) Address ' acknowledg'd
 ' the great Affection His Majesty shew'd to his Sub-
 ' jects by taking notice of their Bravery and Cou-
 ' rage; by that sensible concern He express'd for the
 ' Charges on his People. and by that tender Regard
 ' for the Preservation of their Religion, Liberties,
 ' and Properties, as must ever be remembred with
 ' Gratitude, by all his faithful Subjects. They like-
 ' wise acknowledg'd the Favour of God, in resto-
 ' ring His Majesty in Safety to his People, after so
 ' many Hazards and Dangers to which He had ex-
 ' pos'd his Sacred Person; that there might be no-
 ' thing wanting on his part, to oppose the ambi-
 ' tious Designs of his Enemies, and to maintain the
 ' Honour of *England*, and the Liberties of *Europe*.
 ' They also congratulated his Deliverance from the
 ' secret and open Designs, which the Malice of his
 ' Enemies had form'd against him. And assur'd
 ' him, that they would always *Advise* and *Assist*
 ' His Majesty in the supporting of his Government,
 ' against

c Address
 of the House
 of Com-
 mons to the
 King,
 Nov. 14.

A. C. 'against all his Enemies. The Commons at the
 1692. same time presented their thankful Acknowledgement to the (d) Queen, 'For her gracious and prudent Administration of the Government whilst
And to the Queen. 'His Majesty was hazarding his Royal Person abroad; and for the Bleilings of Peace they enjoy'd at home, under her auspicious Reign at a time when the greatest part of Europe was suffering the miserable Effects of War. They also congratulated, not only the signal Deliverance they receiv'd from a bold and cruel Design, form'd and prosecuted for their Destruction, when it was just ready to be executed, but likewise the return of Her Majesties Fleet with so compleat and glorious a Victory, as was not to be equall'd in any former Age: Assuring Her Majesty, that the grateful sense they had of their Happiness under Her Government, should be always manifested in constant returns of Duty and Obedience, and a firm resolution to do all that was in their Power, to render Her Reign Secure and Prosperous.

These mutual Assurances of Affection and Confidence being pass'd between their Majesties and the Parliament, the first Business of Importance the Commons (e) went upon, was the Bill for Regulating Trials in Cases of High-Treason, which at the
 e Nov. 11. (f) second reading was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House: And not many Days after, a
 g Dec. 1. Clause being (g) presented, to be added to the Bill, a Debate arose ther-upon, the result of which was, that the Bill was order'd to lie upon the Table, and no farther mention was made of it during this Session.

The (b) Thanks, which by order of the Commons were given by their Speaker to Admiral Ruffel, one of their Members, for his great Courage
 Nov. 11. and Conduct in the Victory obtain'd at Sea, seem'd
 i Nov. 12. to secure that Admiral against any Reflections on his Behaviour in that memorable Sea Fight. But
 13, 16, 17. nevertheless, it having been suggested that the Advantage gain'd upon the Enemy might have been better improv'd, the House (i) examin'd the several Instructions, Orders, and Results of Councils of War

War touching the last Summer's Expedition, in Relation to the Proceedings of the Fleet, and the Descent intended to be made into France, after the Victory at Sea. Upon the 19th of November Sir John Ashby being examin'd, particularly in relation to the French-Men of War that made their escape into St. Malo, he gave the Commons an account of the Proceedings of the Ships under his Command, in and after the Engagement, with which they were so well pleas'd, that the Speaker, by Direction of the House, acquainted him, (k) *That the House took notice of his ingenuous Behaviour at the Bar, and that he had given an Account to the satisfaction of the House, and was dismiss'd from farther Attendance.* The next thing the House took into Consideration was, why a Descent had not been made into France? Admiral Russel was question'd about it, but he excus'd himself by saying, That twenty Days had past between his first Letter to the Earl of Nottingham, after the Fight, and his Lordship's Answer. And on the other Hand, the Earl made it appear, that he had acted according to the Orders he had receiv'd; which was all he could do, as Secretary of State. Whilst these things were in Agitation, the Lords at a Conference, communicated to the House of Commons some Papers which their Lordships had receiv'd from the King, relating to those Affairs, which Papers being read in the Lower House, it was Resolv'd, (l) *That Admiral Russel in his Command of the Fleet, during the last Summer's Expedition, had behav'd himself with Fidelity, Courage and Conduct.*

On (m) the 14th of November Sir Edward Seymour deliver'd to the Commons a Message from His Majesty, in Answer to their Address the last Session, in Relation to the East-India Company. Upon occasion of this Message the House took into Consideration the matter relating to that Company, and after a great deal of time spent in it, a Bill was (n) brought in for Preserving, Regulating, and Establishing the East-India Trade. This Bill was near two Months depending, and occasion'd several Debates the Result of which was, that the Commons (o) presented an Address to his Majesty, That

A. C. He would please to dissolve the East-India Company upon three Years Warning to the said Company, according to the Power reserv'd in their Charter. To this the King, with his usual Prudence and Reserve, made Answer, That He would always do all the Good in his Power for this Kingdom, and that He would consider of their Address.

p Business of the Supply. (p) The Supply which was mov'd for on the 15th of November, was unanimously granted on the 22d of the same Month; and after Consideration of the state of War for the Year 1693. it was (q) The Sum Resolv'd, That the Sum of 1926516 Pounds be granted to their Majesties for the Charge of the Navy, (including the Charge of the Ordinance, and the finishing their Majesties Naval Yard at *Hamose* near Plymouth, and the building four Bomb Vessels, and eight new Ships of the fourth Rate.) And (r) 1926516l. for the Navy.

r And Dec. 10. the Sum of Two Millions and Ninety Thousand 2090563l. Five Hundred Sixty Three Pounds for the Land Forces, including the extraordinary Charge of the the Office of Ordinance, in relation to the Land Service, and the charge of the Transports, Hospitals, Contingencies, and other extraordinary Charges of the War. Besides which it was (s) Resolv'd, 3. the That for the making good the Sum of 1341700 Pounds, Sum of intended to be rais'd by the Act for a Quarterly Poll, 750000l. the Sum of 750000 Pounds be granted to their Majesties. *to supply the defect of the Poll Bill.*

s And Dec. 13. To levy these vast Sums it was (t) resolv'd, First, That there be a Pound Rate of four Shillings in the Pound for one Year, charg'd upon all Lands, according to their Yearly value, as (u) also upon all Personal Estates, and upon all Offices and Employment of Profit; other then Military Offices in the Army and Navy. Secondly, that there be a Fund of 70000 Pounds per Annum, set a part out of the Hereditary Excise till the 17th of May 1697. And afterwards by an Additional Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for the Payment of the Interest of a Million of Money to be rais'd by Persons voluntarily paying in that Sum, the Principal paid in to be sunk, and the Persons paying in the same to receive during their Lives, their respective Proportions of the said 70000 Pounds according to the

Sums

Sums paid by them, with the Advantage of Survivorship till all the Lives be determin'd. And 3dly, (x) That certain Additional Impositions be laid upon Merchandize.

A. C.

1692.

That part of the King's Speech, whereby His Majesty seem'd to desire the Advice of the Com-

x Feb. 3.

1693.

mons, took up a great deal of time. After several Debates a Committee was (y) appointed to consider

Advice of

how the Army abroad, in their Majesties Pay, might be supplied with Bread, Cloaths, and other Provisions of

the Com-

mons to

the Growth of this Kingdom, to prevent the Exportati-

of the King,

y Dec. 12.

on of the Coin thereof. And as for the Navy, a Motion (z) being made, That His Majesty be humbly ad-

z Jan. 11.

1693.

vised to constitute a Commission of the Admiralty of such Persons as were of known Experience in Maritime

Affairs, it pass'd in the Negative: But however it was carried, that His Majesty should be advis'd by that

House, That for the future all Orders for the Manage-

ment of the Fleet should pass through the Hands of the Lords Commissioners for the Executing the Office of Lord

High Admiral of England. Which Vote seem'd to be occasion'd by the Difference between the Earl of

Nottingham and Admiral Russel.

The Consideration of the Petition, presented (a) by the Sheriffs, and several Aldermen of the City of

Business of

the Orphans

of the City

of Lon-

don,

a Nov. 7.

b Jan. 28.

1690.

c Feb. 17.

London, in favour of the Orphans of the said City, being put off from time to time, William Goodwin,

Henry Goodwin, and others of the distressed Orphans presented also a Petition to the same Effect; both

which being considered, the Commons at length (c) Order'd a Bill to be brought in for satisfying the

Debts due to the said Orphans; but upon a Debate that arose at the second reading, the Bill was com-

mitted to a Committee of the whole House, where it remain'd unfinished.

(d) A Bill for the better Preservation of their Majesties Persons, which by the unanimous consent of the

d Bills re-

jected.

e Dec. 17.

f Dec. 13:

Bill touch-

ing free

and Impa-

tial Pro-

ceedings in

Parlia-

ment.

House of Commons, was order'd to be brought in on the 1st of December, was nevertheless rejected at

the second reading, the 14th of that Month: The same Fate (e) attended the Bill to ascertain the Fees of

Officers of Justice.

Not many (f) Days before, Sir Edward Hufsey presented to the House of Commons, a Bill touching

A. C. *Free and Impartial Proceedings in Parliament*, which
 1693. was receiv'd, read the first time, and some time
 after pass'd, (g) and sent up to the Lords for their
 Concurrence. By this Bill several Persons in Em-

ployments both Military and Civil, were incapacitated to sit in the House of Commons, which caus'd it to be very much oppos'd by the Lords that stood up for the Court; though on the other hand, several Peers spoke vehemently for it, and among the rest the Earl of *Musgrave*; who upon this occasion made

a most (h) memorable Speech. The Courtiers being too numerous, the other Party took an occasion from an Objection they made, to wit, *That this Act might by its Consequence prolong this Parliament, which they allow'd would be a very great Grievance, to bring in and pass another Bill, for the frequent calling and meeting of Parliaments*, which they (i) sent down to the Commons for their concurring Agreement;

but the King, having no mind to part with this Parliament, so long as the War lasted, refus'd his Assent to this Bill, although the Lords had (k) agreed to the Amendments made to it by the Commons.

On (l) the 20th of *January* the King went to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Sanction to an

Act for granting to their Majesties four Shillings in the Pound for one Year; to another for enabling the Inhabitants of the Province of York, to dispose of their

Personal Estates by their Wills, notwithstanding the Custom of that Province, and to Eleven private Bills.

The same Day, a complaint being made to the House of a Printed Pamphlet, Entituled, *King William and Queen Mary Conquerors*, as containing Assertions of dangerous Consequence to their Majesties, to the Liberties of the Subject, and Peace of the Kingdom; the House upon Examination of the matter, order'd, (m) the next Day, the said Pamphlet to be burnt by the Hand of the common

Hangman; and that His Majesty be desired to remove Mr. *Edmund Bohun*, the Licenser, from his Employment, for having allow'd the same to be printed. It was at the same time suggested, that Dr. *Burnet*, Bishop of *Sarum*, was the Inventor of the Notion of their Majesties being Conquerors, which

A Pamphlet asserting their Majesties to be Conquerors censur'd,
 Jan. 21.

he

WILLIAM the Third.

355

he had first of all broach'd in a *Pastoral Letter*, whereupon the House pass'd the same Censure on that Letter, and order'd it publickly to be burnt by the common Executioner. Nor did this Affair stop in the House of Commons, for on the 24th of *January* the Lords pass'd a Resolution, *That the Assertion of King William and Queen Mary's being King and Queen by Conquest, was highly injurious to their Majesties, and inconsistent with the Principles on which this Government is founded, and tending to the Subversion of the Rights of the People; which Vote being communicated to the Commons, that House unanimously concurr'd † with their Lordships, with the remarkable Addition of some Words, viz. injurious to their Majesties Rightful Title to the Crown of this Realm.*

A. C.

1693.

As also Dr. Burnet's

Pastoral Letter, Jan. 24.

† Jan. 25.

The next Day his Majesty return'd to the Parliament, and confirm'd by his Royal Assent, an *Act for granting to their Majesties certain Duties of Excise, for securing the Recompences and Advantages therein mention'd to such Persons as should advance Ten Hundred Thousand Pounds; and another Act for taking special Bail in the Country upon Actions and Suits depending in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Westminster.*

Acts pass'd, Jan. 26.

About this time several of the Officers of the Army wanting Men to compleat their Companies, agreed with those that had Warrants to Press for the Sea; who, under Pretence of Pressing, kidnapp'd Hundreds of His Majesties Subjects, whom they Shipt off for *Holland* and forc'd into Land-Service. Among the rest, a Servant belonging to one of the Members of the House of Commons happening to be spirited away, the House order'd Sir *Edward Seymour* to represent this Grievance to the King, who, thereupon * return'd a gracious Answer by the same Messenger, letting the House know: *How much he resent'd that his Subjects should meet with such Usage, and that he would take all Care possible, for the future, to punish the Authors of it. And that in the first Place, His Majesty had called before him the Officers of the Army, and given them a strict Charge that they should receive no Men that were*

* Feb. 9.

A. C. 1693. *impressed; for as they themselves had no Power to press, they should not receive any Man that was pressed; And that in the next Place His Majesty gave Orders to the Admiralty to Examine the Press-Masters, that had committed these Abuses; and that there should be such exemplary Punishment insisted on them, that others should be deterr'd from doing the like.*

*Abuses in
the Irish
Affairs.
Feb. 24.*

*Address re-
ported by
Mr. Whar-
ton,
March 9.*

The good Correspondence which had hitherto appear'd between the King and Parliament, went near to be disturb'd by the Informations given to the Commons of the State of *Ireland*; upon which the House resolv'd, * That it did appear that there had been great Abuses and Mismanagements in the Affairs of that Kingdom. On the 19th of *March*, the Commons in a Body presented an Address to His Majesty, wherein they particulariz'd those Abuses and Mismanagements, which consisted
 ' In exposing his *Protestant* Subjects to the Misery
 ' of Free Quarter, and the Licentiousness of the Sol-
 ' diers, to the great Oppression of the People there;
 ' which they conceiv'd had been chiefly occasion'd
 ' by the want of that Pay, which they did hope,
 ' they had fully provided for. 2. In Recruiting his
 ' Majesty's Troops with *Irish Papists*, and such Per-
 ' sons as were in open Rebellion against his Ma-
 ' jesty, to the great endangering and discouraging
 ' of his Majesty's good and loyal *Protestant*
 ' Subjects in that Kingdom. 3. In Granting
 ' Protections to *Irish Papists*, whereby *Protestants*
 ' were hindred from the legal Remedies, and the
 ' Course of Law was stop't. 4. In Reversing Out-
 ' Lawries for High-Treason against several Rebels
 ' in that Kingdom, (not within the Articles of *Li-*
 ' *merick*) to the great Discontent of his *Protestant*
 ' Subjects there. 5. In Letting the Forfeited Es-
 ' tates at under Rates, to the lessening of his Ma-
 ' jesty's Revenue. 6. In the great Imbezelmments of
 ' his Majesty's Stores in the Towns and Garrisons
 ' of that Kingdom, left by the late King *James*, and
 ' in the great Imbezelmments which had been made
 ' in the Forfeited Estates and Goods, which might
 ' have been employ'd for the safety of, and better
 ' Preservation of his Majesty's said Kingdom. And
 ' 7. In

7. In the Addition made to the Articles of *Limerick*, after the same were finally agreed to, sign'd, and thereupon the Town surrendred; which had been a great incouragement to the *Irish Papists*, and a weakening to the *English Interest* there: Which Abuses they most humbly besought his Majesty to redress; Particularly, that so much as the reducing of *Ireland* had been of great Expence to this Kingdom, that. (according to the Assurance his Majesty had given them) no Grant might be made of the Forfeited Lands in *Ireland*, till there be an opportunity of settling that Matter in Parliament. And as to the Additional Article which open'd so wide a Passage to the *Irish Papists*, to come in and repossess themselves of the Estates which they had forfeited by their Rebellion; They also besought his Majesty that the Articles of *Limerick*, with the said Addition be laid before the Commons in Parliament, that the manner of obtaining the same might be enquir'd into. They clos'd this Address by saying, 'That as his Majesty had been pleas'd to give such gracious Assurances of his readiness to comply with them, in any thing that might tend to the Peace and Security of this Kingdom, so they doubted not of his Majesty's like Grace and Favour to that of *Ireland*, in the Safety and Preservation whereof this his Majesty's Kingdom was so much concern'd. To this Address the King answer'd, 'That he should always have great Consideration of what came from the *House of Commons*; and that he should take great Care, that what was amiss should be remedied. However lest some of the discontented in that House should take this Occasion to raise Clamours, his Majesty went Five Days after to the House of Lords, and having given his Royal Assent to * Twenty One publick, and Twenty private

His Majesty's Answer.

* The Publick Bills

were, 1. An Act for Granting to their Majesties certain Additional Impositions upon Goods and Merchandises. 2. Another, for the review of the Quarterly Roll; granted to their Majesties in the last Session of Parliament. 3. Another for continuing cer-

tain Acts therein mention'd; and for charging several Joint-Stocks. 4. Another for preventing Suits against such as acted for their Majesties Service in defence of this Kingdom. 5. Another for reviving two former Acts for Repairing the High-Ways in the County of Hertford. 6. Another for Incooraging and Apprehending High-Way Men. 7. Another to prevent Abuses committed by the Traders in Butter and Cheese. 8. Another for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1693. 9. Another for Examining, Taking and Stating the Publick Accompts. 10. Another for Prohibiting the Importation of all Foreign Hair-Buttons. 11. Another for delivering Declarations to Prisoners. 12. Another against Pochers. 13. Another for Regaining, Encouraging and Settling the Greenland Trade. 14. Another for Punishing Mutineers and Deserters, &c. 15. Another to prevent malicious Informations in the Court of King's-Bench, and for the more easie Reversal of Qut Lawries in the same Court. 16. Another to prevent Frauds by Clandestine Mortgages. 17. Another for Reviving, Continuing and Explaining several Laws therein mention'd. 18. Another to make Parishioners of the Church united, Contributors to the Repairs and Ornaments of the Church to whom the Union is made. 19. Another for Regulating the Proceedings in the Crown Office of the Court of King's-Bench at Westminster. 20. Another for the better Discovery of Judgments in the Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas and Exchequer at Westminster. And Lastly, 21. Another for continuing the Acts for Prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France.

Acts pass, Bills, his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, March 14 'Wherein he thank'd them for the large Supplies *The King's* they had given him this Session, which he would *Speech to* take Care to see effectually applied to such Services as might be most for the Honour and Interest of England; He then recommended to their Care both the Peace and Quiet of the several Counties to which they were returning; and the effectual Levying of the Supply, they had so freely given, with the greatest equality, and the least uneasiness to the People that was possible. *Both Houses.* Lastly, He told them, the Posture of Affairs did necessarily require his Presence abroad, but that he should take Care to leave such a Number of Troops here, as might be sufficient for the Security of the Kingdom; assuring them farther, that as

‘ as he should continue to expose his own Person A. C.
 ‘ for the good and Advantage of these Kingdoms, 1693.
 ‘ so his hearty and sincere Endeavours should ne-
 ‘ ver be wanting in any other kind, to make this
 ‘ a great and flourishing Nation. And then, by *Parlia-*
 ‘ his Majesty’s Command, the Parliament was pro-*ment pro-*
 ‘ rogued to the 2d of May next. *rogued.*

Besides the Bills already mention’d, the Com-Bills *left*
 mons had pass’d one *to enable their Majesties to finish’d.*
make Grants, Leases, and Copies of Offices, Lands and
Hereditaments, Parcel of their Dutchy of Cornwall,
or annexed to the same, and for Confirmation of Leases
and Grants already made, to which the Lords made
 some Amendments that were disagreed to by the
 Lower-House. As for the *Bill for Prohibiting the*
Use of all Lotteries, which had also pass’d the Lower
 House, the Patentees of the *Royal-Oak Lottery* found
 means to have it stopt in the Upper. The Bill
for the preventing the Prophanation of the Lord’s Day,
 lay neglected after the first Reading; as did also
 the Bill *for removing Doubts, and preventing Contro-*
versies concerning Royal Mines, after it had been En-
 grossed. Neither was any Progress made in the
 Bill *for preventing the Exportation of Gold and Silver*
and the melting down of the Coin of this Realm.

Having dispatch’d this Session of Parliament,
 let us bestow our Attention upon other Affairs. On *Sir John*
 the 30th of December 1692 the King conferr’d up-*Trevor*
 on Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Com-*made Ma-*
 mons, and first Commissioner of the Great Seal *ster of the*
 the Office of *Master of the Rolls*, in the place of *Rolls,*
Henry Powle Esq; deceas’d; and about a Month af-*Dec. 30.*
 ter, his Majesty thought fit to lay aside Admiral *1692.*
Russel, and to put the Chief Command of the *Admiral*
 Fleet into the Hands of *Henry Killegrew Esq;* *Sir Russel*
Ralph Delaval, and *Sir Cloudsley Shovel*, and afterwards *laid aside.*
 † to appoint *George Rook Esq;* to be Vice-Admiral *Jan. 24.*
 of the Red; the Lord *John Berkley* Vice-Admiral of *† Feb. 8.*
 the Blue; Colonel *Matthew Aylmer*, Rear-Admiral *The King*
 of the Red; and *David Mitchell, Esq;* Rear-Admiral *goes to*
 of the Blue. On the Sixteenth of the same Month *Port-*
 the King went down to *Portsmouth*, both to view *mouth.*
 the Fortifications and the Dock yard, and to see the *Feb. 16.*

A. C. Men of War at *Spithead*, and being aboard Vice-Admiral *Rook*, his Majesty conferr'd upon him the Honour of Knighthood.

The Lord
Mohun
try'd, Jan.
30.

Not long before the Lord *Charles Mohun*, being indicted for the Murder of *William Mountford*, a famous Comedian, (who was killed upon account of Mrs. *Bracegirdle*, an excellent Actress) was brought to his Tryal before the Peers in Parliament, in a Court prepar'd for that purpose in *Westminster-Hall*; the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Lord President of their Majesties Privy Council, being constituted Lord High-Steward of *England*, *Pro hac Vice*. The Court was open'd and held with the usual Ceremony, and the Trial last'd from Twelve till near Six a Clock in the Afternoon, when the Peers Adjourn'd to their own Houses. Five Days after, their Lordships declar'd their Judgment *Seriatim*, and by a great Majority the Lord *Mohun* was acquitted of the said Murder.

And ac-
quitted,
Feb. 4.

St. John
Tren-
chard
made Se-
cretary of
State,
March 23

On the 23d of March, Sir *John Trenchard* was sworn one of their Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, in the place of the Earl of *Nottingham*; whose Removal, as well as that of Admiral *Russel*, was occasion'd by the warm Debates that had past in Parliament about their Conduct after the Victory at Sea: King *William* expressing himself in Relation to his Officers, as *Julius Cesar* had formerly done with Respect to his Wife: *That 'twas not enough for them to be faithful, but that they must also be free from Suspicion*. The same Day his Majesty committed the Custody of the Great Seal of *England* to Sir *John Sommers*; whose Office of Attorney General was bestow'd upon *Edward Ward*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; At the same time his Majesty order'd a new Commission to pass under the Great Seal, constituting Sir *John Lowther*, *Henry Priestman*, Esq; the Lord Viscount *Falkland*, *Robert Aulston*, Esq; Sir *Robert Rich*, *Henry Killebrew*, Esq; and Sir *Ralph Delaval*, to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *England*. Having thus settled Do-
mestick Affairs, the King went to * *Harwich*, in order to embark for *Holland*, but the Wind prov-

Other
Places dis-
pos'd of.

* March
25.

ing

ing contrary his Majesty return'd to *Kensington*, A. C. from whence he parted again on the 31st of *March*, 1693. and embarking near *Gravesend*, arriv'd safely in the *Maese* on the 2^d of *April*; went to the *Hague*, and *The King* from thence to *Loo*. *lands in*

We are now going to relate the Occurrences of *Holland*. a Year which was fatal to all the Confederates, April 2. both by Sea and Land. The *English* and *Dutch* 1693.

Fleet was numerous, and ready pretty early, as was also a great Fleet of Merchant Men, making in all near Four Hundred Sail of *English*, *Dutch*, *Hamburghers*, &c. bound for the *Streights*, under the Convoy of Twenty Three Men of War, commanded by Sir *George Rook*, with whom the Grand Fleet was to keep Company, till they came to such a Latitude; or as some gave it out in those times, till they had certain Intelligence where the *French* Fleet was: Which made their Orders discretionary; and Sir *George*, who seem'd to have some Foresight of the Danger, express'd himself very loath to part with them. However, seeing he could not help it, he sail'd on, and leaving by the way the Vessels bound for *Bilboa*, *Lisbon*, *St. Ubes*, and other Ports, under Convoy of two Men of War, he pursued his Voyage towards the *Streights*. Being come * within Sixty Leagues of Cape *St Vincent*, he dist^d June 15: cover'd part of the *French* Fleet, which made him call a Council of War, wherein it was resolv'd that the Wind being fresh Westerly, and giving a fair opportunity to hasten their Passage to *Cadiz*, the Merchants should make the best of their way. Upon the Discovery of the Enemies whole Fleet, consisting of Eighty Sail, commanded by Monsieur *de Tourville*, Sir *George Rook* brought to, and stood off with an easie Sail, to give what time he could to the heavy Sailers, to work away to the Windward, sending away the *Sheerness* to order the small Ships that were under the Shore to get in the Night into *Faro*, *St. Lucar*, and *Cadiz*. About *The Smyr-* Six in the Evening of the same Day, the *French* na Fleet Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Blue, came up *destroy'd* with the Leeward and Sternmost of the Confederate *by the* Fleet, which were three *Dutch* Men of War, who *French*, *fought* June 16.

A. C. fought first Eleven, and then Seven *French* Men of War, but were at last forc'd to yield. This made the *Dutch* Merchant-Men that were there, tack for the Shore, and the Enemy after them, which gav'e an Opportunity to the Ships to Windward and ahead, to make Sail off, and sav'd a great part of the Fleet. Whatever Art was us'd at that time to palliate the Loss the Allies sustain'd in this Engagement, History is now oblig'd to own that it was very considerable; for besides four of the greatest *Smyrna*, and one *Dutch* Man of War which Monsieur *Coetlogon* burnt or sunk at *Gibraltar*, and Seven he took; Monsieur *de Tourville* and Count *D'Estrees* took two *Dutch* Men of War, burnt a rich Pinnace, and an *English* Man of War, took Twenty Nine Merchant-Men, and destroy'd about Fifty more. Upon this Disaster, Sir *George Rook*, with the Men of War, and some Merchant-Men, made the best of his way for *Ireland*.

Campaign
in Flan-
ders.

Let us now step over into *Flanders*, where the *French*, this Year, were so prodigious strong; that their Forces exceeded the Confederates almost by one half at the beginning of the Campaign; but King *William's* Diligence in possessing himself of the Camp at *Park*, entirely broke the *French* King's Designs upon *Brabant*; which made his most Christian Majesty send a strong Detachment, under the Command of the *Dauphin*; and the *Mareschal de Boufflers* into *Germany*, and return himself to *Ver-sailles*, without attempting any thing. The *French* under the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, were all this while encamped at *Meldert*, and tho' their Convoys were very much disturb'd by the Garrison of *Charleroy*, yet it seem'd a Trial of skill between both Armies, which should continue longest in their Posts; but at length the *French* were forc'd to quit † their f. st; marching to *Heilisheim* in their way towards the *Maese* which gave the King an opportunity to send a strong Detachment under the Command of the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, to force the Lines which the *French* had made to cover their conquer'd Countries, from the *Scheld* to the *Lys*, and so to *Ipres*, *Berg St. Winoc*, and to the very Sea by *Dunkirk*.

† July 13.
N. S.

Dunkirk. At the same time Count Tilly, General of the Troops of *Liege*, was marching with a Reinforcement to join the King, of which *Luxembourg* being inform'd, he march'd immediately with a good Body of Troops to hinder that Conjunction; which he did effectually, surprizing the Count in the hollow Way thro' which he was marching, and forcing him to retreat to *Maestricht*, leaving near Two Hundred of his Men killed, and all his Baggage behind him. The Prince of *Wirtemberg's* forcing * the Lines with good Success, and raising great Contributions did not hinder the Duke of *Luxembourg* from laying Siege to *Huy*, on the 19th of July; which made the King advance nearer the Country of *Liege*; But when his Majesty came to *Tongres*, he was surpriz'd to hear that the Castle of *Huy* had capitulated. Upon further Information that Monsieur *Luxembourg* was drawn nearer *Liege*, his Majesty sent Ten Battalions thither, which, with great difficulty got at length to the Place, that now absolutely rejected the Neutrality *Luxembourg* offer'd. Thereupon the French General made a Feint of besieging *Liege*, tho' his real Design was to attack the King, now encamp'd at *Neerhespen*; so much weaken'd by the several Detachments he had made to reinforce the Garrisons of *Liege* and *Maestricht*, that it was generally computed that the French were at least Thirty Five Thousand Men stronger. The King to know the certainty of the Enemies Designs, before he went farther off from the *Maese*, sent out daily some Parties of Horse; one of which return'd on the 28th of July (N. S.) and gave his Majesty an Account they could not go beyond *Warem*, because they met there with a great Party of French Horse; which was indeed the Left Wing of their Army upon the March. As soon as the King had notice of the Enemies Approach, he got on Horseback with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and chief Officers of the Army, and finding by the Enemies Countenance, that 'twas the Vanguard of their whole Army, that was coming to attack him in his own Camp, his Majesty immediately order-

A. C.

1693.

Count Til-

ly defeated

July 14.

N. S.

The Duke

of Wir-

temberg.

forces the

French

Lines,

July 18.

Huy taken

by the

French,

July 21.

N. S.

A. C.
1693.

See the
History
of the
Campaign
in 1693.
written by
Mr. Edw.
d'Auver-
gne, a very
capable Au-
thor.

ed to Arms, and to draw in Battle, to expect the Enemy. Most of the General Officers were for repassing the *Geet*, but His Majesty chose to make the advantage of the Ground he had, and venture a Battle, notwithstanding the vast disproportion of the two Armies, rather than expose his Rear to the Enemies Charge. Besides, the *French* were now near the great and defenceless Towns of *Brabant*, which must feel the effects of their Fury, unless they had been stop'd by venturing an Engagement; and as the Benefits of a Victory were great, so upon the worse supposition of the Event, the King had still Prince *Wirtemberg's* victorious Army, ready to make up the Breaches of his own, an Advantage which the Enemy had not so ready on their side. The Right of the Confederates in this Camp was at *Heylsssem* and *Wangen*, upon the River *Geet*, and reach'd as far as *Neerwinden*, being cover'd with a small Brook, several Hedges and hollow Ways. The Elector of *Bavaria* had his Quarters at *Wangen*; the Body of Foot, and Left Wing of the Horse reach'd from thence as far as *Dormal*, upon the Brook of *Beck*, where *Lewe* remain'd in their Rear.

There are hereabouts two Rivers, both which have the Name of *Geet*, the greater and the less: The greater *Geet* comes from *Judoigne* to *Tillemont*; the lesser, which did run upon the right part of Rear of the Confederates Camp at *Neerhespen*, has its Spring about *Lens-les-Beguines*, and so runs to *Hannuye*, and several other Villages, to both the *Heylsssems*, to *Neerhespen*, and so to *Lewe*. The Brook of *Beck* rises about *Putsay*, runs to *Landen*, and so to the *Lewe*, where it joins with the lesser *Geet*, and all these three small Rivers join in one below *Lewe*. About Six in the Afternoon the *Mareschal de Joyeuse* came up with the Left Wing of Horse, and about Eight the Body of Foot, which for more Expedition the Prince of *Conti* had order'd to march, after they had pass'd the *Zecker*, upon four Columns, with the best part of the Artillery; but as 'twas then too late to engage a Battle, *Luxembourg* contented himself to dispose his Army, in order to be-
gin

gin early the next Day ; and for this end possessed himself of the Villages of *Landen*, *St. Gertruydenland*, and *Over-Winden*.

As soon as the Enemy drew up by the Confederate Camp, the King order'd Brigadier *Ramsay* with his Brigade, then compos'd of Five Battalions, viz. *O Farel*, *Mackay*, *Lauder*, *Leven* and *Monroe*, to the Right of all, to guard some Hedges and hollow Ways upon the Right of the Village of *Lare*. The *Brandenburg* Battalions were posted to the Left of this Village ; and more to the Left the Infantry of *Hannover*, Prince *Charles* of *Brandenburg*, as Major General, commanding the Six Battalions of *Brandenburg*, and Lieutenant General *Dumont* the *Hanovarians*, with whom he was to defend the Village of *Neer-Winden*, that cover'd part of the Confederates Camp, between the Right Wing of Horse, and their Main Body. These were afterwards re-inforc'd by the first Battalion of the first Regiment of Guards, and the second Battalion of *Scotch* Guards. Upon the Left at *Neer-Landen*, the King order'd the first Battalion of the Royal Regiment, *Churchill's*, *Selwin's* and *Trelawny's*, Prince *Frederick's* Battalion of *Danes*, and *Fagel's*, to possess this Village that cover'd the Left of the Confederates Body of Foot ; which upon the Enemies Approach had wheel'd from the Left to the Right, to bring up their Left to the Brook of *Beck*, where 'twas cover'd by the Village of *Neerlanden*. The Ground was open between the Villages of *Neer-Winden* and *Neerlanden*, whereupon his Majesty order'd a Retrenchment to be made in the Night from the one to the other, to cover the Body of Foot ; which was indeed but a slight Breast Work, as may easily be judg'd by the short time they had to make it, and the small Number of Men that work'd about it, to wit, Thirty Men per Battalion. What remain'd of the Body of the Foot was drawn up in one Line within this Retrenchment to defend it. The Dragoons upon the Left were order'd to the Village of *Dormal*, to guard that Pass upon the Brook of *Beck*, and from thence the Left Wing of Horse reach'd to *Neerlanden*, where 'twas cover'd by this Brook,

A. C. Brook, and from thence turn'd off to the Right behind the Body of Foot.

1693.

The King who had been on Horseback till late in the Evening, not only to give all the necessary Commands, but to see them executed, order'd his Coach to be brought to the Rear of *Stanley's* Regiment, where he repos'd himself about two Hours, and early in the Morning sent for Dr. *Menard*, one of his Chaplains, into the Coach to pray with him, suitably to the Occasion: A rare Example to all Military Men, who from this may learn, that the most Heroick Valour is that, which is grounded on a good Conscience, and a true Christian Piety.

The Battle
of Landen,
July 29.
N. S.

By Sun rising the *French* were drawn up within the reach of the Confederates Cannon, which play'd upon them with good Success, and which the *French* sustain'd with admirable Constancy, till about Six a Clock, when they made a Motion to draw nearer the King's Retrenchments. About Eight *Luxemburg* order'd a strong Body of Troops to attack the Villages of *Lare* and *Neer-Winden*; which they did with great Fury and various Success, having gain'd and lost these Posts once and again; but at length the Allies maintained their Ground; and here the Duke of *Berwick* was taken Prisoner by Brigadier *Churchill*. This ill Success did not discourage the *French* from trying their Fortune against the Confederates Left Wing at *Neerlanden*. 'Tis true, this Post was not weak, but it was attack'd with a great disproportion of Forces, and the fire was very smart on both sides. The first Battalion of the Royal Regiment was after a sharp Dispute forc'd to retire, but was soon after encourag'd by his Majesty's Presence, (who rode immediately from the Right to the Left,) and sustain'd by *Selwin's*, who observing a Passage in this Place where Horse could come upon his Rear, order'd Trees to be cut down, and stop it up. The House where *Hamilton's* Grenadiers had before been posted was likewise set on Fire, and by this time the two foremention'd Regiments being supported by Prince *Frederick's* and *Fagel's*, the Enemy, after a sharp Dispute of about two Hours, were entirely beaten off, and pursued

pursued quite out of the Defile into the very Plain, so that they attempted this Place no more. A. C.

1693.

Hitherto the Success of the Day was visibly on the Confederates side, and the *French* who continu'd a faint fire at *Neer-Winden*, seem'd by their Countenance as if they design'd to draw off: But *Luxemburgh* having still several Brigades of fresh Men, resolv'd to gain the Village of *Neer-Winden*, and order'd the Prince of *Conti* to make the Attack. The Enemy had remain'd Masters of the outer-most Hedges of this Village, for tho' our rally'd Forces had made the *French* give way considerably, yet they could not intirely clear the Village. The Prince of *Conti*, with the best Foot in the *French* Army, charg'd the Confederates so vigorously that the latter being already spent by the former Encounters, were soon oblig'd to yield to the Enemy the Avenues of *Neer-Winden*; upon which Success *Luxemburgh* came to observe the Passages that led to the Confederates Camp for his Horse to march in. As the Marshal *de Villeroy* was marching with a strong Body of Horse this way, Count *de Arco*, General of the *Bavarian* Cuirassiers, charg'd them with so much vigour, that notwithstanding their brave Resistance, he repulsed them quite within their Foot; the Duke *de Chartres* who charg'd with them, narrowly escaping being made Prisoner. Thereupon the Confederates endeavour'd to regain once more the Post of *Neer-Winden*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* order'd two Battalions to charge the Enemy in Front, whilst three others should charge them upon their Left Flank; but the *French* rallying, and being considerably reinforc'd, the Attempt became impossible; the *Dutch* and the *Scotch* Guards having spent all their Ammunition by their continual fire. The King, who had left *Neerlanden* upon the Enemies fresh Attempt upon *Neerwinden*, led twice the *English* Battalions to the Charge, up to the Right of the Retrenchment, (which was now flank'd and under the Enemies Command) where they fought with great Bravery. In the mean time *Luxemburgh*, who had found a more convenient Passage for the Horse between the Posts
of

A. C.
1693.

of the King's and *Zurbeck's* Brigades, came in him^s self with the Prince of *Conti* and Count de *Marfin* into the Plain of the Confederates Camp, with the Carabineers, and several other Regiments; whilst the *Marschal de Joyeuse*, pass'd between *Neer-Winden* and *Lare* with three Brigades. The first that had come in with Prince *Conti* join'd with the King's Horse, and fell upon the *Hanover* Horse and broke them, whilst part of the Enemies second Line of Horse, and the Reserve came in upon their Left, along the Hedges of *Lare*. The Marquis of *Harcourt*, who had been sent for from *Huy*, with his Detachment of Twenty Two Squadrons, came time enough to have his share of the Day: He join'd these, and made his Dragoons alight to chase our Foot out of the Village of *Lare*. The Duke of *Villeroy* came in upon our Right of the Retrenchments. which Place the *English* Foot disputed with undaunted Resolution, till being over-power'd, the *French* remain'd Masters of this part of the Retrenchment, which they levelled to make room for a Body of Horse to come in.

After the *Hanover* Horse had been broken, the rest of the Confederates Right Wing of Horse being cut off from the Body of Foot, was soon overthrown by the Enemy, who now had the opportunity to charge them both Front and Flank. The Elector of *Bavaria* did what he could to resist the numerous multitude of the Enemies Horse that charged him thus; but finding it impossible, with no small difficulty, he retreated over the Bridge, and rally'd, on 'tother side, as many of the scatter'd Horse and Foot as could get over, to favour the Retreat of those who were ready to pass. The King did what he could to remedy this Disorder, riding to the Left to bring up the *English* Horse for the Relief of the Right Wing. But the Enemy, had now got another Body of Horse in our Camp, commanded by the Duke d'*Elbocuf*. At the same time the Duke de *Montmorency*, *Luxembourg's* Son, fell upon the Right Flank of the *Dutch* Horse, and put them in Disorder before the *English* Horse, which were led on by the King, could come up
and



and form their Squadrons; so that they were forced to charge the Enemy in the same order they rid up to them; (and most of them had ridas fast as their Horses could Gallop;) but that did not hinder them from doing extraordinary Service. The King himself charged at the head of my Lord Galloway's Regiment, which distinguish'd it self very much on this Occasion. Colonel Wyndham at the head of his Regiment, charg'd several times thro' and thro' the Enemies Squadrons. Colonel Langston was made Prisoner, and the Duke of Ormond having charged at the head of one of Lumley's Squadrons, receiv'd several Wounds, and had his Horse shot under him, was rescued, by a Gentleman of the French King's Guards, from the hands of a Villain who was offering to stab him.

The King seeing the Battle lost, order'd the Infantry to retreat to Dormal upon the Brook of Beck, which Post had hitherto been kept by the Dragoons of the Left Wing, who had nothing to do this Day; and finding that the Enemies were surrounding him on all sides, his Majesty ordered the Regiments of Wyndham, Lumley and Galloway to cover his Retreat over the Bridge at Neerhespen, which he gain'd with great difficulty. There was now nothing but Confusion and Disorder in the Confederates Camp; all those who could not get the Passes for the Retreat, being pressed by the Enemy, were forc'd to fling themselves into the River, where abundance were drown'd; the Earl of Ashlone narrowly escaping the same Fate. Lieutenant General Talmaish brought off the English Foot with great Prudence, Bravery and Success; but some of the English Life-Guards were so scar'd with the Fancy of a pursuing Enemy, that they did not think themselves secure till they reach'd Breda. Sixty Pieces of Cannon, and Nine Mortars were lost; but all the Baggage had been sent to Lewe the over-Night, where 'twas safely brought off in respect of the Enemy, but generally plunder'd by our own Soldiers. As for the loss of Men, the Confederates own'd but Six Thousand killed, wounded or taken Prisoners; and the French could not

A. C.
1693.

deny but that they had above Two Thousand Officers killed or wounded : Let the Reader guess how many private Soldiers they lost in proportion.

The King, in the Day of Battle, shew'd himself as He had always done, a Heroe and a Commander : And it was by a wonderful Providence, that he escap'd three Musquet-shots ; one thro' his Peruke ; another thro' the Sleeve of his Coat ; and a third which carried off the Knot of his Scarf, and left a small Contusion on his side. In short, his Majesty gain'd so far the Respect and Admiration of his very Enemies, that 'twas a common saying amongst them, *That they wanted but such a King to make them Masters of Christendom* : And the Prince of Conti, in his intercepted Letter to the Princess his Wife said ; *He saw the King exposing himself to the greatest Dangers ; and that surely so much Valour very well deserv'd the peaceable Possession of the Crown he wore.*

The Confederates gave it out that the French had lost 18000 Men in the Battle, which Assertion seem'd to be confirm'd by *Luxemburg's* not pursuing his Victory, and his continuing fifteen Days together at *Waren*, without attempting any thing. However, after they had been reinforc'd, with some Troops from the Sea-Coast, and a great Detachment under *Bouffler's* from the *Rhine*, they sat down

Charleroy

Besieg'd

Sept. 10.

N. S.

And sur-

rendred to

the French

Octo. 10.

Roses in

Catalonia

taken by

the French

June 5.

Campaign

in Germa-

ny.

before *Charleroy*. The Place was attack'd with great Fury, but the Garrison made such a vigorous Resistance, that tho' they had little or no prospect of Relief, yet they held out Six and Twenty Days, from the opening of the Trenches, and then made an honourable Capitulation. The French were not less successful in *Catalonia*, where so early as the 29th of *May* they invested *Roses* both by Sea and *Catalonia* Land, and carried the Siege of it on with that Diligence, that they made themselves Masters of the Place in seven Days.

On the other hand, the *Germans* were so slow and the French so forward on the *Rhine*, that the latter past that River about the middle of *May* at *Philipsburg* ; and, without any Opposition, the Marquis of *Chamilly*

WILLIAM the Third.

371

A. C.

1693.

Chamilly invested the City of *Heidelberg*. At the same time the Duke *de Lorge* crossed the first Mountains to oppose the Prince of *Baden*, who was not yet in a condition to act but defensively, so that the Town must now shift for it self. But besides its natural Weakness, there was, at this time, such a Division between the Garrison and the Towns-men, about the Money that was call'd in, and which the former would have go Current again, that when the Regiment of *Sconbeck* was ready to enter the Place to reinforce the Garrison, the Townsmen would not suffer them to come in; which gave Monsieur *de Melac* an opportunity to seize a Redoubt which commanded that part of the Town. In short, the French on the 21st of May made themselves Masters of the Suburbs with little opposition, and their Grenadiers drove the Besieged with so much Fury to the Castle Gates, that the latter left above 600 of their Soldiers without, who were all put to the Sword. The Governor of the Castle apprehending the same Fate, accepted the Conditions which Monsieur *de Lorge* impos'd upon him, and was contented to be conducted to *Wimpel*, with the rest of his Garrison, consisting of 1200 Men, 2 pieces of Cannon and 12 Waggon's laden with Baggage. The Imperialists were no sooner out of the City, but the French set both that and the Castle on Fire, and committed several other Barbarities in the *Palatinate*, not sparing so much as the sacred Repositories of the Ashes of the Deceased Electors. Fleish'd with this easie Success, the Marechal *de Lorge* advanc'd towards the *Neckar*, with a design to attack the Prince of *Baden*, who lay encamp'd with his Army on the other side of the River, which the French twice endeavour'd to pass, but were forc'd to abandon their Enterprize, with the loss of near a Thousand Men. Some time after this, the Dauphin in Person join'd the Army, which consisted of near 70000 Men, and having cross'd the *Neckar*, made a shew of attacking the Prince of *Baden*; but found his Highness so well posted, that he repass'd the River without attempting any thing; and having put a Garrison into *Stugard*, and sent a Detachment into

Heidelberg taken by the French,

June 2.

And destroyed.

The Dauphin fails in his design of attacking the Prince of Baden.

Lewis of Baden.

Bbb 2

Flanders,

A. C. Flanders, and Piedmont, he return'd in the Month of August to Versailles.

Let's now take a short view of the Affairs of Italy: The Duke of Savoy was no sooner recover'd of his long Indisposition, but he put himself at the Head of the Army, which being considerably strong, made the Inhabitants of Dauphiné apprehensive of a worse Irruption into their Country than the last; but the Confederates seem'd now chiefly to aim at the driving the French out of Italy, by dispossessing them of Cazal and Pignerol; neither of which was effected this Year. 'Tis true, Cazal was block'd up for some time, and the Fort of St. George carried by Assault, which compleated the Blockade of that Place; but things went no farther; and the Duke of Savoy, with the main Army, laid Siege to Pignerol, took the Fort of St. Bridget, that cover'd the Place, but paid so dear for this Post, that after all it was debated whether they should carry on the Siege, or only bombard the Town? Whilst the Allies were thus deliberating among themselves, Monsieur Catinat, being considerably reinforc'd, descended into the Plains, and gave the Duke such Umbrage for Turin, that he drew off from about Pignerol, and encamp'd at Marsaglia, having first blown up the Fort of St. Bridget. The Army was presently drawn up in Battalia: The Marquis de Leganez commanded the Left Wing, compos'd of the King of Spain's Troops. His Royal Highness, and under him the Count of Caprara, commanded the Right Wing; and Prince Eugene the main Battle, having under him the Marquis de la Pârelle and the Count de las Torres: As for the Duke of Schomberg, being denied the Post due to him, he resolv'd to fight on Foot at the Head of his own Regiment, like an ordinary Colonel. The Confederate Army being thus dispos'd, march'd on the 3d of November into the Neighbourhood of Orbassan, from whence they perceiv'd the Enemy towards the Hills, between Orbassan and Piosasque. Early the next Day the French advanc'd towards the Confederates, making use of the advantage they had in the Ground, which

Battle of
Marsaglia
Oct. 4.

was

WILLIAM the Third,

373

A. C.

1693.

was full of Wood and Vineyards; and soon after the Cannon began to play on both sides. About half an hour after Eight, the *French* fell upon the Confederates Left Wing with near 20000 Men, without firing a shot, having their Bayonets at the end of their Fuzies, and their Swords in their Hands. They were receiv'd and driven back with great Vigor, but renewing their Attack, they took in Front and Flank the *Neapolitan* and *Milaneze* Horse, who after having courageously withstood the the Fury of their Enemy, were at last over-power'd by their Numbers, and push'd upon the *German* Horse. These being at the same time charg'd by the little *Gendarmes*, were no longer able to maintain their Ground, but fell upon the Infantry, which was put also into Disorder. The Second Line was brought on to oppose the Enemy, while the First Line rallied, but the Horse giving way, the Foot was quickly routed.

While things passed thus on this side, the *French* were thrice repuls'd with great loss by the Confederates main Battalia, and Right Wing, till their Horse, which had made the Left Wing give way, attack'd the Confederates Infantry behind and in Flank, who had no longer any Horse to cover them, and were at the same time attack'd by the Enemies Foot. All the Troops fought with great Courage, and the Dispute was desperate on both sides, His *Britannick* Majesties Forces, which were posted in the main Battalia, particularly distinguish'd themselves, and the Duke of *Schomberg* their General, was desir'd by the Count *de las Torres*, after the Enemies third Attack, to take upon him the Command, and cause a Retreat to be made by the Body of Foot, and the Right Wing; but his Grace, being pique'd at the usage he had met before, told him, that it was necessary first to have his Royal Highness's Order, and until it came He would bear the Enemies Fire; adding, that he found things were gone so far, that they must now either vanquish or die. The Confederates resisted the repeated Efforts of the Enemy with extraordinary Resolution, but were at last forc'd to abandon the

B b b

Field

A. C. Field of Battle, and to retire with the loss of the greatest part of their Cannon, and of seven or eight Thousand Men. The Duke of *Schomberg* having fought with unparallel'd Valour, receiv'd a Wound in the Thigh, of which he died not many days after. With this Action ended the Campaign in *Piedmont*.

But while *France* was thus Triumphant every where over the Allies, she had a more dangerous Enemy to encounter within her own Bowels; I mean, *Famine*, which daily swept Multitudes of her Inhabitants. The famous *Dubart* did seasonably fetch great Quantities of Corn from *Sweden* and *Denmark* which he safely convoy'd into the Harbours of *France*; but these not being able to supply the general Scarcity, his most Christian Majesty was necessitated to make Proposals of Peace to the Emperor, which being rejected; a Memorial was presented to King *William*, by his *Danish* Majesty's Minister, wherein great Offers were made from *France*, not only to the Empire, *Spain* and *Holland*, but to his *Britannick* Majesty himself. These Proposals were likewise rejected.

Let's now see what pass'd in *England* during the King's Absence: The 10th of *July* the Lord *Capel*, Sir *Cyril Wych*, and *William Duntomb* Esq; set out for *Ireland*, being constituted Lords Justices of that Kingdom, in the room of the Lord Viscount *Sydney*, who upon his Return was made Master General of the Ordinance.

July 22. In the same Month of *July*, the Earl of *Bella-*
The Lord *mont*, and *James Hamilton* Esq; petition'd Her Ma-
Conings- *jesty*, that a stop might be put to the passing of
by and Sir *Pardons* to the Lord *Coningsby*, and Sir *Charles Por-*
Charles, *ter*, until the Petitioners, and many others of their
Porter ac- *Majesties* Subjects of *Ireland*, might be permitted
cus'd before *to produce their Proofs* against them. The Lord
the Council. *Coningsby* and Sir *Charles Porter*, upon hearing of
such a Petition, did likewise request Her Majesty to
put a stop to the said Pardons, till their Accusers
might be heard, in the most publick manner, before
Her Majesty in Council. Thereupon it was or-
der'd in Council the 27th of *July*, that the Matters
of

of the said Petitions should be heard the next Council-Day; at which time the Earl of *Belmont* and Mr. *Hamilton* deliver'd a Paper, excusing their giving in any Charge against the Lord *Coningsby* and Sir *Charles Porter*, which being read, it was order'd, that the matter should be farther examin'd at the Board that Day six Weeks; and that, in the mean time, the Accusers should deliver their Charge against the late Lords Justices in Writing to the Board on the 17th of *August*. The Earl of *Belmont* and Mr. *Hamilton* exhibited several Accusations on the appointed Day; but still declining to be heard to make good the same, and on the contrary, the Lord *Coningsby* and Sir *Charles Porter*, offering to prove *And ac-* their Innocency, the Queen order'd the said Petitions and Charge to be dismiss'd.

The Queen, taking into consideration that the *Proclama-* great scarcity and excessive price of Corn in *France*, *tion against* invited the Exportation of it from this Kingdom *the Expor-* thither; whereby not only Her Majesty's Enemies *tation of* were supplied, but her own Subjects might be ex- *Corn,* pos'd to want, Her Majesty put out a Proclamation *Octo. 19* for preventing the said Exportation of Corn to *France*, and enhauncing the Price of it at home; and because by this farther Command the Poor were like to become sufferers, Her Majesty did at the same time order all the Laws in force for setting them on Work to be effectually put in Execution.

On the 10th of *October (N.S.)* the King arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Loo*; and on the 14th the States of *Holland* agreed to the raising of 15000 Men for augmenting their Land Forces; and likewise to the addition of a considerable number of Ships to their Navy, for which His Majesty thank'd them in their Assembly. His Majesty having waited almost a whole Month for a fair Wind, embark'd at last on the 28th of *October (O.S.)* landed at *Har-* *wich* the 29th, and on the 30th arriv'd at *Kensington*. A Week after, to shew particularly the dislike he had of the Proceedings at Sea the last Summer, His Majesty declar'd in Council, that he had appointed the Right Honourable *Edward Russel Esq;* to be Admiral of the Fleet.

The King comes to Kensington,

Oct. 30.

Edward

Russel de-

clar'd Ad-

miral,

Nov. 6.

A. C. 1693. The Parliament being met on the 17th of November, pursuant to their late Prorogation, the King told them: 'He was always glad to meet them there, and He could heartily wish that their common Satisfaction were not lessen'd at present, by reflecting upon the Disadvantage they had receiv'd this Year at Land, and the Miscarriages in the Affairs at Sea: That He thought it evident, that the former was only occasion'd by the Superiority of the Enemies Numbers in all Places: That for what related to the latter, which had brought so great a Disgrace to the Nation, he had resent'd it extremly; and as he would take care that those who had not done their Duty should be punish'd, so He was resolv'd to use his Endeavours that the Power at Sea might be rightly manag'd for the future. And, *said He*, it well deserves our Consideration, whether we are not defective both in the number of our Shipping, and in proper Ports to the *Westward*, for the better annoying our Enemies, and Protecting our Trade, which is so essential to the Welfare of this Nation.

The Parliament meets, Nov. 7. The King's Speech to both Houses,

'I am, *added He*, very sensible of the good Affection wherewith you have always assisted Me, to support the Charges of this War, which have been very great; and yet I am perswaded, that the Experience of this Summer is sufficient to convince us all, that to arrive to a good end of it, there will be a necessity to encrease our Forces, both by Sea and Land the next Year. Our Allies have resolv'd to add to theirs: And I will not doubt, but you will have such regard to the present Exigency, as that you will give Me a suitable Supply to enable Me to do the like.

'He therefore earnestly recommended to the House of Commons to take such timely Resolutions, as that their Supplies might be effectual, and his Preparations so forward, as would be necessary, both for the Security and Honour of the Nation.

In Answer to this Speech the Commons unanimously resolv'd, That *they would support their Majesties and their Government*; but the first thing they did

did was to enquire into the Miscarriages of the Fleet the last Summer, and to take into their Consideration the Preservation of the Trade of the Nation. Some time having been spent in examining the Instructions and Orders given to the Fleet; the number of Ships for the Line of Battle, and of the Convoys and Cruisers; the Admirals that Commanded both, and the Results of the several Councils of War held by them, the Commons * resolv'd,

A. C.
1693.

That it was their Opinion, that there had been a notorious and treacherous Mismanagement in the Miscarriage of the Smyrna Fleet. Their next Enquiry was, Why the Streights Fleet was stopt till the main Fleet went out? And then, Why the main Fleet did not convoy Sir George Rook's Squadron, and the Merchants Ships out of danger of the French Fleet? And it being alledg'd, that the main Fleet was not sufficiently victualled, the Commons examin'd the state of the Victualling of the Fleet, at its sailing from Spithead, and thereupon resolv'd, †

* Nov. 17.

*That there was sufficient Beer on Board the main Fleet when Sir George Rooke separated, to have convoy'd his Squadron, and the Merchants Ships out of danger of the Brest Fleet. Two Days * after the Question being put, That it did appear to that House, that the Admirals that Commanded the Fleet the last Summer, had, on the 11th of May last, Information, that part of the Brest Fleet was going out to Sea, it passed in the Negative: And on the 6th of December another Question being put, That the Admirals, by not sending into Brest for Intelligence before they left the Streights Squadron, were guilty of a high Breach of the Trust that was put in them, to the great Loss and Dishonour of the Nation, it was likewise carried in the Negative.*

† Nov. 27.

* Nov. 29.

† Nov. 28.

A Bill for the more frequent Elections of Parliaments having, after the third Reading been rejected † by the Commons; another Bill to the same purpose was sent down to them by the Lords, which being read the third time, was likewise rejected.

meeting of

Parliaments.

Business of

the Supply,

* Nov. 25.

The Commons having unanimously voted a Supply for the vigorous Prosecution of the War; * resolv'd, That the Sum of 500000 Pounds be rais'd towards

2500000

Pounds

* Granted for

the Fleet,

A. C.
1693.

towards the discharging the Wages due to the Seamen ; And that a farther Sum of Two Millions be granted to their Majesties, in full, for the Maintainance of the Fleet, including the Ordinance, by reason of the Revenue now falling short. As for the Army, the Commons having examin'd the offensive Treaties and Alliances, His Majesty was now under with the Confederates, and the Proportions of Forces, that the

† Dec. 20. *Confederates were oblig'd to make for the carrying on this present War, unanimously resolv'd †, That the number of the Land Forces in their Majesties pay be encreased, by the raising six new Regiments of English Horse, four new Regiments of English Dragoons, and fifteen new Regiments of English Foot, to be commanded by Officers that were their Majesties Natural Born Subjects; That 83121 Men, including Commission and Non-commission Officers, were necessary for the Service of the Year 1694. to be employ'd in England, and beyond the Seas; and that the Sum of Two Millions Five Hundred Thirty Thousand Five Hundred Ninety Pounds be granted, for the Maintainance of the Land Forces, to wit. 210773 Pounds for the Office of Ordinance; 31808 Pounds for the pay of the General Officers; 11060 Pounds for Levy-Money; 40808 Pounds for the Transports; 147000 Pounds for Hospitals and Contingencies, and 1990781 Pounds for the Pay of the Horse, Dragoons and Foot.*

2530590
Pounds
granted for
the Army.

Deficiency.

Besides these large Supplies, it was found, that the Sum of One Hundred Eighteen Thousand Pounds was wanting to compleat the Sum of One Million granted to their Majesties by an Act made in the last Session of this present Parliament, for securing Recompences to such Persons as should voluntarily advance the said Million : And likewise that the Sum of Two Hundred Ninety Three Thousand Six Hundred Ninety Two Pounds was wanting to compleat the Sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, granted by a late Act for the review of the Quarterly Poll : The first of which defective Funds the Commons resolv'd * to make good, by enlarging the time for Persons to pay in the rest of the Sum of One Million; And that towards the raising of Money for the

* Dec. 9.

the Maintainance of the Fleet, any Persons be at liberty to add a Second Life, to the Life that was, or should be nominated upon the Act for securing the Recompences beforemention'd, upon paying the Sum of Thirty Five Ways and Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds paid in, or to be means to paid in upon the said Act; and for adding a third Life, raise the the Sum of Twenty Pounds, for every the said One Hundred Pounds, and so for any greater Proportion.

Towards raising the Two Millions granted for the Fleet, it was resolv'd, † That the Sum of One † Dec. 21. Million be charg'd upon Land; And that a Duty of Three Pence per Gallon be laid upon all Foreign Salt imported; and a Duty of One Penny half Penny per Gallon upon all English Salts, except all Salt employ'd in the curing Fish and Flesh to be exported.

The Commons being very much embarrass'd how to levy the rest of the vast Sums they had already granted, * resolv'd, That a farther Sum of One Million be charg'd upon Land; And that † an Aid, not † Dec. 29. exceeding Four Shillings in the Pound, be granted to their Majesties, by charging each respective County with double the Sum return'd, charg'd by an Act made in the first Year of their Majesties Reign, for a Grant of Two Shillings in the Pound. But because the Committee of the whole House appointed to draw up the Bill, met with great Difficulties in framing it after that manner; the House gave them Power to alter the same, and to frame it into a Bill of Four Shillings in the Pound; to which the King gave his Royal Assent on the 25th of January.

A Bill touching free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament, having pass'd both Houses, the Commons took it so ill, that the King should refuse to Confirm it, that the next Day * having consider'd the State of the Nation, it was resolv'd, That who-^{ever advis'd the King not to give the Royal Assent to that pass'd by the Act, was an Enemy to their Majesties and the King- dom.} ^{Bill for the Impartial proceedings of Parliament.} Jan. 26.

A Committee was also appointed to draw up a Representation, wherein the Commons laid it before His Majesty, 'That the usage in Parliament, in all Times, had been, that what Bills had been agreed by both Houses, for the Redress of Grievances,

A. C.

1693.



vances, or other publick Good, had, when ten-
 der'd to the Throne, obtain'd the Royal Assent :
 And that there were very few Instances in former
 Reigns where such Assent, in such Cases had not
 been given ; and those attended with great Incon-
 veniencies to the Crown of *England* ; especially
 where the same had been withheld by Insinuat-
 ions of particular Persons, without the advice of
 the Privy Council, thereby creating great Dissatis-
 faction and Jealousies in the Minds of the People.
 That the Commons therefore, out of their sincere
 desire of the Welfare of his Majesty and his Go-
 vernment, could not without Grief of Heart re-
 flect, that since his Majesty's Accession to the
 Crown, several publick Bills, made by Advice of
 both Houses of Parliament, had not obtain'd the
 the Royal Assent, and in particular one Bill, En-
 titled, *An Act touching free and impartial Proceed-
 ings in Parliament*, which was to redress a Gri-
 vance, and take off a Scandal relating to the Pro-
 ceedings of the Commons in Parliament, after
 they had freely voted great Supplies for the pub-
 lick Occasions ; which they could impute to no
 other cause than the Insinuations of particular
 Persons, who took upon them for their own par-
 ticular Ends, to advise his Majesty contrary to the
 Advice of Parliament ; and therefore could not
 but look on such as Enemies to his Majesty and
 his Kingdoms. Upon which Considerations they
 humbly pray'd, That for the future his Majesty
 would be pleas'd to hearken to the Advice of his
 Parliament, and not to the secret Advices of par-
 ticular Persons, who might have private Interests of
 their own, separate from the true Interest of his
 Majesty and his People. To this Representation
 the King Answer'd, That He was very sensible
 of the good Affections the Commons had express'd
 towards him upon many occasions, and of the
 Zeal they had shewn for the common Interest.
 That no Prince ever had a higher Esteem for the
 Constitution of the *English* Government than himself ;
 and that He should ever have a great Regard to
 the

The King's

Answer,

Jan. 29.

the Advice of Parliaments. That He was perswaded that nothing could so much conduce to the Happiness and Welfare of this Kingdom, as an entire Confidence between the King and People; and that He should look upon such Persons to be his Enemies, who should advise any thing that might lessen it. Three Days after * the Commons took his Majesty's Answer into Consideration, and the Question being propounded, *That an humble Application be made to His Majesty for a farther Answer,* it pass'd in the Negative. A. C. 1693.

The East-India Company having obtain'd a new Charter, whereby they were empower'd to raise the Sum of Seven Hundred Forty Four Thousand Pounds, to be added to their General Joint-stock, and subscrib'd by their Majesties Natural born Subjects, Naturaliz'd, or Indenized; the Subscriptions of each Person not exceeding Ten Thousand Pounds; Several Merchants and others, in and about the City of London, * petition'd the Commons for erecting a new East-India Company. The House did thereupon examine the Charters of the East-India Company, the Book of the new Subscriptions, the state of their present Stock, and the Petition abovemention'd, and after mature deliberation, † Resolv'd, *That all the Subjects of England have equal Right to trade to the East Indies, unless Prohibited by Act of Parliament.* † Nov. 11. 1693. The East-India Company obtain'd a new Charter.

Some time before, a complaint having been made to the Commons, of a blasphemous Pamphlet Entituled, *A Dialogue concerning the Deity; And a brief, but clear Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity,* which had been dispers'd, and sent inclos'd, under Covers, directed to several Members of that House, it was thereupon resolv'd, That the said Pamphlet should be burnt by the Common Hangman, and an enquiry made after the Author, Printer, and Publisher. Dec. 7. Dec. 19. Dec. 16.

On the 16th of December the Earl of Bellomont presented to the Lower House, Articles of Impeachment of High-Treason and other Crimes and Misdemeanors against the Lord Coningsby, and Sir Charles Porter, late Lords Justices of Ireland, the consideration Lord Coningsby and Sir Charles Porter Impeach'd, Dec. 29.

A. C. 1694. *And clear- ed, Jan. 29.* sideration of which, together with the Examination of Witnesses, having taken up a great deal of time, the House agreed at last to this Resolution, *That considering the State of Affairs in Ireland, at that time, the House did not think fit to ground an Impeachment against the said Lord Coningsby and Sir Charles Porter, for the Matters charg'd upon them.*

Million Lottery.
* Feb. 6.

The Humour of the Nation running at this time upon Lotteries, some Members of the House of Commons contriv'd to raise that way a Million Sterling for the Government: This Design having been propos'd to, and relish'd by the House, it * was resolv'd, 1. *That a Fund of 140000 Pounds per Annum, be rais'd and vested in their Majesties for the Term of Sixteen Years, for recompensing such Persons as should advance the Sum of 1000000 Pounds.* 2. *That the Impositions lately resolv'd by the House to be laid upon Salt, be part of the said Fund* 3. *That towards the further answering of the said 140000 Pounds per Annum, one Moiety of the Duties of Excise, granted to their Majesties, by an Act made in the 2d Year of their Majesties Reign, be granted and continu'd to their Majesties, after the Moneys charg'd upon the said Duties should be satisfied.* And 4. *That a Bill be brought in upon the said Resolutions.*

Lord Falkland called to account for Bribery.

* Feb. 17.

At the same time that the Commons voted such great Supplies, the Commissioners they had appointed for taking the Publick Accompts, were order'd to lay before the House an Accompt of what Money had been paid for secret Service, and to Members of Parliament, out of the publick Revenue. Upon Examination of the whole Matter, it was resolv'd, * *That the Lord Falkland, being a Member of that House, by begging and receiving 2000 Pounds from his Majesty, contrary to the ordinary Method of Issuing and bestowing the King's Money, was Guilty of a high Misdemeanour and Breach of Trust; and that he be committed to the Tower of London, during the Pleasure of the House.*

† Feb. 19.

Two † Days after the Lord Falkland presented a Petition to the House of Commons, setting forth, That he was highly sensible of their Displeasure, and that a longer continuance of his Confinement would be extremely prejudicial

prejudicial to him: Whereupon it was ordered, *A. C.*
That he should be discharg'd from his Imprison- *1694*
ment in the Tower.

Upon the 8th Day of February the King pass'd *Acts pass,*
an Act to supply the deficiency of the Money raised by a *Feb. 8.*
former Act; And another, to prevent Disputes and
Controversies concerning Royal Mines. On the 23d of *And*
the following Month his Majesty gave his Royal *March 23.*
Assent, to an Act for Granting to their Majesties cer-
tain Duties upon Salt, and upon Beer, Ale and other
Liquors; Another for Relief of the Orphans, and o-
ther Creditors of the City of London; Another for
the more effectual Relief of poor Prisoners; and to se-
veral other publick and private Bills; after which
his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, Ear-
nestly recommending to them the dispatch of those Im-
portant Affairs which they had under their Deliberation;
and the discharging of the Debt for the Transport-
Ships.

Besides the foremention'd Funds, the Commons *Other*
laid a Duty upon * Leather, † Soap, * Wine, and *VPays and*
the * Tunnage of all Ships and Vessels; and because *Means to*
even all these Impositions came short of answering *raise the*
the Moneys to be levied within this Year, they *Supply.*
resolv'd, † to grant a Poll-Tax, to their Majesties, *Feb. 27.*
as also a Duty * upon all Hackney and Stage, *Feb. 28.*
Coaches; and lastly upon Paper † and Parchment. *March 22.*

On the 16th of April the King being come to † *March*
the House of Lords, gave his Assent to an Act for *26.*
raising Money by a Poll; Another for punishing Muti- ** March*
neers in the Army, &c. Another for the Exportation *28.*
of Iron, Copper and Mundick Metal; another for the † *April 1.*
Importation of Salt-Petre; and to Five private Acts. ** April 7.*
The 25th of the same Month his Majesty confirm- *Acts pass,*
ed an Act for enabling their Majesties to make Grants *April 16.*
and Leases in the Dutchy of Cornwall; another for *And April*
raising the Militia of this Kingdom; another for *25.*
granting to their Majesties several Duties upon Tunnage
of Ships, &c. another for granting a Tax upon Velum,
Parchment and Paper; another for Licensing and Re-
gulating Hackney and Stage Coaches; another for ap-
pointing Commissioners to take and state the publick
Accounts; another for building good and defensible
Ships;

A. C. *Ships; another for the better Discipline of their Majesties Navy, and several private Bills; after which*
1693. *his Majesty thank'd both Houses for the great Proofs they had given him of their Affections this Session; and having acquainted them with the necessity of his being absent for some time out of the Kingdom, he put an end to this long Session of Parliament.*

Bills left unfinished. Besides the foremention'd Bills several others were left unfinished, to wit, a Bill to regulate Trials in Cases of High-Treason, which the Commons had sent to the Lords for their Concurrence; a Bill for the Naturalizing of all such Protestants as should take the Oaths to their Majesties, and the Test against Popery: a Bill concerning the Forfeitures both in England and Ireland; a Bill for Registering of Wills, &c. another against Stockjobbers; and another for the Encouragement of Privateers.

Mr. Germain prosecuted for Adultery by the Duke of Norfolk
 † Jan. 1693.
 Whilst the grave Politicians were busie about the weighty Affairs of State, the Town was entertain'd with a luscious Trial in *Westminster-Hall*. The Duke of Norfolk bearing with impatience the unlawful Commerce, which, for many Years past, Mr. Germain had maintain'd with his Dutcheß, had some time * before lodged a Bill of Divorce in the House of Peers; but their Lordships being unwilling to proceed in that Affair, before there were some Proofs of the Fact in the Common Law, his Grace did thereupon bring an Action of Adultery against Mr. Germain before the Court of *King's-Bench*. The Cause was try'd on the 24th of November, and upon a full Hearing of many obscene Evidences the Jury found for the Plaintiff, and allow'd his Grace One Hundred Mark's Damages, with Cost of Court.

St. Malo
bombard'd,
 Nov. 16,
 17, 18.
 and 19.
Places dispos'd of.
 Towards the middle of November Captain Bembo bombarded *St. Malo* four Days successively, tho' without any great Success; having only destroy'd some few Houses, and thrown down part of the Town Wall. On the 22d of the same Month the Lord Viscount Sydney, Master of the Ordinance, was made Colonel of the first Regiment of the Foot-Guards in the Place of the late Duke of *Saxenburgh*.

Schomberg; and at the same time the Lord Viscount A. C. Galloway was appointed to command his Majesties 1693. Forces in Piedmont, in the Quality of Lieutenant General; being likewise nam'd to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy. As for the Place * of Captain of their Majesties Band of Pensioners, vacant by the Death of the Lord Lovelace, it was bestow'd on the Duke of St. Albans. Nov. 30

On the 24th of November died Dr. William San- Dr. Sancroft, the depriv'd Archbishop of Canterbury; a croft Prelate whose great Abilities, Learning, Wisdom, Archbishop Courage and Sincerity abundantly qualified him of Canterbury to fill the high and important Station he held a long time in the Church of England; and which Nov. 24. he contentedly resign'd, rather than to violate his His Character. Conscience, or swerve from those Principles he had always maintain'd. As for his Conduct in the Discharge of his Episcopal Office, he earnestly endeavour'd to preserve the Church of England in its Rights and Establishments, and to secure the Purity of her Doctrine, Worship and Discipline, so far as his Power and Authority extended. He was a very wise, but withal a very plain and sincere Man; and incapable of any politick Arts to curry Favour with Princes. Lastly, he wanted not Tenderness towards the Dissenters, but he had not that Latitude of Principle to break down what he conscientiously believ'd to be the Mounds and Fences of the Church, in order to let in the straggling Sheep; which he thought, might as well have enter'd at the right Door.

On the last Day of the Year 1693. the renown'd prince Prince Lewis of Baden landed at Gravesend, from Lewis of whence he went to Whitehall, where an Apartment Baden had been prepar'd for his Reception. His High- lands at ness continu'd in England till the 14th of February Gravesend, D:c. 1694. during which time he was splendidly entertain'd and diverted, not only by his Majesty, but 31. and by several Peers of the Realm. The generous Duke goes for of Ormond distinguish'd himself from the rest, by Holland Feb. 14. inviting Prince Lewis to a magnificent Banquet, followed by a Ball, where the brightest Beauties of the English Court were present. About this time 1694.

A. C. Mr. Charles Butler, Brother to the said Duke, was
1694. * created Baron of England, and Earl of Arran in

Ireland. Three Weeks after *Peregrine Bertie*, Esq;
* Jan. 17. was made Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty, in the
place of Sir *John Lowther*, who resign'd the same;
and on the 4th of *March*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*
was, once more, made one of the Principal Secre-
taries of State.

Part of the Towards the end of *February* arriv'd a melan-
Fleet under choly News: A Fleet of Merchant-Ships, under a
Sir Francis Convoy of Men of War, commanded by Sir *Fran-*
Wheeler *cis Wheeler*, having sail'd on the 17th of that Month
destroy'd from *Gibraltar* towards the Streights; met the next
by a storm. Day with a most violent Storm, which continued
Feb. 18. all that Day, and the following Night; insomuch
that on the 19th, about Five in the Morning, Sir
Francis Wheeler's own Ship, the *Suffex*, was found-
er'd, and himself, with all his Men, except two
Moors, drown'd; the *Cambridge* and *Lumley Castle*
Men of War; the *Serpent* Bomb-Ketch, and the
Mary Ketch, together with the *Italian-Merchant*, the
Aleppo-Factor, the *Great George* and the *Berkshire*,
bound for *Turkey*; the *William* for *Venice*; and the
Golden-Merchant for *Lephorn*, all *English*, were driven
ashore, on the East side of *Gibraltar*. and most of the
Men lost. The same Fate attended Three *Dutch*
Ships richly laden, but Rear-Admiral *Neville*, with
two *Dutch* Men of War, had the good Fortune to
be blown out of the Streights, and put safe into *Ca-*
dix; as did the rest of the Fleet on the 19th into
Gibraltar. This Loss, how great soever, was soon
after repair'd, his Majesty having caus'd the Men
of War upon the Stocks to be finish'd with ex-
traordinary Diligence.

Titles and The same Day the Parliament was prorogued, the
Places be- King bestow'd the Title of Duke on the Earl of
stow'd by *Shrewsbury*, and created the Earl of *Masgrave*, Mar-
his Majesty quis of *Normandy*. with the Gift of a Pension of
Three Thousand Pounds a Year; to make his Lord-
ship some Amends for the Place of Lord Chamber-
lain, which he enjoy'd in the former Reign. About
the same time the Lord Viscount *Sydney* was made
Earl of *Rumsey*, and *Henry Herbert* Esq; Baron *Her-*
bert

WILLIAM the Third.

387

A. C.

1694.

bert of Cherbury. In consideration of his eminent Services to their Majesties Government. *Edward Russel Esq; Sir John Lowther, Henry Priestman Esq; Robert Austen Esq; Sir Robert Rich. Sir George Rook, and Sir John Houbton,* were appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland. And the Commission of the Treasury, was given to the Lord Godolphin, Sir Stephen Fox, Charles Montague Esq. Sir William Trumball, and John Smith Esquire. Things being thus settled at home, His Majesty embark'd at Margate on the 6th of May, and safely landed in Holland the Day following. the King
to
Holland.

On the 5th of June his Electoral Highness Frederick III. Marquis of Brandenburg; his most Serene Highness George-William Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and the Duke of Shrewsbury, Knights elect of the most Noble Order of the Garter, were Install'd in St. George's Chappel at Windsor; the two former by their Proxies, and his Grace in Person. About this time a Draught of a Commission for taking Subscriptions for the Bank of England, together with a Schedule containing the Draught of a Charter for the Corporation of the said Bank, were first approv'd and sign'd by Her Majesty; and the Charter which was to pass under the Great Seal of England, after the first Day of August, if the Sum of 1200000 Pounds. or one Moiety, or more thereof. should be subscribed by that time; or sooner, if the whole 1200000 Pounds should be sooner subscribed, was accordingly granted towards the middle of July; the Commissioners having taken Subscriptions amounting to that full Sum by the 5th of that Month.

The Confederate Fleet was out pretty early this Year; but yet they were neither able to block up that of France, in Brest, nor to fight them at Sea; than which the *Englisk* desir'd nothing more. The French, on the contrary, industriously avoided an Engagement, and were no sooner out of Harbour, but they made all the Sail they could towards the Mediterranean, having form'd great Designs against Spain, both by Sea and Land, this Campaign. In

C c c 2

order

A. C.
1694.Admiral
Russel,
with the
Fleet, sails
for Spain.

order to break their Measures, and prevent the entire loss of *Catalonia*. King *William* thought fit to send his Fleet into those Seas; but before Admiral *Russel* left the Coast of *France*, being inform'd that there was a Fleet of *French* Merchant-Men in *Bertheaume* Bay, bound to the *East-ward*; he detach'd Captain *Pickard*, and the *Roe-buck* Fireship, either to take or destroy them. These Orders Captain *Pickard* executed with so good Success, that of Fifty five Sail of them, he burnt or sunk Thirty five, besides the Man of War that was their Convoy, which ran among the Rocks, and soon after blew up, with her two Sloops of between 10 or 15 Guns.

Unfortunate
Attempt upon
Brest.

The same good Fortune did not attend the Design the *English* and *Dutch* had been long concerting, of destroying the Harbour of *Brest*; the Execution of which desperate Attempt was committed to Lieutenant General *Talmash*, as some pretend, thro' the means of his Enviars. On the 5th of *June* the Lord *Berkley*, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, parted from Admiral *Russel* with Twenty nine Men of War, of the Line of Battle, *English* and *Dutch*, besides small Frigats, Fire-ships, Bomb ketches, and Transport ships, and upon the 7th he came to an Anchor between *Camarat* Bay and the Bay of *Bertheaume*, notwithstanding the Enemies Bombs from *Camarat Western Point*, from a Castle on a high Rock in *Bertheaume* Bay, and from two Forts on each side of the *Isthmus*, going into *Brest* Road.

The same Day the Lord *Cuts*, and the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, in his own Galley, stood in a considerable way into the Bay, and having taken a good view of it, amidst the Enemies Fire, they return'd and gave the Lord *Berkley* an account of the Posture of the Bay, and the Situation of the Castle, which they found very advantageous to defend the Landing-Places. Thereupon it was thought convenient that the *Monk*, a Ship of Sixty Guns, and the *Diamenten*, of equal Force, should go in; but the Marquis not believing that those two Men of War would be sufficient to cover the Boats at their Landing, nor to assist the Land-Forces by playing upon the Enemy, who were better prepared and more numerous than

than was expected, and ready to be seconded, on all occasions, by Fourteen Squadrons of Horse; therefore, on the 8th, after a Consultation of the *English* and *Dutch* Flags, and the General Officers of the Land Forces, it was resolv'd, That Six other Men of War should be added to the two former, to wit. the *Greenwich* of Fifty four, the *Charles* Galley of Thirty two, the *Shoreham* of Thirty two, the *Darkensteyn* of Forty four, the *Wesep* of Thirty, and the *Wolf* of Thirty Guns; all which the Marquis undertook to post, so as to bear upon the Castle to the best Advantage, and to perform those other Services for which they were design'd. This was a Work of great Difficulty and Danger; for no sooner was the *Monk* come within reach of the Enemies Mortars, but they began to play at her from Point des Fillettes, and the Western Point of Camaret Bay. So soon as the rest of the Ships were got pretty well into the Bay, they were surpriz'd with three Batteries more, which they never perceiv'd till they felt their shot; but notwithstanding all these Difficulties, the Marquis made a shift to post the Ships in such a manner, as gave great Succour to the Land Forces, and did the Enemy considerable Mischief: For these Ships so soon as they had dropt their Anchors in the Bay, fir'd continually upon the *French*, and forc'd them to run twice out of Camaret Fort.

On the other hand, Lieutenant General *Talmash*, with a small number of Well Boats, and about Nine hundred Men, went ashore in a confus'd manner, under a little Rock, on the South-side of the small Bay: Whereupon a Detachment of *French* Marines charg'd the *English* so vigorously, that these were forc'd to retire to their Boats in great Disorder. It happening, at the same time, to be Ebbing Water, most of these Boats stuck fast, so that the Men on Board them were either miserably slaughter'd, or forc'd to beg Quarter. The rest of the Boats retreated under the Protection of the Men of War; which with incredible Labour and Hazard the Marquess of *Carmarthen* brought all clear off, except the *Wesep*. Of the Land-For-

A. C.

1694.



ces about Four hundred were taken Prisoners, and as many kill'd or desperately Wounded : And as for the loss sustain'd at Sea, Four hundred Men were lost in the three *English* and four *Dutch* Ships under th Marquis's Command. This Expedition, which cost the brave *Talmash* his Life, could not but prove unsuccessful ; the *French* having had time to provide themselves against it ; for it is to be observ'd, that the Design was become Town-talk in *London*, some Months before it was put in Execution.

Diep and
Havre-de-
Grace
Bombard-
ed by the
English.

To made some amends for this Disappointment, the Lord *Berkley* sail'd towards *Diep*, and on the 12th of *July* threw One thousand one hundred Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, which set it on Fire in several places. The Townsmen despairing to quench the Flame, began to run away in great Consternation, whereupon two Regiments of the Militia of *Britany* were sent to encourage them ; but the Disorder was so great, and the Fire so dreadful, that the Soldiers themselves fled with the rest : Had the *English* known what had pass'd, they might in all probability, have possess'd themselves of the place. However they so ruin'd it, that the greatest part of the Houses were reduc'd to Ashes, and scarce any left unshatter'd. From *Diep* the Fleet, allarming all the Coast of *France*, sail'd towards *Havre-de-Grace*, and on the 16th they began to bombard the Town, under the direction of Captain *Bembow*, which they continued to do till the next Morning, when the Wind blowing hard they gave over shooting. The 18th towards the Evening, the Weather being calm the following Night was spent in throwing in Two hundred and fifty Bombs more into the Town ; but the Wind growing high, the Bomb-Kerches stood off again, and on the 24th my Lord *Berkley* sail'd from *Havre-de-Grace*, leaving it considerably damag'd.

Death of
the Bishop
and Prince
of Liege,
and choice
of another.

The Death of the Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, towards the beginning of this Year, gave the *French* a fair Prospect to embroil the Affairs of the Confederates on that side ; for as the Death of the Elector of *Cologn* in 1688. had divided the Empire and

WILLIAM the Third,

391

A. C.

1694

and France on Account of the two Candidates, the Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria* on the one side, and Cardinal *Furstemberg* on the other; and kindled the War which, soon after, spread it self over the Face of almost all *Europe*: So, if the *French* could have got the Cardinal *de Bouillon* to have been advanc'd to the Principality of *Liege*, they had great hopes, at least to humble the Allies so far, as to make them accept the Conditions of Peace his most Christian Majesty had already offer'd them. But notwithstanding the private endeavours of the *French* Faction, and Cardinal *de Bouillon's* open Protestations, the major part of the Chapter of *Liege*, made choice of the Elector of *Cologne*, and the rest of the grand Master of the *Teutonic* Order, to be their Prince and Bishop; both which sent to the Emperor and Court of *Rome*, to have their respective Election confirm'd. This double Return was like to be attended with fatal Consequences; for as the Grand Master of the *Teutonic* Order, was no less than Brother-in-Law to the Emperor, who in all probability would have espous'd his Cause; so his Competitor was Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*; whose Interest was supported by that of his *Britannick* Majesty, and of the States of *Holland*. Whilst both Parties impatiently expected the Decision of the See of *Rome*, Heaven determin'd the Contest by the Death of the Grand Master, who was carried off by a contagious Distemper, then reigning in the City of *Liege*; so that the Elector of *Cologne*, in some time after, obtained the peaceful Possession of that Bishoprick and Principality; which, together with the great Power of the Allies in *Flanders*, this Campaign made things look with an ill aspect on the Affairs of *France*. The Confederate Army, under the King's Command, was now * Encamp'd at *Mont St. Andre*, consisting of Thirty one thousand Horse and Dragoons, and Fifty one thousand Foot, all the finest Troops that ever had been in the Field; besides a Body of about Seven thousand Men, under the command of Count *Thian* near *Ghent*. The *French* were not much inferior in Number, but the *Dauphin*, who command-

The Campaign in
Flanders.
Aug. 9.
N. S.

A. C.
1694

ed them in Person, declar'd, He had receiv'd Orders from his Father not to stir from his Camp near *Huy*, as long as the Confederates continued in theirs at *Mont St. André*. However, not being able to subsist there any longer, he resolv'd to decamp first; and though he thought to have conceal'd his Design, by sending out several Detachments of Horse, under pretence of Forraging, to reinforce the Marquis of *Harcourt's* Body, (on the other side of the *Meuse*) who was to seize the advantageous Post of *Pieton*; yet the King, who was apprehensive of it, decamp'd before him on the 18th of *August* (N.S.) and soon gain'd the Post of *Pieton*, where there was not Forrage for above four Days; and being inform'd of the Enemies March, His Majesty mov'd on the 20th from *Sombref* to *Nivelle*; on the 21st to *Soignies*; on the 22d to *Chevre*, on the other side of *Aeth*, and on the 23d to *Grames* near *Aeth*. On the 24th the Elector of *Bavaria* was detach'd with a considerable Body of Horse and Foot, and some pieces of Cannon, to possess himself of a Post upon the *Scheld*, and the Army follow'd with an intention to have pass'd that River at *Pont Espevies*; but though the Confederates made great diligence to get thither, yet the *French* made more to prevent them; for on the 25th the Elector having advanc'd towards *Pont d'Escheuffe*, in order to force the Passage of the River, he found the *French*, to the number of Thirty thousand, so well entrench'd on the other side, that he did not think it Prudence to pursue his Enterprize. This hasty March cost the *French* abundance of Men and Horses; but that loss was inconsiderable in comparison of the Advantage they gain'd by hindering the Allies from penetrating into *French-Flanders*, where, considering their strength, they would, in all probability, have made some important Conquest, or, at least, secur'd Winter-Quarters. The King of *France* was so sensible of it, that he writ a Letter, which he order'd to be read at the Head of the Army, wherein he return'd Thanks, in the first place, to the Princes of the Blood, next to the *Mareschal de Luxemburg*, as having a principal share in the Conduct,

du&t, then to the rest of Marefchals of *France*, and all the General Officers; and laſty to all the *French* and *Swiſs* Infantry, Regiment by Regiment, acknowledging how much he was beholding to their Zeal and incredible Diligence.

Whiſt the *French* were deeply intrench'd near *Courtray*, from whence they had ſent ſtrong Detachments to cover *Ipres*, *Menin*, *Berg St. Winox*, *Furnes*, and *Dunkirk*; the King finding it impoſſible to attempt any thing on that ſide, reſolv'd to lay hold on this occaſion, to diſpoſſeſs the Enemy of the Town and Caſtle of *Huy*. In purſuance of this Deſign, the Prince *Tſerclaes de Tilly* paſſ'd the *Meuſe*, and inveſted the Place, with all the Horſe and Dragoons of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, a Party of *Brandenburg* Horſe, and ſome Battalions of Foot. The next Day arriv'd Sixteen Regiments of Foot, with the Duke of *Holſtein Ploen*, who was appointed to command the Siege, and at whoſe approach the Town immediately ſurrendred. By the 19th of *September* (N. S.) the Batteries were rais'd againſt the Caſtle; the 21ſt the Trenches ^{The Town} were open'd; and the following Days the Attacks ^{and Caſtle} carried on with ſo much Vigor, that all things ^{of Huy} being ready for an Aſſault by the 27th, the *French* ^{taken by} Governor beat a Parley, and ſurrendred that For- ^{the Allier.} treſs the next Day. By this Conqueſt the *French* were totally expell'd out of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; *Dinant*, at that time, being a part of *France*: And thus ended the Campaign in *Flanders*.

The *French* under the Command of the Mar- ^{The French} eſchal de *Noailles*, made a better Figure in *Catalonia*; ^{Progreſs in} for being near Thirty thouſand ſtrong, and much ^{Catalonia.} Superior to the *Spaniards*, they arriv'd on the 26th of *May* on the Banks of the River *Ter*, which they reſolv'd to paſs, notwithstanding they found the *Spaniards* intrench'd on the other ſide. Accordingly, having founded all the Fords that ſame Evening, they valiantly forc'd their way through, and, after half an hour's diſpute, conſtrain'd the *Spaniſh* Foot to abandon their Retrenchments. The Cavalry ſhew'd a more than ordinary Valour and Conduct in covering the Foot, and at laſt made their own Re-
treat

A. C.

1694

Palamos
Besieged.And taken
June 7.Gironne
taken,
June 29.Ostalrick
taken.Castle-
Folet taken.

treat without any great loss, except that of their Baggage; the French not thinking it safe to pursue them, because of the narrowness of the Ways. However the Marechal de Noailles improv'd this Advantage, by laying Siege to Palamos, a Town by the Sea side, about Twenty two Leagues from Barcelona, to the South-East. On the 30th of May the Place was invested; on the 2d of June the Trenches were open'd, and on the 7th all things in a readiness to storm the Cover'd way. This the French Grenadiers perform'd with great Vigor and Fury, and without losing time in making Lodgements, enter'd the Town at two narrow Breaches, plunder'd it, and put all they met to the Sword. Of those that were sav'd, all were made Prisoners of War; only some of the Officers, that were most Wounded, were sent to Gironne upon their Paroles: Not only, said the French General in his Letter to the King his Master, *because they seem'd to desire it, but because he consider'd the Terror that it would strike among the Soldiers and People.* Monsieur de Noailles judg'd right of the matter; for the Spaniards immediately withdrew their Garrison out of St. Felix Quinola, and the Castle of St. Elme: And though they pretended to make a stout Resistance at Gironne, a well fortified Town, which the French had besieged by the 19th of June, yet they surrendred it on the 29th of the same Month, upon very ignominious Terms. From Gironne the French advanc'd to Ostalrick, a little Town upon the Road to Barcelona, which they quickly carried, without any great Resistance; and thereby enlarg'd their Territories Twenty Miles in extent. But the Army, because of the excessive Heats, beginning now to be sickly, Marechal de Noailles put them into Quarters of Refreshment, upon the fertile Banks of the River Terdera, where they liv'd as undisturb'd from the Spaniards, as if they had been in the middle of France. After they had sufficiently refresh'd themselves, they form'd a Design upon Castle Folet, a Town a little to the West of Gironne, which they took, having routed a Body of Country Militia that

that came to relieve it, and made the Garrison Pri- A. C.
soners of War.

1694.

Whilst the *French* were busie on this side, the *Spaniards* thought to improve this opportunity by retaking *Ostalrick*, which they actually besieg'd; and had carried their point so far, that the Governor was upon Articles of Surrender, and Hostages were already exchang'd; but the *Spaniards* insisting that the *Miquelets* should be made Prisoners of War, the Governor in the mean time, had notice that Monsieur de Noailles was marching to his Relief; whereupon he redemanded his Hostages, and refus'd to stand to the Articles, so that the Siege was immediately rais'd.

Fleth'd with these prosperous Successes the *French* The Eng- threaten'd no less than the besieging of *Barcelona*, lish Fleet the Capital City of *Catalonia*, and the only forti- in the Mediter- fied Town of that Province in the Hands of the *Spaniards*: But King *William* interpos'd with his Fleet, which by this time was arriv'd in the *Streights* under the Command of Admiral *Russel*. This great Man, justly proud of the Victory he obtain'd two Years before, in his Master and the *English* Nation's Name, challeng'd now the Domi- nion of the *Mediterranean*, as he had lately asserted that of the *Narrow Seas*; and as he reviv'd the drooping Spirits of the *Spaniards*, so he damp'd the trowing Projects of the *French*. The latter were now sensible of their Error in sending their Grand Fleet into those Seas, where they must be coop'd up in the Harbour of *Thoulon*, and be forc'd to The French leave all their Coasts, both on the *Ocean* and the Fleet com- *Mediterranean*; expos'd to the Insults of the Confe- in'd to derates. And tho' Mareschal de *Tourville* once ad- Thoulon, ventur'd out to Sea, with a Design to slip by the *English* Admiral, yet he quickly found the other had so watchful an Eye upon him, that he was forc'd to return to his Port again. Nothing is more remarkable in the whole Course of King *William's* Reign, than his Fleet riding triumphantly and uncontroull'd in the *Mediterranean*; for thereby not only a stop was put to the conquering Arms of *France* in *Catalonia*; but all the *Italian* Princes were kept

A. C. kept in aw; and the *Venetians* began now to think of sending a solemn Embally into *England*, to court his Majesties Friendship.

Campaign
in Pied-
mont.

Little was done in *Piedmont* this Summer: For tho' the Duke of *Savoy* did openly reject the Proposals made to him from *France* after his Defeat at *Marsaglia*, yet a secret Negotiation was carried on, which rendered him supinely unactive, and the *French* careless on that side; and when it was expected on all Hands, that the Confederate Army would form the Siege of *Casal*; (the Success of which Enterprize was as little doubted of) they contented themselves with the taking the Fort of *St. George*, whereby that Place was more closely block'd up. Neither is it worth the while to mention either the small Successes of the *Vaudois* in the Valley of *Pragelas*, their routing of some *Irish* Detachments sent against them in the Valley of *St. Martin*; or their faint Irruption into *Dauphiné*, as far as *Briancon*.

Campaign
in Germa-
ny.

The Imperialists, headed by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, laying encamp'd near *Hailbron*, *Mareschal de Lorge*, with the *French* Army under his Command, adventur'd to pass the *Rhine*, and to march towards them in order of Battle. The Prince believing the Enemy had a mind to fight, went on to meet them: But the *French* finding him so resolute, retreated towards *Wiselock*, passed the *Neckar*, burnt the Town of *Lawdenburg*, and ruin'd the flat Country. This so incensed the Prince of *Baden*, that tho' he were not yet reforc'd by the *Saxons*, yet he advanc'd to *Wiselock*, an advantageous Post, of which he possessed himself after a sharp Rencounter with the Enemy, wherein the latter lost Three Hundred Men, and the *Germans* about half that Number. Thereupon Monsieur *de Lorge* repass'd the *Rhine*, and for some time the two Armies did only observe one another. At length the Prince of *Baden*, impatient of Action, cross'd the *Rhine* in his turn; of which the *French* General was no sooner inform'd, but he march'd towards *Landau*. On the other hand, the Prince advanc'd and made himself Master of several small Places, and of all the Passes as far

far as *Croon Weiffemburg*; and 'twas confidently expected, that now the *Germans* would either force the *French* to a Battle, or secure Winter-Quarters on that side the *Rhine*: But neither of these happen'd. For in few Days the *Imperialists* repass'd the *Rhine*, bringing away with them 14000 Head of Cattle, and having destroy'd a vast quantity of Forrage in the Country, and some Magazines of the *French*. Which put an end to the Campaign in *Germany*.

Let us now attend King *William*. His Majesty having spent some Months on his usual Diversions at *Loo*, and then settled the publick foreign Affairs at the *Hague*, embarked the 8th of November, ^{The King landed in England.} landed in *England* the 9th, and on the 12th the Parliament being met, according to their last Prorogation, his Majesty told them, ' That he was glad ^{Nov. 12.} ' to meet them, when he could say their Affairs ^{The King's} ' were in a better Posture, both by Sea and Land, ^{Speech} ' than when they parted last. That the Enemy ^{to both} ' had not been in a Condition to oppose the Confe- ^{Houses.} ' derate Fleet in these Seas, that the sending so great ' a Force into the *Mediterranean*, had disappointed ' their Designs, and left the Nation a Prospect of ' further Success. And that with respect to the ' War by Land, he thought he might say, that this ' Year a stop had been put to the Progress of the ' *French* Arms.

Then Addressing himself to the House of Commons, ' Of whose good Affection to him, and of ' whose Zeal for the Publick, *he said*, he had so ' much Experience, that he could not doubt of ' their Assistance at this time; he earnestly recommended to them, first to provide such Supplies as ' might enable him to prosecute the War with ' Vigour; which was the only means to procure ' Peace to Christendom with the Safety and Honour of *England*; Secondly, To continue the Act ' of Tunnage and Poundage, which expir'd at ' *Christmas*, and which was the more necessary at this ' time, in regard the several Branches of the Revenue were under great Anticipations; And lastly, ' the Debt for the Transport Ships, imploy'd in the ' reducing

A. C. 'reducing of Ireland, which was a Case of Com-
'passion and deserv'd Relief.

1694.



He clos'd his Speech by telling both Houses,
'That he should be glad they would take into their
'Consideration the preparing some good Bill for the
'Encouragement of *English* Seamen; which Law,
'they were sensible, would tend to the Advance-
'ment of Trade, and of the Naval strength of the
'Kingdom, which was their common great Interest,
'and ought to be their Principal Care.

*Bill for the
frequent
meeting of
Parlia-
ments.*

The usual Preliminaries being settled, the Com-
mons adjourn'd to the 19th of that Month; when
the first thing they did, was to order the able and
judicious Mr. Harley to prepare and bring in a Bill
for the frequent Meeting and Calling of Parliaments,
which they had been so earnest upon in the former
Sessions, and which they were resolv'd to stickle
for in this. The Bill was * presented accor-
dingly, and in few Days † read the third time,
† Dec. 13. past, and sent up to the Lords; who gave * it
* Dec. 18. their Concurrence without any Amendments.

Supply.

† Nov. 21.

The Commons having unanimously † voted a
Supply to their Majesties, and examin'd the Esti-
mate for the next Years Service for the War; the
Account of the Moneys paid to the Fleet, to the
Army, to the Allies, and for Forage; and the Quo-
ta's that the Confederates were severally to furnish,
* Resolv'd, That the Sum of Two Millions three
Hundred eighty two Thousand seven Hundred and
twelve Pounds be granted for the Maintenance of
the Navy; and † that of Two Millions five hun-
dred Thousand Pounds, for the Support of the
Land Forces, for the Service of the Year 1695.

* Nov. 30.

2382712

Pounds

*granted for
the Fleet.*

And

2500000

Pounds for

the Land

Forces.

† Dec. 4.

Ways and

Means.

To raise those vast Sums it was resolv'd, * First,
That an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound be
granted to their Majesties, to be laid and levied in
the same manner as formerly; and Secondly, That
the Subsidies of Tunnage and Poundage be conti-
nued for the Term of Five Years longer, begin-
ning on the 26th of that Month of *December*. Four
Days before the King went to the House of Lords,
and gave his Royal Assent to the Bill that had
been brought in and past, according to this Second

* Dec. 13.

† Dec. 14.

Resolution

Resolution ; and at the same time, his Majesty confirm'd the Act for *Triennial Parliaments*, to the general Satisfaction of the Commons. The same Day, Mr. Dyer, a News-Letter-Writer, was reprimanded by the Speaker of the Lower House, for presuming to intermeddle with their Proceedings.

Just a Month before, died at his Palace at *Lam-beth*, Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the 65th Year of his Age. He was promoted to that eminent Station in May 1691. And as his Piety, Learning, Charity and Moderation had gain'd him the Esteem of such, as look'd upon the Toleration of the Dissenters, to be the best Means to secure, and even to enlarge the Church of England, so his Death was very much lamented by all sincere Lovers of Unity and Peace among Christians.

The Excellency of his Morals that shin'd in his eloquent Sermons, was but a Copy of his Life and Conversation ; and as the latter may be propos'd to the imitation of all Protestant Prelates, so the Purity of his Style will ever be a standing Pattern to all those that aim at Writing true English. He did not want Enemies who endeavour'd to sul- ly his Fame, by the imputation of *Socinianism* ; but several of his Pieces publish'd both before and after his Death, are sufficient to confute that Calumny. A pregnant instance of his just, generous, and pi- ous Principle was this : Some time before his Death recollecting with himself what Hardships he might have put upon some People, in the hurry and tumult of Business, he endeavour'd effectually to make them amends. Among the rest he called to mind, that Dr. Chetwood had not had Justice done him ; his Character having been misrepresented to the Queen ; who upon a certain occasion obstructed King William's intentions to prefer that Worthy Divine. Thereupon the Archbishop sent word to Dr. Chetwood, that he had set all things right with the Queen, and dissipat'd the Prejudices, that had been suggested to Her Majesty about him : But Her Majesty's sudden Death prevented the Effects of the Archbishop's Recommendation.

On

A. C. On *Friday* the 21th of *December* the Queen was
 1694. taken-ill at her Palace at *Kensington*; and the Dis-
 temper which appear'd to be the Small-Pox, grew
 Queen Ma- in a few Days so violent, and was accompanied
 ry dies, with such mortal Attendants, that all the help of
 Dec. 28. Physick being baffled, her Majesty expir'd in the
 Arms of a disconsolate loving Husband, and amidst
 a Court drown'd in Tears.

The Lords Upon this sad Occasion the Lords, ' With inex-
Address of ' premissible Grief did humbly assure his Majesty, of
Condolance, ' the deep sence they had of the Loss his Majesty
 Dec. 31. ' and the whole Kingdom did sustain by the Death
 ' of that excellent Princess, the Queen; beseeching
 ' his Majesty, that he would not indulge his Grief
 ' to the Prejudice of the Health of his Royal Per-
 ' son; in whose Preservation not only the Welfare
 ' of his own Subjects, but of all Christendom was
 ' so nearly concern'd. *They also* begg'd leave to re-
 ' new to his Majesty, the hearty and sincere As-
 ' surances of their utmost Assistance against all his
 ' Enemies both at Home and Abroad, and of all
 ' other Demonstrations of the greatest Duty and Af-
 ' fection that could possibly be paid by the most
 ' faithful Subjects. To this Address his Majesty
The King's answer'd, ' That he heartily thank'd them for their
Answer. ' Kindness to him; but much more for the Sense
 ' they shew'd of their great Loss, which was a-
 ' bove what he could express.

At the same time the Commons, ' With unspeak-
 ' able Grief of Heart condoled the irreparable Loss of
 ' that most excellent Princess, to innumerate
 ' whose Vertues were, *said they*, to aggravate our
 ' Sorrow.

The Com- ' We cannot, *added they*, but bless God for the
mons Ad- ' Preservation of your Majesty to us, on whose Life
dress, Dec. ' the Welfare and Happiness of this Kingdom, and
 31. ' the Liberties of *Europe* do in so great a Measure
 ' depend; humbly beseeching your Majesty, so to
 ' moderate your Grief under this Affliction, as not
 ' to prejudice or endanger your Health; and that
 ' your Majesty would please to take such
 ' further Care of your Royal Person, that we may
 ' all enjoy the Blessing of your Majesty's long Life,
 ' and

‘and happy Reign. We do also, *said they in the Conclusion*, look upon it as a Duty we owe to your Majesty to our selves, and to those we represent, to take this Occasion of assuring your Majesty, That we, your faithful Commons, will always to the utmost of our Power, stand by, support and defend your Majesty and your Government, against all your Enemies both at Home and Abroad. To which the King made Answer, ‘That he took very kindly their Care of him, and the Publick; especially at this time, when he was able to think of nothing but their great Loss. These Addresses of Condolence were followed by others from the City of London, and most Corporations throughout his Majesties Dominions.

To justify this universal Sorrow, it will suffice to draw a Sketch of Queen Mary's Character. Her personal Accomplishments could merit a Crown, she might with Justice have challeng'd the Royal Diadem, even in an Island, to which all other Countries yield the Prize of Beauty; And if Sublime Virtue deserves the supream Command, she seem'd destin'd for the Empire of the World. To descend to Particulars: Her Person was tall and well proportion'd; Her Shape, whilst Princess of Orange, easie and genteel; but afterwards somewhat clogg'd; Her Complexion light-brown; Her Visage a perfect round Oval; her Eyes quick and lively, the rest of her Features regular. Her stately Port and native Air of Greatness, commanded Respect from the most confident, but yet her sweet and graceful Countenance temper'd the Awfulness of Majesty; and her wonderful affable Temper encourag'd the most timorous to approach Her.

Her Apprehension was clear and ready; Her Memory exact; Her Judgment steady and solid; Her Soul free from all the weaknesses of her own Sex, and endow'd with the Courage and Strength that seem peculiar to ours. She was neither pufft up with Prosperity, nor dejected with Adversity; and

A. C.

1694.

Her Political Virtues

it remains undecided, whether She bore with more Temper the *Smiles* or the *Frowns* of Fortune?

When the necessity of Affairs call'd the King out of his Dominions, She alone was sensible of his Absence, which She fully supply'd to these three Kingdoms, by Her wise and prudent Administration. While He went abroad, as the Arbitrer of *Europe*, to wage a just War, She stay'd at home to maintain Peace and administer Justice; He was to oppose and conquer Enemies, She to maintain and gain Friends. In all this there was an Union of their Thoughts, and a Concurrence in the same Ends: I mean, the Safety of *Europe*, the Support of the *Protestant Religion*, and the Honour and Prosperity of *England*. An Eagerness of Command was so far below Her, that there never was so great a Capacity for Government join'd with so little Appetite to it; or an Authority so unwillingly assumed, so modestly manag'd, and so chearfully laid down. It was easie for Her to reward; for all sorts of Bounty flow'd readily from Her; but it was much harder for Her to punish, except when the Nature of the Crime made Mercy become a Cruelty; for then She was inexorable.

Her Humility.

She had the most active Zeal for the Publick, and the most constant Desire of doing Good, join'd with such unaffected Humility, that the secret Flatteries of Vanity or Self Love had no Power over Her. For when due Acknowledgments were made, or decent Things said, upon occasions that well deserv'd them; these seem'd scarce to be heard, and She presently turn'd off the Discourse to other Subjects.

Her Piety, Virtue and Deportment

Her Piety and Virtue were so real, that the most Censorious never offer'd to call them in Question; and at the same time Her Charming Behaviour, and the Sprightliness, as well as Freedom of Her good Humour softned all those frightful Notions, that the World is too willing to entertain of the Severities of Virtue, and of the strictness of true Religion.

She

She was not content to be Devout Her self She infus'd Piety into all that came near Her; chiefly into those whom She took into Her more immediate Care, whom She studied to form with the Tenderness and Watchfulness of a Mother. She charm'd them with Her Instructions, as She overcame them with Her Kindness. Never was Mistress both Fear'd and Lov'd so entirely as She was. She scatter'd Books of Instruction round about Her, that such as waited might not be condemn'd to Idleness; but might entertain themselves usefully, while they were in their Turns of Attendance.

She had a sublime Idea of the Christian Religion in general, and a particular Affection to the Church of England; But an Affection that was neither Blind nor Partial. She had a true Regard to Piety wherever She saw it, in what Form or Party soever. Her Education and Judgment tied Her to the National Communion, but Her Charity was extended to all. She long'd to see all Protestants, both at home and abroad, in a close and brotherly Conjunction; and few things ever griev'd Her more, than that the Prospect of so desir'd an Union vanish'd out of sight.

Access to Her was never obstructed by Self Interest. Her Charitable, Supercilious Domesticks: She made those Her Favorites, who made the Distressed theirs. She wonder'd that the true Pleasure which accompanied doing Good, did not engage Princes to pursue it more effectually. Without this She thought that a private Life was the happier, as well as the safer State. When Reflections were once made before Her, of the sharpness of some Historians, who had left heavy Imputations on the Memory of some Princes, She Answer'd: *That if those Princes were truly such, as the Historians represented them, they had well deserv'd that Treatment: And others who tread their steps might look for the same, for Truth would be told at last.* Her Charity was not confin'd to Her own Subjects, but extended in a most particular manner to Multitudes of French Exiles

A. C. Exiles whom the Persecution sent hither. The
 1694. scatter'd *Vaudois* had a share in Her Bounty; and
 when by the King's Intercession restor'd to their
 Valleys, they were enabled by the Queen to trans-
 mit their Faith to their Posterity. She likewise
 took care of preserving the poor Remnants of the
Bohemian Churches, and form'd Nurseries of Reli-
 gion in some of the Parts of *Germany*, which were
 exhausted by War. And the last great Project that
 Her Thoughts were working on, with relation to
 a Noble and Royal * Provision for disabled Sea-
 * Green- men, was particularly design'd to be so constituted,
 wich Ho- as to put them in a probable way of ending their
 spital. Days in the Fear of God.

Her Con-
 jugal Vir-
 tues.

She was a perfect Example of Conjugal Love,
 Chastity and Obedience. She set Her Husband's
 Will before Her. as the Rule of Her Life: Her
 Admiration of Him made Her Submission not only
 easie, but delightful: And 'tis remarkable, that
 when Dr. *Tennison*, nam'd to be Archbishop of *Can-
 terbury*, went to comfort the King, His Majesty an-
 swer'd, That He could not but grieve, since He had
 lost a Wife who in Seventeen Years, had never been
 guilty of an Indiscretion.

Her Refer-
 vidence.

The Openness of Her Behaviour was subject to
 universal Observation, but it was under that Regu-
 larity of Conduct, that those who knew her best,
 and saw her oftenest, could never discover her
 Thoughts farther, than as she herself had a mind
 to reveal them; and this she manag'd so, that no
 distrust was shew'd in it, nor distaste given by it.

Her Sinc-
 erity.

She maintain'd Sincerity so entirely, that she ne-
 ver once needed Explanations to justify either her
 Words or Actions. As she would not deceive
 others, so she avoided the saying of any thing that
 might give them occasion to deceive themselves: And
 when she did not intend to promise, she took care
 to explain her meaning so critically, that no fruit-
 less Hopes might be conceiv'd from general Words
 of Favour.

Her

Her Age and her Rank had denied her opportunities for much Study; yet she had read the best Books in *English, French and Dutch*, the three Languages that were almost equally familiar to her. She gave the most of her retired Hours to the perusal of the Scriptures, and of Books relating to them. Next to the best Subjects she bestow'd most of her time on Books of History; chiefly of latter Ages, and particularly of her own Kingdoms, as being the most proper to give her useful Instruction. She had a great Relish, as well as a great Love for Poetry; but lov'd it best when it was conversant about Divine and Moral Subjects; and she would often express her concern in the defilement of the *English Stage*. Her Studies.

She had no relish for those lazy Diversions that are too common Consumers of most People's Time, and which make as great Wastes on their Minds as they do on their Fortunes. If she us'd them sometimes, it was only in compliance with Forms; because she was unwilling to seem to censure others with too harsh a Severity. She gave her Minutes of Leisure with the greatest delight to Architecture and Gardening: She had no other Inclination besides this to any Diversions that were expenceful; and since this employ'd many Hands, she was pleas'd to say, *That she hop'd it would be forgiven her*. When her Eyes were endanger'd by Reading too much, and in all those Hours that were not given to better Employments, she wrought with her own Hands, and that sometimes with so constant a Diligence, as if she had been to get her Livelihood by it. It was a new Sight (and such a one as was made by some the Subject of Rallery) to see a Queen Work so many Hours a Day. But she us'd to say, *That she look'd on Idleness as the great Corrupter of Humane Nature: That if the Mind had no Employment given it, it would create some of the worst sort to its self*. Her Example soon wrought on, not only those that belong'd to

Her Diversions and Amusements.

A. C.

1694



*Her Answer
next to
Slander.*

to her, but the whole Kingdom to follow it; so that it was become as much the Fashion among Ladies of Quality to Work, as it had been formerly to be Idle.

She thought it a barbarous Diverſion which reſulted from the Miſfortunes, Imperfections, or Follies of others; and ſhe ſcarce ever expreſt a more intire Satisfaction in a Sermon, than in that of Archbiſhop Tillotſon againſt Evil ſpeaking. When ſhe thought ſome were guilty of it, ſhe would aſk them, *If they had read that Sermon?* which was underſtood to be a Reprimand, though in the ſoſteſt manner. She had indeed one of the Bleſſings of Virtue, that does not always accompany it; for ſhe was as free from Cenſures, as ſhe was from deſerving them.

*Why ſhe
accepted
the Crown.*

In thoſe ſteps of her latter Years, which, at fiſt appearance, ſeem'd capable of hard Conſtructions, ſhe weigh'd the Reaſons, ſhe went on with great Caution and Exactneſs. Her Inclinations lay ſtrong to a Duty that Nature had put her under, but ſhe was determin'd to accept the Crown, becauſe ſhe was perſwaded, that there was no other viſible means left to preſerve the Proteſtant Religion, not only here, but every where elſe. And when the famous Battle of the *Boync* was fought, her Concern was equally divided between a Father and a Husband.

*Her Dying
Deportment.*

She receiv'd the Intimations of approaching Death with an entire Reſignation to the Will of God; and when in the cloſeſt ſtruggle with that King of Terrors, ſhe preſerv'd a perfect Tranquility. The diſmal Sighs of all that came near her, could not diſcompoſe her. She then declar'd, *That ſhe felt the Joys of a good Conſcience, and the Power of Religion, giving her Supports, which even the laſt Agonies cou'd not ſhake.* She receiv'd the Bleſſed Sacrament with a Devotion that inflam'd as well as it melted all thoſe that ſaw it; And after that great Act of Piety, ſhe quietly concluded a Life that had been led through a great variety of Accidents, with a conſtant equality of Temper.

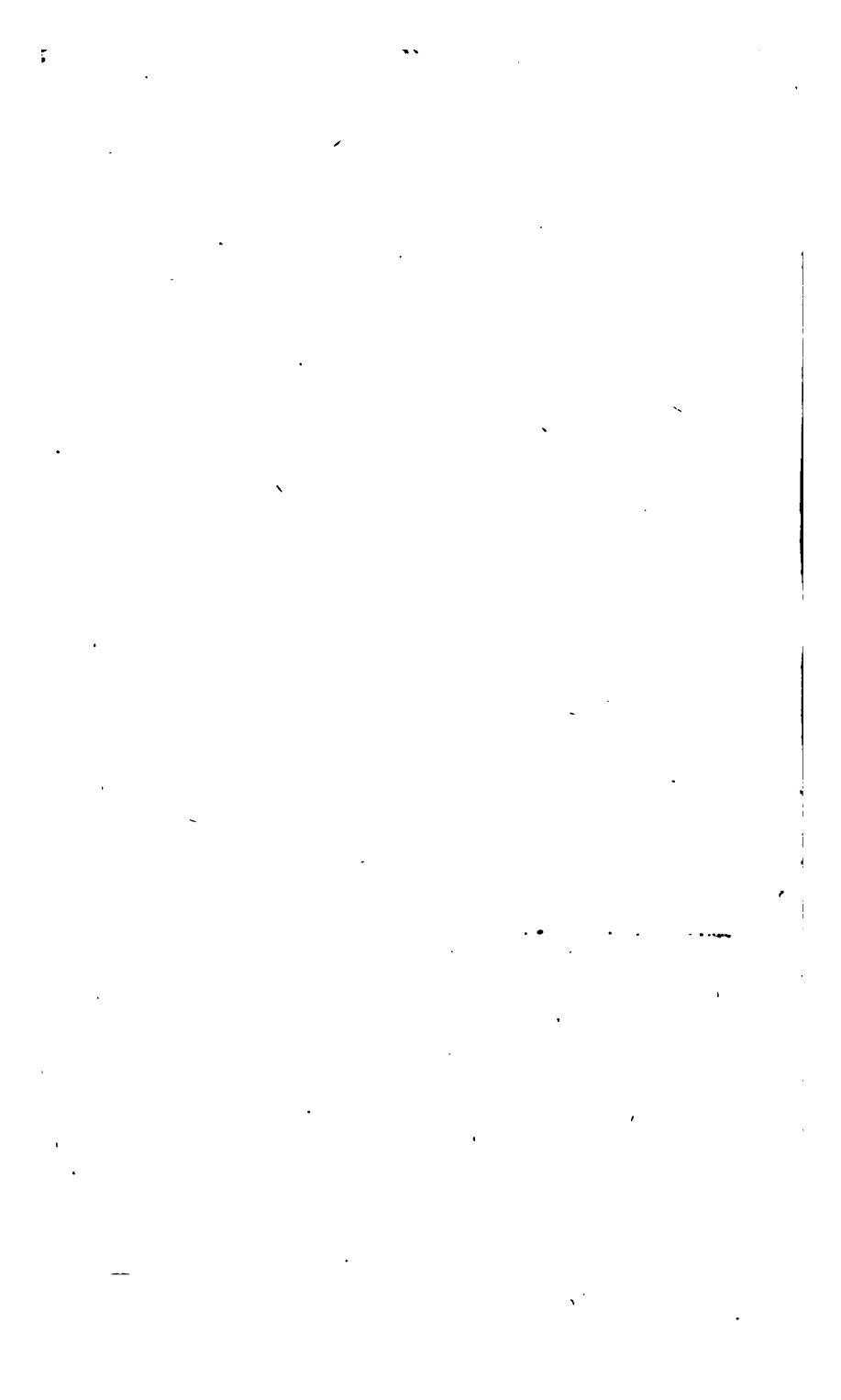
WILLIAM *the Third.*

407

To sum up all, she was a tender and respectful *A. C.*
Wife; a kind *Friend*; a gentle *Mistrs*; a Debonair *1694.*
Queen; a good *Christian*; and the best of *Women.* ~~~~~
And as she was the Glory and Delight of this hap- *Her Cha-*
py Island, so her Memory will ever be Blessed, and *racter*
live among us. *sum'd up.*

F I N I S.

THE



THE APPENDIX.

Die Mercurii 13. Martii 1688^o.

*Address of the City of London to the
Commons.*

WE the Loyd Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common-Council Assembled, Presume to Address our Selves to this Honourable House with our most humble Thanks, for your Excellent Conduct of Affairs in the time of our great Emergency and Extremity, when our Religion, our Lives, and Estates were so eminent-ly threaten'd, and especially for your Address to His Majesty the 5th Instant, Declaring your Resolution to Assist and Stand by His Majesty in Supporting his Allies Abroad, in reducing *Ireland*, and in Defence of the Protestant Religion, and Laws of this Kingdom,

*Dated at Guildhall the 8th of March 1688, by
Order of the Common-Council.*

Wagstaff.

A a a

Resolv'd,

The Appendix.

Resolv'd, That the Thanks of this House be return'd by Mr. Speaker in the Chair. The Sheriffs were call'd in, and Mr. Speaker gave them the Thanks of the House accordingly in these Words.

Gentlemen,

'The House hath consider'd of the Address you have presented from the City of *London*, and have Commanded me to return you this Answer.

'That they have taken Notice of the most eminent Courage and Constancy the City hath shew'd in this late Revolution, and the Services they have done to the whole Kingdom on this Occasion, and particularly the advancing such a considerable Sum of Money as was Lent by you to His Majesty upon his first coming hither, at a time when the Condition of the Affairs of the Kingdom did so much require it.

'I am further Commanded to tell you, that this House doth accept of your Address with great Kindness, and do give you hearty Thanks for the same, with this further Assurance, That your Care for the Publick shall never fail of receiving from them the like Returns.

*Report about the Charges of the Dutch
towards King William's Expedition.*

Die Jovis 14. Martii 1681.

MR. *Hamden* Reports from the Committee, That they had taken into Consideration His Majesty's Speech, and particularly touching *Holland*, and had directed him to acquaint the House, that there has been an Accompt deliver'd in of the Charge laid out by the *Dutch* in the Expedition for *England*, and the Accompt was Read, and is as follows,

Accompt

Account of the Charge laid out in the Expedition for England.

The Charges of the Fleet according to the same Account which has been deliver'd to the States General, *ult. February 1688*. N. S. do amount to ——— 2288464 Guilders.

That most part of the Fleet having since been continu'd in Service, so that the 22d of *March 1688*. N. S. Six Ships have been at Sea to carry back several Goods left at *Exeter*, and to transport His Majesty's Baggage, which being taken for half a Months Charge of the whole Fleet do amount to ——— 189616 G.

The Loss of Two Ships, the *Bomell* and *Aheuboon* with 42 Guns, and all that was in the first except some few Goods saved out of the *Aheuboon* ——— 59500 G.

Provision, Hay, Oats, Saddles, making of Stables and other Charges laid out at *Amsterdam*, and upon the Coast of the South-Seas, where the Forces have been Imbarqued till their Departure from the *Brill*. ——— 186000 G.

The Freight of the Merchant Ships that carry'd the Forces over, and all that belonged to it from the 10th of *October 1688*. N. S. till the 5th of *March*, being hindred to return, by reason of the great Frost, to the Place where by Agreement they were to be Discharged, amount to

For *Amsterdam* every Month 157000 G.

For *Rotterdam* every Month 84000 G.

And in all for 6 Months, and one 6th part 1245000 G.

Some of them accidentally Cast away and Damag'd in the River of *Exeter*, and also taken by the French at nearest Guess, (for about this an Agreement must be made with the Owners) will come to ——— 60000 G.

Provision bought when the Fleet by Storm was brought back and other Charges paid at *Rotterdam*, *Dort*, *Willemstadt*, *Helvoetsluice* ——— 157000 G.

The Appendix.

For Pilots, besides those that serv'd in the *Thames*, and lesser Charges of Pilots, taken in the whole Voyage. and the like ———— 44500 G.

The Artillery, Ammunition, Small Arms, as shall not be brought back, as also for the Deterioration of them, and other Charges laid out by the States of *Holland*.

Freight to the Fisher Boats that Landed the Forces from the 10th of *October*, till the 10th of *February*, with the Loss of Six of them — 47888 G.

Payment of the General Officers of the Foot, Horse, and Dragoons and Artillery 1615985 G. 6s. 8 d.

Charges of the Artillery Hospital and several others ———— 85612 G. 19 s. 8 d.

Payment for *French* Protestant Officers divided amongst the Regiments of Horse and Foot 77346 G.

Freight for a great Number of Boats taken up for the bringing of Stores, first to the General Rendezvous, and afterwards on Board the great Ships, ———— 66960 G.

Quartering of Horse, Dragoons and Foot Soldiers, ———— 89624 G. 2 s.

Stores Bought instead of those Lost by the Storm, ———— 81264 G.

The Carts and Waggon's that follow'd the Army, ———— 169911 G.

Several Charges to those that follow'd His Majesty, and to the Forces that came over, and also to the raising of the Regiment of the Right Honourable the Lord *Mordant*, Sir *Robert Peyton*, Sir *John Guise*, and others, ———— 250000 G.

Payment of the Horse & Dragoons 391430 G. 19s. 8d.

What has been Paid to several Princes for the Charges of raising and sending their Forces, together with the ordinary Payment, amounts to ———— 1100000 G.

Summa Totalis 7301322 G. 1 s. 8 d.

And a Motion being made for a Supply to be given to enable His Majesty to Defray the Charges laid out by the *Dutch* in the Expedition for *England*. Resolv'd to go into a Committee of the whole

The Appendix.

5

whole House to Morrow at 10, to Consider of that Motion, and nothing to intervene.

Die Mercurii 20. Martii 1688^g.

Sir Robert Howard brought in an Account relating to the Charge of the Revenue.

An Extract of the Expences of the late King James the Second, by Annual Payments in Money for Three Tears, from Lady-Day 1685. to Lady-Day 1688. (viz.)

In the several Tears ended at

Lady-Day 1686. Lady-Day 1687. Lady-Day 1688.

| | <i>l. s. d.</i> | <i>l. s. d.</i> | <i>l. s. d.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| To the Navy } | 367130:00:00 | 444805:04:10 | 440452:00:03 |
| Total | 1252387:18:07 | Medium. | 417462:12:10 |
| Ordinan. | 70300:00:00 | 86904:11:00 | 93275:16:07 |
| Totals | 250480:07:09 ¹ | Medium. | 83493:09:03 ¹ |
| Forces | 547124:07:09 | 664259:06:10 | 621625:01:09 ¹ |
| Total | 1832649:04:04 ¹ | Medium. | 610883:01:05 ¹ |
| Household | 52600:00:00 | 66156:15:08 | 79621:10:10 |
| Total | 198018:06:00 ¹ | Medium. | 66006:02:02 ¹ |
| Treas. } | | | |
| of the } 23272:15:05 | 26527:02:07 | 35529:15:08 | |
| Chamb. } | | | |
| Total | 85322:15:08 | Medium. | 28443:05:02 ¹ |
| Wardrob. | 10000:00:00 | 14600:00:00 | 20775:11:10 ¹ |
| Total | 45375:11:10 ¹ | Medium. | 15125:03:11 ¹ |
| Robes | 1780:04:03 | 3750:00:00 | 2500:00:00 |
| Total | 8030:04:03 | Medium. | 2676:14:09 |
| Works | 28429:19:08 | 25285:00:00 | 20276:18:02 |
| Total | 73991:17:10 | Medium. | 24663:19:03 ¹ |
| Foreign } 37435:07:02 | 32447:18:08 | 28089:02:11 | |
| Minist. } | | | |
| Total | 97972:18:09 | Medium. | 32657:09:07 |
| | | | <i>Sundry</i> |

| Lady-Day. 1686. | | Lady-Day 1687. | | Lady-Day 1688. | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| l. s. d. | | l. s. d. | | l. s. d. | |
| Sundry | } | | | | |
| Fees | | | | | |
| and | | | | | |
| Salla- | } | | | | |
| ries | | | | | |
| paid at | | | | | |
| the Ex- | } | | | | |
| chequer | | | | | |
| & alibi. | | | | | |
| Total | | 43479:09:07 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 60863:06:05 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 65144:01:08 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Pensi- | } | | | | |
| ons an- | | | | | |
| Annui- | | | | | |
| ties. | } | | | | |
| Total | | 169486:17:09 | Medium. | 56495:12:07 | |
| Band of | | | | | |
| Pensi- | } | | | | |
| oners. | | | | | |
| Total | | 117443:18:04 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 158910:02:03 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 163757:11:01 | |
| Bounties | } | | | | |
| in gross | | | | | |
| Sums | | | | | |
| paid at | } | | | | |
| the Ex- | | | | | |
| chequer | | | | | |
| Total | | 440111:11:00 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Medium. | 146703:17:03 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Secret | } | | | | |
| Service | | | | | |
| Mr. | | | | | |
| Guy | } | | | | |
| Total | | 3086:00:00 | 9087:00:00 | 6000:00:00 | |
| Secretary of | | | | | |
| State | } | | | | |
| Total | | 18173:00:00 | Medium. | 6000:00:00 | |
| Sir Ste- | | | | | |
| phen | } | | | | |
| Fox | | | | | |
| Total | | 44886:00:06 | 14913:11:06 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23242:00:00 | |
| Privy P. | } | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Total | | 83041:12:00 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Medium. | 2768:10:00 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Secretary of | } | | | | |
| State | | | | | |
| Sir Ste- | | | | | |
| phen | } | | | | |
| Fox | | | | | |
| Total | | 93890:16:06 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 85941:13:03 | 90072:14:10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Privy P. | } | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Total | | 269905:04:08 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Medium. | 89968:08:02 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Secretary of | } | | | | |
| State | | | | | |
| Sir Ste- | | | | | |
| phen | } | | | | |
| Fox | | | | | |
| Total | | 5000:00:02 | 8950:01:00 | 4250:00:00 | |
| Privy P. | } | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Total | | 18200:00:00 | Medium. | 6666:13:04 | |
| Secretary of | } | | | | |
| State | | | | | |
| Sir Ste- | | | | | |
| phen | } | | | | |
| Fox | | | | | |
| Total | | 10000:00:03 | 9600:00:00 | 8400:00:00 | |
| Privy P. | } | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Total | | 28000:00:00 | Medium. | 9333:06:08 | |
| Privy P. | } | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Total | | 25950:00:00 | 27300:00:00 | 26000:02:00 | |
| Privy P. | } | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Total | | 79250:00:00 | Medium. | 26416:13:04 | |

The Appendix.

7

| | Lady-Day 1686.
l. s. d. | Lady-Day 1687.
l. s. d. | Lady-Day 1688
l. s. d. |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mint
paid
out of
Coin-
age,
Money
Jewels
and
Plate | 21087:00:00 | 40400:01:00 | 15733:18:02 |
| Total | 77220:10:02 | Medium: | 15340:06:02½ |
| Impost
Bills | 96:12:00 | 96:12:00 | 96:12:00 |
| Total | 289:16:00 | Medium. | 96:12:00 |
| Contin-
gencies
not re-
ducea-
ble to
the
forego-
ing
Heads. | 15961:15:03 | 30043:14:05½ | 21204:08:03 |
| Total | 67209:18:11½ | Medium. | 22403:06:03½ |
| Totals | 1523069:02:00½ | 1792845:08:06½ | 1782174:03:07½ |
| Totals of
the Years | 5998088:14:01½ | Medium. | 1699362:18:01 |

Notes referring to the Estimate of the Expences of the Crown,

Navy,
In the Four last Years of King Charles the Second, the Charge of the Navy was never less than 400000 Pounds per Annum. Household in King Charles the Second's time computed at ————— 107000 l.

Ordinance,

The Ordinance was also paid 1000 l. per Week, and 2000 l. per Quarter, which is 60000 l. per Annum. And this Ordinary was never less, what was more in the Medium was paid by particular Warrants.

A a a 4

Forces

*The Appendix.**Forces,*

In the last Six Years of King Charles the Second,
the Expences of the Forces amounted to 300000 *l.*
per Annum.

Treasurer of the Chamber,

The Annual Expence in King Charles the Second's time, was computed at 30000 *l.* *per An.*

Robes,

King Charles the Second when all Heads were retrenched, continu'd the Robes at the Expence of 5000 *l.* *per Annum.*

Petitions and Annuities. By the *Medium* it appears one Years Payment ——— 146703 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.*

In these Years was 50000 *l.* paid to the Queen's Consort every Year.

To the Queen Dowager 18200 *l.* Yearly.

To the Prince and Princess of Denmark 32000 *l.* *per Annum*, but their Expences have exceeded this above 8000 *l.* *per Annum*, which has been paid out of the Bounty in Gross.

Privy-Purse,

In King Charles the Second's time the Privy-Purse was computed at 30000 *l.* *per Annum.*

Impost Bills in King Charles the Second's time, 3600 *l.* *per Annum.*

Contingencies, &c. as Clerkships, Repairing of the Highways, Law-Suits, Liberates in the Exchequer, and other Casualties. The Charge of the Crown by the *Medium* presented Yearly is

169936 *l.* 02 *s.* 09 *d.*

1999363 *l.* 02 *s.* 09 *d.*

Charges upon the Revenue.

Mr. Tho. Fox the Security of his Place of Receiver of the Customs by Tally ——— 20000 *l.*

Mr. Duncomb for the same on Excise ——— 20000 *l.*

The City on the Excise ——— 185525 *l.*

To Mr. Hornby on the Excise ——— 5000 *l.*

To Mr. Hull on Hearth-Money ——— 47000 *l.*

277525

There

The Appendix.

9

There is in Arrears to the Army and Navy about _____ 300000 *l.*

There is also a Yearly Charge of 79566 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* for perpetual Interest to the Goldsmiths and their Assigns which is now in Arrears at Lady-Day next 6 Years _____ 477400 *l.* 5 *s.* 00 *d.*

Referred to the Committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Hamden* Reports from the Committee of the whole House, that they had resolved that there be a Revenue settled of 1200000 *l.* *per Annum* upon their Majesties for their constant necessary Charge of supporting the Crown in time of Peace.

An Extract of the Treaty between England and Holland, Concluded at Westminster the 3^d Day of March, 1677, Read in the House of Commons on the 29th Day of March, 1689.

ART. 4. IF His Majesty, or the States-General shall hereafter be attacked, or in any sort whatsoever be molested in the Possession or Enjoyment of the States, Lands, Towns, Places, Rights, Immunities, and Liberties of Commerce, Navigation, or any other whatsoever, which His said Majesty, or the said States-General do, or shall have Right to Enjoy by the Law of Nations, and by Treaties already made, or that shall be concluded, His Majesty, and the said States-General, upon Notice and Demand of each other, shall jointly use their utmost Endeavours, that such Molestation and Hostility may cease, and reparation may be given for the Wrongs or Injuries that shall be done to either of the Allies.

ART. 5. And in case the said Attack, or Molestation shall be followed with an open Rupture, the Ally who shall not be attacked, shall be obliged to come to a Rupture, two Months after the first demand made by the Ally already engag'd in a Rupture, during which time he shall use his Endeavours by his Embassadors, or other Ministers, to mediate an

an Equitable Accommodation between the Aggressor and Disturber, and the Party attack'd, or molested; notwithstanding which he shall, during that time, give a Powerful Succour to his Ally, according to what shall be agreed upon by Separate Articles between His said Majesty, and the States General; which Articles, (altho' not mentioned in the present Article) shall be kept and observed as if they were here inserted or written, and after the Expiration of which Term of two Months, it shall, however, remain in the choice of the Ally engag'd in a Rupture, whether he will continue to enjoy the Benefit of that Succour in case the Conjunction of Time, and the State of his Affairs shall make him prefer it before an open Rupture of his Allies.

Separate ARTICLES.

1. **T**HE Case mentioned in the 5th Article happening, the said King and his Successors, and the said States-General shall be obliged to assist each other as often as they shall be attack'd or molested, and is more at large expressed in the said Article in the manner following: That is to say, His Majesty of *Great Britain* shall assist the States-General with 10000 Foot, and the States-General shall assist His Majesty with 6000 Foot well arm'd under such Regiments, Companies, Colonels, and other Officers, as His said Majesty, and the States-General shall think fit, and conceive most proper for such an assistance; and likewise of 29 Ships of War well Equipp'd and Provided, which Succours shall be supplied and maintain'd at his Charge, who sends it to the Aid of the Party attack'd.

2. When the Necessity of Affairs shall make it appear, that the Succours promised and settled augment, the said King, and the said States-General shall endeavour to come to an agreement about it.

Addres

*Address of the Commons to be presented to
His Majesty upon the Message touching the
Bill of Indemnity, as Reported by Sir
William Williams, on the 28th of
March, 1685.*

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Commons of *England* now assembled in Parliament, being filled with Joy and Gratitude, by Your most Gracious Message, recommending to Us the Consideration of an Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion, humbly assure Your Majesty, That we now directly see what we always believed, that Justice and Mercy are to be equally extended and distributed to all the People, in Your Administration of the Government. This doth confirm Our intire Confidence in Your Sacred Majesty, and cannot but make us believe, and heartily hope, it will conduce much to a perfect Union amongst Your Subjects. If any thing happen amiss, it must proceed from our Selves, and not from Your Majesty: Since You are pleased to set no other Bounds to Your Grace and Clemency, than such as to the Parliament should seem necessary, it is our Duty, and shall ever be our principal Care to provide for Your Majesty's Safety, as well in this as in all other Proceedings, with Exceptions agreeable with Your most merciful purposes only, that we may manifest to the World we desire to comply intirely with Your Majesty's Mercy, as far as is consistent with the Security of Your Royal Person, and the Government. As Your Majesty has been pleased to accept the Imperial Crown of this Realm, so You are resolv'd all Your good Subjects shall partake of the Blessings of Your Coronation, which must oblige and dispose all good Men to join and unite, in all Acts that may Secure and Support Your Majesty's Crown and Government, under our present Constitution and Establishment, and never to depart from the same.

Message

Message in favour of the IRISH.

Die 9 Aprilis, 1689.

MR. *Wharton*, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, acquaints the House from His Majesty, That he is commanded by the King to acquaint the House, that there are a great many poor Protestants come out of *Ireland*, who are now in several Towns and Corporations upon the Coasts of *Chester*, *Bristol*, and several other places, and that several of them are Tradesmen, and Artificers, and that they have made Application to the King to this Effect.

That they hope they shall not stand in need of the Assistance and Relief of the Protestants here, in Case they may have liberty to Work in the Corporations where they come, and that they are very desirous so to do ; but if this be denied them, they shall fall into Distress, and at last be a Charge to the Publick. And therefore the King thinks what they desire is reasonable, and is willing to give them all the Countenance he can by Law. : But then on the other side he is tender of breaking in upon any Liberties and Rights of the Corporations, and therefore desires to know what this House would advise him in this matter, whether to issue out a Proclamation, or to pass any Temporal Act for their being at Liberty to Exercise Trades in Corporations ?

Ordered, That a Bill be brought in to enable the *Irish* Protestants to Exercise Trades in Corporations for a certain time.

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal and Obedient Subjects the and Commons
in Parliament assembled, do with utmost Duty and Affection render to Your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for Your Gracious Declaration, and repeated Assurances that you will maintain the Church of *England* Established by Law, which
Your

Your Majesty has been pleased to rescue from the dangerous Conspiracy that was laid for its Destruction, with the hazard of Your Royal Person. The Doctrine and Practice of the Church of *England* have evinced their Loyalty beyond the Contradiction of the most malicious Enemies, and the Misfortune of former Princes can be attributed to nothing more than their Endeavours to Subvert and Disable the Members thereof for contributing to their Support and Defence.

We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to continue Your Care in the Preservation of the same, whereby you will effectually Establish your Throne, by securing the Hearts of Your Majesty's Subjects within this Your Realm, who can no better shew their Zeal for Your Service, than by a firm adherence to that Church, whose Constitution is best suited to the Support of this Monarchy. We likewise humbly pray, that according to the Ancient Practice and Usage of the Kingdom in time of Parliament, Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to Issue forth Your Writs for calling a Convocation of the Clergy of this Kingdom, and to be advised with in Matters Ecclesiastical; assuring Your Majesty, that it is our intencion forthwith to proceed to the Consideration of giving ease to Protestant Dissenters.

After some Amendments made, it was agreed to, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence.

Die Veneris 19 Aprilis 1689.

Mr. Hamden Reported the following Address to be presented to the King, about entering into a W A R with FRANCE.

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal Subjects the Commons of *England* in Parliament assembled, having taken into our most Serious Consideration, the Condition and State of this Nation in respect of *France* and Foreign Alliances, in order to which we have examined the mischiefs brought upon *Christendom* in late Years by the *French King*, who without any respect to Justice, has by fraud and force endeavoured to subject it to an Arbitrary and Universal Monarchy.

In Prosecution of this Design, so pernicious to the Repose and Safety of *Europe*, he has neglected none of those means, how indirect soever, which his Ambition or Avarice could suggest to him. The Faith of Treaties among all Princes, especially Christian Princes, ever held most inviolable, has never been able to restrain him, nor the solemnest Oaths to bind him, when any occasion presented it self for extending the Limits of his Kingdom, or oppressing those whom his Interest inclin'd him to qualify by the Name of his Enemies; witness his Haughty and Groundless Declaration of War against the States-General of the United Provinces in the Year 1672, in which he assigned no other Reason for disturbing that profound Peace (which by God's mercy all *Europe* enjoyed at that time) but his own Glory, and his Resolution to punish the *Dutch* for some imaginary Slights and Disrespects which he would have made the World believe they had put upon him: Whereas the true occasion was nothing else but a form'd design laid down and agreed upon by that King, and his Accomplices for the Subversion of the Liberty of *Europe*, and for Abolishing

lishing the Commonwealth of *Holland*, as being too dangerous an Example of Liberty to the Subjects of the Neighbouring Monarchs. The Zeal of the Catholick Religion, which was pretended by him in this, and the following War, did afterwards sufficiently appear to the World to be no other than a Cloak for his unreasonable Ambition; For at the same time when the Persecution grew hottest against the Protestants of *France*, Letters were intercepted (and published) from him to Count *Tockely*, to give him the greatest Encouragement, and promise him the utmost Assistance in the War, which, in Conjunction with the *Turks*, he then managed against the first and greatest of all the *Roman-Catholick* Princes.

Witness also the many open Infractions of the Treaties both of *Aix la Chapelle*, and *Nimoguen*, (whereof Your Majesty is the strongest Guarantee) upon the most frivolous pretence imaginable, of which the most usual was that of Dependencies; an Invention set on foot on purpose to serve for a pretext of Rupture with all his Neighbours, unless they chose rather to satisfy his endless demands by abandoning one place after another to his insatiate Appetite of Empire; and for maintaining whereof, the two Chambers of *Metz* and *Brisack* were Erected to find out, and forge Titles, and to invent equivocal Constructions for eluding the plain meaning of Treaties, concluded and Sworn with the greatest Solemnity, and, than which, nothing can be more Sacred to Mankind.

From hence it was also, That *Strasburgh* was so infamously surpriz'd by the *French* King in a time of full Peace; and tho' Conditions were agreed and promised to the Inhabitants of that City, yet no sooner was he in possession of it, but all Stipulations were forgotten, and that ancient City doth groan under the same Yoke with the rest of that King's Subjects.

The Building of the Fort at *Hunningen*, contrary to so many solemn Assurances given to the *Swissers*, and the Affair of *Luxemburgh*, are too well known to need a particular Deduction. In a Word, the
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whole Series of the *French* King's Actions for many Years last past has been so ordered, as if it were his Intention not only to render his own People extremely Miserable by intolerable impositions of Taxes to be employ'd in Maintaining an incredible Number of Dragoons, and other Soldiers to be the Instruments of his Cruelty upon such of them as refuse in all things to comply with his unjust Demands; but otherwise to hold all the Neighbouring Powers in perpetual Alarm and Expence, for the Maintaining of Armies and Fleets, that they may be in a Posture to defend themselves against the Invader of their common Safety and Liberties.

Examples of this sort might be innumerable, but this Invasion of *Flanders* and *Holland*, since the last Truce of 1684, and the Outrages committed upon the Empire by attacking the Fort of *Phillipsburgh*, without any Declaration of War, at the same time that his Imperial Majesty was employing all his Forces against the common Enemy of the Christian Faith, and his wasting the Palatinate with Fire and Sword, and Murdering an infinite Number of Innocent Persons, for no other reason as himself has publicly declar'd, but because he thought the Elector Palatine faithful to the Interest of the Empire, and an Obstacle to the compassing of his ambitious Designs, are sufficient Instances of this.

To this we cannot but with a particular Resentment add the Injuries done to your Majesty in the most unjust and violent Seizing of the Principality of *Orange*, and the utmost Insolencies committed upon the Persons of your Majesty's Subjects there; and how to facilitate his Conquest upon his Neighbouring Princes, he engag'd the *Turks* in War against Christendom at the same time.

And as if the violating of Treaties and ravaging the Countries of his Neighbouring States, were not sufficient Means of advancing his exorbitant Power and Greatness, he has constantly had recourse to the vilest and meanest Acts for the Ruin of those whom he had taken upon him to subdue to his Will and Power, insinuating himself by
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his Emissaries, under the Sacred Name and Character of publick Ministers into those who were intrusted with the Government of Kingdoms and States, suborning them by Gifts and Pensions to the selling their Masters and betraying their Trust, and descending even to Intrigues by Women, who were sent or Marry'd into the Countries of divers Potent Princes, to lye as Snakes in their Bosoms to eat out their Bowels, or to instill that Poison into them that might prove Destruction of them and their Countries, of which *Poland*, *Savoy*, and *Spain*, to mention no more at present, can give too ample Testimonies.

The insolent Use he has made of his ill gotten Greatness has been as Extravagant as the Means of procuring of it. For this, the single Instance of *Genoa* may suffice, which without the least Notice, or any ground of Quarrel whatsoever, was Bombarded by the *French* Fleet, and the Doge and Four Principal Senators of that State, constrain'd to humble themselves at that Monarch's Feet, which in the Stile of *France* is called, Chastising Sovereigns for casting Umbrage upon his Greatness. His Practices against *England* have been of the same Nature, and by corrupt Means he has constantly, and with too much Success, endeavour'd to get such Power in the Court of *England* in the time of King *Charles* the Second, and the late King *James*, as might by degrees undermine the Government and true Interest of this Flourishing Kingdom.

Another Act which he has used to weaken *England*, and subject it to his aspiring Designs, was never to admit an equal Ballance of Trade, nor Consent to any just Treaty of Commerce, by which he promoted our own Ruin at our own Charge.

When for a just Apprehension of this formidable growing Power of *France*, the Nation became Jealous to right themselves, and the House of Commons in the Year 1677 being assur'd that they should have an actual War against *France*, cheerfully rais'd a great Sum of Money, and an Army as readi-

ly appear'd to carry on the War: That Interest of *France* had still Power enough to render all this ineffectual, and to frustrate the Nation of all their Hopes and Expectations.

Nor did *France* only render this desir'd War ineffectual, but had Power enough to make us practice their Injustice, and Barbarity turning our Force against our next Neighbours by assaulting their *Smyrna* Fleet.

Nor were they more Industrious by corrupt Means to obtain this Power, then careful by the same ways to support it, and knowing that from Parliaments only could probably proceed an obstruction to their secret Practices, they attempted to make a Bargain that they should not meet at such a time, in which they might Hope to perfect their Designs of enslaving the Nation.

In the same Confidence of this Power they violently seiz'd upon part of *Hudsons-Bay*, and when the Matter was complain'd of by the Company, and the Injuries offer'd to be proved, the expedient *France* could find to cover their Injustice and prevent Satisfaction, was, to make use of their great Interest in the Court of *England* to keep it from ever coming to be Heard. The *French* King in Pursuance of his usual Methods of laying hold of an opportunity that might encrease his Power, and give disturbance to others, has now carry'd on an actual War in *Ireland*, sending thither a great Number of Officers with Money, Arms, and Ammunition, and under Pretence of assisting the late King *James*, he has taken the Government of Affairs into his Hands, by putting all Officers into Commands, and managing the whole Business by his Ministers, and has already begun to act the same Cruelties and Violences upon your Majesty's Subjects there, as he has lately practiced in his own Dominions, and in all other places where he has got Power enough to destroy.

Lastly, The *French* King's Declaration of War against the Crown of *Spain* is wholly grounded upon its Friendship to your Majesties Royal Person, and no other cause of denouncing War against it,

is therein alledg'd, than the Resolutions taken in that Court to favour your Majesty whom he most injuriously terms the Usurper of *England*, an Insolence never enough to be resent'd and detested by your Majesty's Subjects.

After our humble Representation of all these Particulars to your Majesty, if your Majesty shall think fit to enter into a War against *France*, we humbly assure your Majesty, that we will give you such Assistance in a Parliamentary way, as shall enable your Majesty to support, and go thro' the same, and we shall not doubt but by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's speedy Conduct, a stop may be put to that growing Greatness of the *French King*, which threatens all Christendom with no less than Absolute Slavery, the incredible quantity of Innocent Blood may be revenged, his oppress'd Neighbours restor'd to their just Rights and Possessions, your Majesty's Alliances, and the Treaty of *Nimeguen* supported to that Degree, that all *Europe* in general, and this Nation in particular, may for ever have occasion to celebrate your Majesty, as the great Maintainer of Justice and Liberty, and the Opposer and Overthrower of all Violence, Cruelty, and Arbitrary Power.

A Debate arising thereupon, Order'd to be re-committed.

Report about the PRISONERS in the TOWER.

Die Jovis 23. May, 1689.

M^{R.} *Wildman* Reported the Case from the Committee, in Relation to the Prisoners in the Tower.

That the Committee demanded and received of Mr. Auditor *Done* the Accompts of Mr. *Graham* and Mr. *Burton*, that were in his Hands, and that they had inspected and examin'd the same, which said Accompt began in the Year 1679, and end

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in the Year 1688, and find that the said Mr. *Burton* has charged himself severally to have receiv'd out of the Exchequer, for Prosecution of Law-Suits, and other Payments by him made, the Sum of 42616 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* So, that Mr. *Burton's* Charge of himself, falls short of the Charge in the Exchequer, the Sum of 5000 *l.* He also chargeth himself in the said Accompt to have receiv'd of Mr. *Guy* for the like Uses, the Sum of 1438 *l.* 10 *d.* so, that the Total of the Receipts acknowledged by Mr. *Burton* in the said Accompts is 43554 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Total of the said Mr. *Burton's* Discharge is 43522 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* whereby it appears that the said Mr. *Burton* is Debtor to the King 531 *l.* 11 *s.* if all the Payments alledg'd should be allowed to him.

That the Committee also finds by the said Accompts, That the said Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Graham* Charge themselves herein jointly with Receipts from the Exchequer 4671 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* That they do also find that the said Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Graham* do jointly Accompt for 6935 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* which is alledg'd in the said Accompts to be paid by the said Mr. *Burton*, to Mr. *Graham*, out of the Moneys Charg'd upon the several Accounts of Mr. *Burton*.

And that they further Charge themselves jointly to have receiv'd of Mr. *Guy* 100 *l.* and of *John Hamden*, Esq; by His Majesty's Direction 339 *l.* 2 *s.* 8. and in like manner of Mr. *Cornish* 346 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* And they further Charge themselves to have received of Mr. *Ward*, the Sum of 50 *l.* and of Sir *Robert Peyton's* Tenants 24 *l.* so that the Total of their Joint-Receipts amounts to 12466 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* And that by their Joint Accompt they alledge to have paid about Law-Suits, the said full Sum of 12466 *l.* with an Overplus of 1300 *l.* and upwards, but they do not acknowledge the 600 *l.* Charged upon them by Sir *Robert Howard*, to be paid to them the 5th of *January* 1686. for Prosecuting of Colonel *Whitley*, and the Lord *Oswaldston*, over and above the Salaries.

That

That the Committee find by the said Accompts of Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Graham*, that they alledge to have paid most of the said Moneys severally and jointly received to Witnesses, Jurors, Solicitors, Council, and to themselves and other Persons in their Prosecution of Indictments, Informations, Tryals of Persons in Capital, and other pretended and Criminal Cases, and in *Quo Warranto's* against Corporations, and other Proceedings in the Name, and on the behalf of the late King.

That for Instance in Prosecuting, (for pretended Constructive Treasons) *William* late Lord *Russel*, *Algernoon Sidney*, Esq; Sir *Tho. Armstrong*, *Charles Lord Brandon*, *Lord Delamere*, *John Hamden*, Esq; Alderman *Henry Cornish*, and divers others, and in their Prosecuting upon Information for suppos'd Misdemeanours and Crimes not Capital, Sir *Samuel Barnadiston*, Sir *Patience Ward*, Sir *Tho. Pilkington*, *Slingsby Bethel*, Sir *William Williams*, Knight, *Samuel Johnson*, Dr. *Titus Oates*, and many others, wherein the Committee thinks fit to acquaint this Honourable House with some few of their many exorbitant Expences, pretended by the said *Graham* and *Burton*, in their said Accompts of the said Prosecutions, and also some Enormities appearing therein.

That they do pretend to have Spent in Prosecuting for their Lives, the Lord *Delamere* 535 l. 1 s. 6 d. of Alderman *Cornish* 346 l. 11 s. of *John Hamden*, Esq; 527 l. 1 s. 6 d. of Mr. *John Hays*, for pretended Correspondence with Sir *Tho. Armstrong*, 232 l. 7 s. 4 d. and they pretend to have Spent in Prosecuting for pretended Misdemeanours of the Earl of *Devonshire*, 218 l. 2 s. 5 d. Sir *Samuel Barnadiston*, 717 l. 3 s. 4 d. Sir *Tho. Pilkington*, 264 l. 7 s. 10 d. Mr. *Samuel Johnson*, 181 l. 16 s. 4 d. Dr. *Oates* 3034 l. 9 s. 6 d. And in the Prosecuting the Lords, the Bishops, that refus'd to allow of the King's Dispensing Power, 183 l. 1 s. They do also pretend to have Spent in Prosecuting a *Quo Warranto* against the City of *London* 1000 l. 14 s. 2 d. And in Prosecuting at one time Eighty Corporations, 1197 l. 9 s. 8 d. besides many other Considerable Sums

said to be laid out by them for *Quo Warranto's* against many other Corporations.

That the Committee did further observe from the said Accompts, that there is therein alledged to be paid several Sums of Money in their Prosecutions of pretended Criminals contrary to the Laws of the Land: The said Accompts sometimes alledging, Three, sometimes Five Guineas a piece given to *Middlesex* Juries, and to be spent upon them, sometimes Twenty Five, sometimes Forty, and sometimes Fifty; besides unwarrantable Fees to Sheriffs and Masters of Offices about Juries.

That the Committee did also further observe, That there is pretended in the said Accompts, to be retain'd in the Prosecuting of Subjects, an unreasonable Number of Councell, there being great Fees set down in some Cases for Eight, and in others for Ten or Eleven Council.

That the Committee did further observe in the said Accompts, that there is great Expences Charged therein, for Defence of several Persons against the Suits and Actions of their Fellow Subjects for Wrongs and Damages done to them in Favour of the Designs of the late King for Arbitrary Power and Popery, particularly in the Case of Sir *John Moor*, when many Actions were brought against him by the Citizens of *London*, for the wrong done them in the Election of their Sheriffs. As also when Actions were brought against him by Mr. *Papillon* and *Dubois*, for refusing to Swear them Sheriffs.

And in like manner, that there is charged in the said Accompts, the Expences of defending Sir *Tho. Grosvenour*, against the Suit of the Earl of *Macclesfield*, for great Scandals and Abuses to him; but the several Enormities appearing in the said Accompts, are too many to be particulariz'd.

The Committee has also carefully examin'd divers Writings concerning the said Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Graham*, particularly Mr. *Hanse's*, who says, that he was Recommended to the King, by Sir *Roger L'Estrange*, to be an Assistant to the said Mr. *Burton*, and Mr. *Graham*, in Prosecution of Dr. *Oates*,

Oates, and order'd by the King to take all his Instructions, and follow the Advices therein of the said Sir *Roger L'Estrange*. And he says, that he was imploy'd to attend together with them at several Consults with Council, about the manner of Prosecuting the said Mr. *Oates*. The said Sir *Roger L'Estrange* giving Directions for sending for several Witnesses, and first himself Examining them, save only, that the Lord *Castlemain* procured Six *St. Omers's* Witnesses to be Examined beyond the Seas, and then sent over into *England*, and their several Depositions shew'd to them by Sir *Roger L'Estrange*; and he the said *Hanses* further says, That when the Depositions of one of the said Witnesses was shew'd to him, he said he would not make Oath of the said Matter of Fact again, but he believed they were true, because he had Sworn to them: And it was further testified in the Examination of Mr. *Cragg*, That the said Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Graham*, did endeavour to procure Accusations against divers of the Subjects, and solicited them to give Accusations against the Earl of *Macclesfield*, the Lord *Delamere*, and Major *Wildman*, they promising, if he would give Information against them, he would receive a very great Reward, that he should be Released and Acquitted, and have 100 L. Quarterly paid him, but he refusing to Swear falsely against them, was made a close Prisoner in *Newgate*, without Fire or Candle, Forty Weeks. It was further Testified by *Aaron Smith*, that the said Mr. *Burton* and Mr. *Graham*, Solicited and Prosecuted Mr. *Stephen Colledge* at *Oxford*, for pretended High-Treason, and together with the Attorney General, deny'd the said Mr. *Colledge* a Copy of his Jury, with threatening Words to the said *Smith*, for desiring the same from him, and that by their own Prosecution, the said *Colledge* was deny'd the use of his own Papers in his Tryal, and several other known Benefits in the Law, and was Condemned and Executed.

That there were several other Witnesses concurring with the Accompts of the said *Graham* and *Burton*, to make it manifest, That they severally

and jointly were Instrumental in most, or all the Illegal Prosecutions, for taking away the Lives and Estates of most that have suffer'd loss of Life or Fortune within Eight Years last past. And that it is the Opinion of the Committee, that they have by their malicious Indictments, Informations and Prosecutions of *Quo Warranto's*, openly endeavour'd the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Government of this Realm, and wasted many Thousand Pounds of the publick Revenue thereof, in their undue Prosecutions and Solicitations.

That the Committee had consider'd of the Case of the late Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys*, whose Commitment to the Tower, is as follows,

WE the Peers of this Realm, being Assembled with some of the Privy-Council, do hereby Will and Require you to take into the Custody, the Body of *George Lord Jeffreys*, (herewith sent unto you) and him to keep safe Prisoner untill further Order, for which this shall be a sufficient Warrant.

Council Chamber in Whitehall, the 12th of December, 1688.

Hallifax, Aylesbury, Rochester, Berkley, Vaughan, Carbery, Kent, North and Grey, Mulgrave, Nottingham, Anglesey, Carlisle, Sussex, Crew, P. Winchester.

To the Right Hon. the Lord
Lucas Chief Governour of
the Tower of London.

AND in Regard there is no Crime express'd in the said Commitment, they first had Recourse to the Notoriety of his Crimes known almost to the whole Kingdom, and the Evidence of them by Record, and Commissions and Patents extant under the Great Seal of England.

That they find it to be too Notorious, that he was Instrumental in the Prosecution, Condemnation, and Death of *William Lord Russell, Algernoon Sidney, Esq; Mr. Fitzharris, Mr. Stephen Colledge,*
and

and that contrary to Law, he awarded and procured the Execution of Sir *Tho. Armstrong*, as a Traitor, without a Tryal for any Crime whatsoever (tho' a Legal Tryal was demanded of him) and it is expressely declar'd by the Accompts of Mr. *Graham* and Mr. *Burton*, before mention'd in this Report, that the said Lord *Jeffreys* undertook the Management of the Prosecutions in the *West* for High-Treason, after the late Duke of *Monmouth's* Invasion, and that he receiv'd 1416 *l. 10 s.* of the said *Graham* and *Burton* for that Affair, and took out a Special Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* for that purpose; yet it appears the said *Graham* and *Burton* paid unto other Commissioners about finding the Estates of Persons then Attainted, the Sum of 1117 *l. 18 s. 10 d.*

That it was further Evident, that the said late Lord Chancellor passed several Grants under the Great Seal, to many Lords, and others, to Dispense with their Obedience to many of the known Laws of the Realm, and to Authorize them expressely to Transgress the same, and to Hold and Execute divers Offices and Powers, Military and Civil, which they were disallow'd by the known Laws of the Realm, to Exercise, Hold, and Enjoy. There is come into the Hands of the Committee amongst Patents and Papers, one Patent under the Great Seal, Dated the 15th of *July*, in the Third Year of the late King *James* the Second, for Dispensing in that manner with *William* Marquis of *Powis*, *Henry* Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, Sir *Robert Wright*, Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*, Sir *Robert Allibone*, one of the same Court, Sir *Christopher Milton*, Baron of the *Exchequer*, *Henry* *Jermin*, Baron of *Dover*, *John* Lord *Bellasis*, Lord *Mulgrave*, Lord *Thomas Howard*, Sir *Edward Hales*, Knight, Governor of the Castle of *Dover*, and Sixteen of lesser Quality.

That it further appear'd, that the said late Lord *Jeffreys* passed under the Great Seals a Commission, Dated the 15th of *July*, in the Second Year of the late King *James* the Second, to *William* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *George* Lord *Jeffreys*
Lord

Lord Chancellor of England, Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer of England, Robert Earl of Sandford, Nathaniel Lord Bishop of Durham, Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; and by the Inscription of the Seal appointed for the said Commissioners, It was stiled a Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes, and therein it is express'd, that the late King James by Virtue and Force of his Supream Authority and Prerogative Royal, he Grants unto the said Commissioners full Power and Authority to enquire of and Punish all their Offences, Transgressions, and Misdemeanors whatsoever, done, or to be done, that can Lawfully be by the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Laws of this Realm, which comprehends all their Sins whatsoever against God or Man.

That there is further a Special Grant of Absolute Power over all the Marriages of all the Subjects, whereupon depends the Descent of all the Inheritances of the Kingdom; There is also granted to them Power to call before them, all that shall seem by themselves to be suspected of any Misdemeanours whatsoever, and to Examine them against themselves about their whole Lives if they please, and to censure them if they shall Judge of it. And all the several Powers granted to them were to be so Absolute, that they were Authorized to Excommunicate, and thereby expose to perpetual Imprisonment at their Wills, all that should not Obey any of their Commandments or Orders, in any part of their Commissions, if it were only for refusing to Answer their Questions when they Examin'd them against themselves, or for neglecting to assist in the Execution of any of their Commands.

That there is a further Special Grant to enquire and search out all the Offences and Misdemeanours of all Ecclesiastical Persons of whatsoever Dignity, and Suspend or Deprive them of their Freeholds, and of all their Ecclesiastical Functions at their Will.

And

And as to Ecclesiastical Persons, their Power was to Deprive them of their Freeholds and their Functions too, if they should disobey or neglect to accomplish the least of their Commands or Orders.

That further Power is also granted to them over the Estates of all the Subjects, to give at their Discretion to all Informers and Prosecutors against them, for any pretended Misdemeanours or Offences whatsoever, what Expences and Costs of Suit they should think fit.

That there is further granted to the said Commissioners, an Absolute Power over the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Colledges and Grammar Schools, and other Ecclesiastical Incorporations, as to all their Lands, Rents and Revenues, and as to all their Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, made by their Founders, or any otherwise, tho' settled and confirm'd by Act of Parliament, or any Grants of former Kings.

That there is a Second Commission passed by the Lord *Jeffreys* of the same Nature to the same Persons, excepting only *William* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and with the addition of *John* Esq. of *M.....ve*, Dated the 22d Day of *November*, in the Second Year of the late King *James* the Second.

That there is a Third Commission granted by the said Lord *Jeffreys*, of the same Nature to the same Persons in the Second, except the Earl of *Rochester*, with the addition of *Theophilus* Earl of *Huntington*, Dated the 12th of *January*, in the Second Year of the late King *James* the Second.

That there is a Fourth Commission to the same Persons in the Third, and to the same Effect, Dated the 5th of *May*, in the Third Year of the late King *James* the Second.

That there is a Fifth Commission passed by the said late Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys*, of the same Nature, to the same Persons in the Fourth Commission, excepting Sir *Edward Herbert*, Knt. and with the addition of the Lord Bishop of *Chester*, Sir *Robert Wright*, Lord Chief Justice, and Sir *Thomas Jenner*

Jenner, Knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

And it appearing to the Committee, that the Powers granted by these Commissions, were an open and avowed Oppression and Contradiction to all the Laws and Government of *England*, and intended for the utter Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Subjects Property and Liberty. They enquir'd whether the said Commissions were executed by the said Persons, and caused the Book of the Register of the said Commissioners to be brought before them, whereby it is manifest that all the said Commissioners named in the said Commission, saving only *William* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, actually sat in Execution of the same, and assum'd these Powers over the Subjects, pretended to be given them.

That they took upon them to Judge Causes, and to Tax and to give Costs, and Charges at their Discretion, and had actually Excommunicated Sir *Henry Hudson*, Baronet, Mr. *Charles Stephens*, and others, for Non-payment of Costs and Charges by them given; And decreed His Grace the Duke of *Norfolk* to pay such Moneys as they pleas'd, or to be Excommunicated.

And that they assumed and Exercis'd in part an Absolute Power over the Universities, commanding to be brought to them all Writings whatsoever that concern the Execution and Foundation of their Colleges, and all their Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, as they did to University College in *Oxford*, *Sidney Sussex* College in *Cambridge*, and *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, and the said Commissioners took upon them to Change the Foundation-Statutes of *Sidney Sussex* College aforesaid, and decreed to be Abolish'd, and annihilated that part of the Chapter of their Statutes about the Quality of a new Master to be chosen, which appointed that he should detest and abhor Popery, Heresie, and Superstitions, and that part of the Eleventh Chapter that requires to be contrary to Popery, and prefer the Authority of the Scriptures before the Judgment even of the best of Men.

And

And the said Commissioners also decreed to be abolish'd, that part of the Seventeenth Chapter, concerning the Quality of the Fellows of the said College, which requir'd they should be opposite to Popery; and that part of the Nineteenth Chapter, that forbid all *Mandamus's*, and Letters, and Messengers, to be expected in favour of any to be chosen Fellows of that College, and made all Elections by such Means to be void: So, that the Committee observ'd these to be Overt avow'd Acts to subvert the Protestant Religion, the Right and Freedom of Elections establish'd by the Founders of the College, which is a subversion to Property. That the Committee also observes that in all these Commissions, the said late Lord Chief Justice *Jeffreys* was appointed to be the *Quorum*, and sat accordingly in Execution of the same.

That the Committee proceeded to inquire into the Case of Sir *Robert Wright*, late Lord Chief Justice, and the Cause of his Commitment not being express'd in the *Mittimus*, they had Recourse to such Matters as are manifest by Record and publick Writings, and to such of his Actions as are notoriously known beyond Contradiction.

It appear'd to them, that the said Sir *Robert Wright*, was one of the Judges in the Execution of all the Cruelties done there, after the Invasion was made by the said late Duke of *Monmouth*.

And that he was one of the Judges that gave Judgment in the Case of Sir *Edward Hales*, that the King might legally Dispence with the Statutes made for the Defence of the Kingdom.

And that the said Sir *Robert Wright*, was Commissioner in the Fifth Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes, and acted notoriously in the Execution of the same, as well jointly with all the other Commissioners at *London*, as particularly with Sir *Robert Jenner*, and the Bishop of *Chester* at *Oxford*, by colour of a Clause in the said Fifth Commission, that gave Power to any two of them to visit *St. Mary Magdalen's* College in *Oxford*, and the said Sir *Robert* committed therein great Enormities, expelling the President and Fellows of the said

said College from their Freehold, and entering upon their Possessions by open Force, and afterwards at *London* join'd with the other Commissioners aforesaid, to Decree the said President and Fellows of the said College, to be incapable of enjoying or holding any Spiritual Preferment, and using any Spiritual Function. All which doings in the Committee's Opinion, are such manifest Overt Acts as subvert the Laws and Civil Government of the Kingdom.

That the Committee also enquir'd into the Case of Sir *Tho. Jenner*, Knight, late one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, and having as yet no Evidence before them of any of his Offences, saving, such as is before set forth in the Case of Sir *Robert Wright*, they can acquaint this House, That it's manifest the said Sir *Tho. Jenner* join'd with the other Judges in declaring the King's Power to Dispence with the Laws for the Kingdom's Security, and that he was a Commissioner in the Fifth Commission, and acted in Execution of those Powers, and took upon him to be one of those Three that were Authoriz'd by the said Fifth Commission, to visit *St. Mary Magdalen's College* in *Oxford*, and in contempt of the known Laws of the Realm, committed most notorious Offences in expelling the President and Fellows of the said College from their Benefits, and entering upon their Possessions by open and notorious Force and Violences, and afterwards join'd in a Decree at *London*, to make them for ever incapable of having any Preferments or Benefices Spiritual, and using of their Function. All which the Committee do humbly conceive do apparently involve the said Sir *Tho. Jenner* in the subversion of the Laws and Government of this Kingdom.

Major *Wildman* further acquaints the House, that he endeavour'd to get the Committee to meet, and Examine the Matter relating to the other Prisoners, but could not, and therefore he could not make any Report at present to them.

Mr.

*Mr. Johnson's Case, reported by Mr. Christy,
the 24th of June, 1688. viz.*

THAT in *Trinity-Term, Secundo Jacobi Regis*. Information was exhibited against the said the *Mr. Johnson* in the *King's-Bench*, in the Name of *Sir Robert Sawyer*, the *King's Attorney General*, for making, Printing and a Publishing a Scandalous and Seditious Libel, Intituled, *An Humble . . . &c.* That the same Term they forc'd him to Plead, procur'd a Jury to find him Guilty, Convicted him, and gave the Judgment following, which was pronounc'd by *Sir Francis Withens*.

1. To Pay 500 Marks to the King, and to lye in the Prison of the *King's-Bench*, till it be paid:
2. To stand in the Pillory Three Days, in Three several Places, (*viz.*) The *Pallace-Yard Westminster*, *Temple-Bar*, and the *Old-Change*:
3. To be Whipt by the Common Hangman from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*.

That the Judges of the *King's-Bench*, who sat in the Court, were the Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*, *Sir Fran. Withens*, *Sir Robert Wright*, and *Sir Richard Holloway*.

That the Sentence was to be Executed in *November*, in the next *Michaelmas-Term*, but they desir'd that *Mr. Johnson*, might first be degraded, for it would be a Scandal to the Clergy to have so infamous a Punishment inflicted upon a Minister. Whereupon he being a Prisoner in the *King's-Bench*, which is in *Surrey*, and in the Diocess of the Bishop of *Winchester*, he was Summon'd the 19th of *November* 1686. to appear the next Day, the 20th of *November*, in the *Convention-House* of *St. Paul's*, in the Diocess of the Bishop of *London*: He being Rector of *Curringham* in *Essex* within that Diocess. Upon the 20th of *November*, a *Habeas Corpus* was brought to carry him from the *King's-Bench* Prison to the *Convocation-House*, where he found the Bishops of *Durham*, *Rocheſter*, and *Peterborough*, to Exercise the Authority and Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*,

don, during his Suspension, and some Clergymen, and many Spectators, and a Libel exhibited against him, by one *Godfrey Lee*, a Proctor, Dated that Day, Charging him of being Guilty of great Misdemeanours; but specified none, nor proved any, only referr'd to the Record before the King's Temporal Judges.

That Mr. *Johnson* demanded a Copy of the Libel, and an Advocate, both which the Bishop denied him, which was,

1. That he should be Declar'd an Infamous Person.

2. That he should be depriv'd of his Rectory of *Cunningham* in *Essex*.

3. That he should be a meer Layman and no Clerk, and depriv'd of all Right and Priviledge of Priesthood.

4. That he should be depriv'd thereof, and of all Vestments and Habits of Priesthood.

5. That he should undergo the Punishment aforesaid:

Against which proceeding Mr. *Johnson* Protested, as being against Law, and the 132 Cannon, not being done by the Bishop of *London*, his own Diocessan, but they refus'd his Protestation.

That he appeal'd to the King in *Chancery*, but they refus'd to admit his Appeal.

And immediately they procur'd to Execute the said Sentence, and to Degrade him by putting on a Square Cap, and then taking it off again; then they pull'd off his Gown, then his Girdle, which he demanded as his proper Goods bought with his own Money, which they promis'd him to send, but they Cost him 20 s. to have them again. After all, they put a Bible into his Hand, which he would not part with, but they took it from him by Force. All this was done, the Libel, Sentence, and Execution of it, in Three Hours space, on *Saturday* the 20th of *November* having decreed summarily as they did.

That on *Monday* the 22th of *November*, the Judgment in the *King's-Bench* was executed with Rigour and Cruelty, the Whipping being with a Whip
of

of Nine Cords shew'd to the Committee, and Mr. *Rouse* the Under Sheriff, tore off his Cassock upon the Pillory, and put a Frieze Coat upon him.

That Mr. *Johnson's* Wife had also an Information exhibited against her, in the *King's-Bench*, for the like Matter as that against her Husband.

Order'd, That an Instruction be given to the Committee in drawing the Bill for reverting the Judgment to Declare the Proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Court against Mr. *Johnson*, as to his Degradation, void. That the said Mr. *Johnson* be Recommended to the King for Preferment.

Report relating to the Customs and Excise.

Die Lunæ 22 Julii 1689.

MR. *Papillion* reported from the Committee to whom it was referr'd to Collect out of the Books and Proclamations touching the Customs and Excise, what they conceiv'd necessary relating to the Collecting of the same, between the Death of King *Charles* the Second, and the Parliament that was held in the time of King *James* the Second. That the Committee have done the same accordingly, and he Read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the same at the Clerks Table, where the same was Read, and is as follows,

Relating to the Customs, they find that the Commissioners that appear'd at the Custom-House to Sit and Act for the Collecting these Duties from the 6th Day of *February* 1684. to the 19th of *May* 1685, when the Parliament call'd by King *James* the Second met; were as follows,

The Lord *Cheyne*, Sir *Nicholas Buttler*, Sir *John Buckworth*, Sir *William Dickenson*, Sir *John Worden*, Sir *Dudley North*, Mr. *Tho. Chudley*.

That the Lord *Cheyne* continued his Attendance to the 22d Day of *March*, some few Days excepted.

The Appendix.

That a Patent for Establishing Commissioners, came the 3d of *March*, and then Sir *John Worden* took his Place.

That Sir *Dudley North*'s first Appearance at the *Custom-House*, as a Commissioner, was the 3d of *April*. That the other Commissioners continued the whole time, and constantly appear'd, except now and then a Day's Intermision.

That the 6th of *February* 1684, a Proclamation for continuance of Officers, notwithstanding the Death of King *Charles* the Second was publish'd.

That this Proclamation was, by the Commissioners of the Customs, sent the 7th of *February* to the several Ports, and the Officers requir'd to receive the Duties for all Goods imported before his Majesty's Death.

That Sir *Richard Temple* Sign'd these Letters with the rest of the Commissioners the 9th of *February*, but by the Books it doth not appear that he came at any time after.

That the 10th of *February* Letters were sent, Signed by Sir *Nicholas Buttler*, Sir *John Buckworth*, and Mr. *Dickenson*, to the Officers of the several Ports with Proclamations for continuing the Levying of the Customs and Subsidies.

That the said Proclamation is Dated the 9th Day of *February*.

That in these Books there doth not appear what Contests were made with any Merchants touching the Payment of the Duties, nor what Presentments and Reports were made to, or what Directions receiv'd from the Lord Treasurer, only the 7th of *April*, there is a Mention in the Minute Book of Three Parcels of Crape, and the 8th of *April* about Calve-skins at *Hyth*; and the 13th of *April* Orders given to Prosecute the Master of the *Charity* of *Margate*, for putting Goods on Shoar the 29th and 30th of *March*; also in the Book of Abstract of Letters, it appears that the 12th of *March* 1684. Letters were sent to several Ports with Deputations to the Excise Officers to Seize Goods. These Letters were Sign'd by the Lord *Cheyne*, Sir *Nicholas Buttler*, and Sir *John Buckworth*.

That

That the 24th of February 1684. Letters Signed by the Lord Chancery, Sir Nicholas Buttler, and William Dickenson, were sent to the Officers of the Customs in several Places, with Directions for the Choice of Parliament Men, some of which Letters had a Postscript to Order the Officers to take Directions from the Duke of Albemarle, and the Earl of Bath, another Letter recommended Sir Robert Southwell for Penryn, and the rest were in general Terms.

That the 14th of March 1684. Letters Sign'd by Sir Nicholas Buttler, Sir John Worden, and Sir John Buckworth, were sent to the Officers in Kent, to assist at the Choice of Sir William Twisden, and Major Knatchbull.

That Mr. Francis Miller inform'd the Committee, that in less than Fourteen Days after the Death of King Charles the Second, he went down to the Custom-House to discourse the Commissioners, he told them he was not free to pay the Customs, and had his Fear what might come hereafter. And Sir Nicholas Buttler told him, It was Fears brought on the former Rebellion. That there was about Four of the Commissioners present. He does not well remember their Names, but said, they told him he could not have his Goods, but must pay his Customs.

That Mr. Nicholas Buttler affirm'd, that he remembered Mr. Miller's Application to the Commissioners, and that Sir Nicholas Buttler said, Fears and Jealousies were the first steps to the last Rebellion.

That Mr. William Cockram said, That there was a Discourse amongst the Merchants concerning the Customs, and that they appointed some to meet at the Custom-House, and that he with Mr. Miller and others did meet, and went to the Commissioners. He remembered Sir John Buckworth, Sir Nicholas Buttler, and Mr. William Dickenson were present. That the Commissioners ask'd the Merchants, what Lawyers they had advis'd with? To which the Merchants reply'd, they had not advis'd with any Lawyers. Sir Nicholas Buttler reply'd, We know what you are, and said, if they would dispute it, They were ready to dispute it; and Sir John Buck-

worth said to them, Do not Dispute it, it must be paid. And relating to the Excise they find,

A Printed Proclamation dated the 16th of *February*, in the First Year of King *James the Second* setting forth, That whereas the Commissioners of the Treasury, viz. Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *John Ernly*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, Sir *Dudley North*, and *Frederick Thynn*, Esq; had for the better Improvement of the Revenue of Excise, on the 5th Day of *February*, contracted with Sir *Peter Apfley*, Sir *Benjamin Basburst*, and *James Graham*, for the whole Duty of the Excise for Three Years from that Day, at the Rent of 550000 Pounds to be paid by Quarterly Payments. As also that His Majesty had been certified by the Opinion of the Judges, that the said Contract was valid in Law, and had continuance during the said Three Years, as well for that part granted to King *Charles the Second* for Life, as others granted to him, his Heirs and Successors, notwithstanding the Death of the said King. Therefore the said Proclamation requires all Commissioners, and Sub-commissioners of Excise, and all Officers, to be aiding and assisting in the Collecting and Levying the said Duties for the Terms of Three Years.

A Copy of a Commission of King *James the Second*, dated the 11th of *March*, in the first Year of his Reign, to Sir *Deuny Ashburnham*, Baronet, *Francis Parry*, Esq; *Charles Davenant*, Dr. of Law, *John Friend*, *Felix Calvert*, *Nathaniel Hornby*, and *Richard Graham*, Esq; reciting the several Acts of Parliament for Granting the Excise, and the Contract made by the Lords Commissioners of Treasury with Sir *Peter Apfley*, Knight, Sir *Benjamin Basburst*, and *James Graham*, for Three Years as before express'd, doth Nominate and Appoint the said Sir *Deuny Ashburnham*, &c. to be Chief Commissioners and Governours for the Receipt of the Excise to Execute all Powers made, touching Collecting the said Duties, and to Commissionate Officers in such manner as the Lord Treasurer, &c. by, and with the Approbation of the said Sir *Peter Apfley*, &c. should direct, and also to Levy all Fines and Forfeitures. The said Commission doth also Im-
power

power the said Persons to Collect the Duty on Fire-Hearths, &c.

A Copy of an Indenture made the 30th of *March* 1685, between *Sir Peter Apsley*, *Sir Benjamin Batsbury*, and *James Graham*, on the one part, and *Sir Deuny Ashburnham*, *Mr. Francis Parry*, *Charles Davenant*, *John Friend*, *Felix Calvert*, *Nathaniel Hornby*, and *Richard Graham*, on the other Part, reciting the several Acts of Excise, and the Contracts above-mention'd. And the said *Sir Peter Apsley*, &c. Constitute *Sir Deuny Ashburnham*, &c. their true and lawful Attorney's, and do Depute them in their Names to Collect, Levy, and Receive, and Cause to be Collected, Levied, and Receiv'd, all Impositions, &c. and to apply the Money, first to the Payment of 550000 Pounds to the King, then to the Payment of the Sallaries, and the residue to them the said *Sir Peter Apsley*, &c. and *Sir Deuny Ashburnham*, &c. Covenant to apply the Money accordingly.

Also a Copy of the King's Commission, dated the 2d of *April*, in the first Year of his Reign, constituting *Robert Spencer*, Esq; *Charles Fanshaw*, Esq; *Sir Paul Neal* Knight, *George Doddington*, Esq; and *Edward Seymour*, Esq; to be Commissioners of Appeals.

That all the aforementioned Commissioners of the Excise, but *Felix Calvert*, Subscrib'd a List of the Sallaries for the Quarter, beginning the 25th of *December* 1684. and ending at 25th of *March* 1685. And another List of Sallaries from the 25th of *March* 1685, to the 24th of *June* following, was Sign'd by *Francis Parry*, *Charles Davenant*, *John Friend*, and *Nathaniel Hornby*, both which Lists were presented to the Lord Treasurer for his Allowance, as appears by the Copies of the said Lists Registered in the Excise Books presented to the House.

Report touching the Miscarriages of Ireland

Dic Lunæ 12. Augusti, 1689.

SIR *Thomas Littleton* made the Report from the Committee, who examin'd the Matters touching the Miscarriages relating to *Ireland* and *Londonderry*.

That the Committee had Examin'd several Witnesses, but came to no Resolutions thereupon, but had directed him to Report the Matter, especially to the House, how they find the same, (*viz.*) That the Lord *Kingsston* for many Months had Maintained the Town of *Sligo*, and the Country thereabouts for the Protestant Interest, till April 13th, Colonel *Lundee* the Governour of *Londonderry*, writ to him to advance from thence with what Forces he could to join the rest of the Protestants, and oppose the late King *James's* Army from passing the *Tinn-Water*.

That hereupon the Lord *Kingsston* came with a Hundred Horse and Foot, as far as *Bally Shannon*, where he stay'd for further Orders, but could get none till the Enemy got between that Place and *Londonderry*, whereby all Communication was intercepted.

That by this Means the Lord *Kingsston's* Forces were dispers'd, and the best Regiment of Horse, the Protestants had, broken, besides the Town of *Sligo*, and all that Country Possessed by the Enemy.

Lieutenant Colonel *Swan* inform'd the Committee, That he and Mr. *Walker* and others, perswaded Captain *Williams* and others to keep the Fort at *Dungannon*, where they raised a Company of Foot and two Troops of Horse.

That Mr. *Walker* went from thence to *Londonderry*, to Consult Colonel *Lundee*, who promis'd to send Forces and Guns thither to make the Town their Frontier Garrison against the Enemy, who held *Charlemont* within Five Miles.

That

That upon the Encouragement from Colonel *Lundee*, the Country People fortified *Dungannon*, and brought in great store of Provisions, particularly Two Thousand Pounds worth of Oat-meal, and other Grain. That the 16th of *March* Colonel *Lundee* wrote a Letter to Colonel *Steward*, the Governor of *Dungannon*, in which he gave him Orders to quit the Town, and that Mr. *Walker* and others saw this Letter.

That the Town was deserted pursuant to these Orders, and all the Provisions left in it, which the Enemy from *Charlemont* possessed themselves of, being at that very time ready to starve, and could not have held their own Garrison much longer for want of Provisions, if this had not been.

Mr. *James Hamilton*,

The Committee said that Mr. *James Hamilton* who was employ'd with Arms, Money and Ammunition from *England* to *Londonderry*, arriv'd there the 21st of *March*, and immediately wrote to Colonel *Lundee* to come a Board his Ship, who came accordingly, and brought divers Gentlemen along with him.

That Colonel *Lundee* took the Oaths to be true to King *William*, before his Commission was deliver'd to him, but the Mayor of *Londonderry* was not present, being gone into the *Irish* Army, and the Deputy Mayor was suppos'd a Papist at that time.

That Colonel *Steward*, Captain *Merwin*, and Captain *Corry*, were all present when Colonel *Lundee* took the Oaths.

As to this particular Matter, Sir *Arthur Royden* inform'd the Committee upon his Examination, that himself and Captain *Beverley*, who commanded the *Jersey-Frigat*, and divers others were put out of the Cabin at that time, under pretence that Colonel *Lundee* and Mr. *James Hamilton* had private Business.

That Mr. *Hamilton* told them afterwards, that he had Sworn Colonel *Lundee*, but the Mayor and Aldermen were not present.

The Appendix.

That the next Day he and most of the Officers and Gentry did take the Oaths, and that they desir'd for their Satisfaction that Colonel *Lundee* might be Sworn again, but it was refus'd.

Mr. *James Hamilton* said, that Colonel *Lundee* did assist at the Swearing at the Garrison, and likewise at the Proclaiming of King *William*, which was done *March 22d.*

That Mr. *Hamilton* deliver'd all the Arms and Ammunition which he had in Charge, and whereas he had Orders to receive a Thousand Pounds from Mr. *Anderton* at *Chester*, he could get but 595 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* which he paid to Colonel *Lundee* pursuant to his Instructions, and produc'd his Receipt for it.

And upon the whole, the Committee seem'd satisfied that Mr. *Hamilton* had given a good Account for himself.

The Committee finds that the 13th of *April* the Enemy first appeared before *Londonderry*, marching within sight of the Town with the Vanguard of their Horse, whereupon a Council of War was called that Afternoon; and a Resolution taken to march (the *Monday* following) out, and fight the Enemy; the People being very willing and Desirous so to do.

Daniel Sherrard inform'd the Committee that at this time when the Enemy appear'd near the Town, the Gunner had no Ammunition to fire at them, as the Gunner himself then told him.

There were Three Passes call'd *Claddyford*, *Siford*, and *Long-Cawsey*, where all from Sixteen to Sixty were order'd to Meet on *Monday, April 15th*, to stop the Enemy from advancing further towards *Londonderry*.

That Colonel *Lundee* march'd out with great part of the Garrison, and likewise great Numbers of other Protestants did meet thereabouts.

Lord *Blaney*,

That upon the Enemies coming near the Passes, the Protestants ran in great Confusion, no Order was either given or observ'd.

That

That Colonel *Lundee* was look'd upon to be the Commander in Chief, but there was no sort of care taken, few of the Men having Powder, nor was there Three Guns fir'd before they were all routed.

Mr. *Bennet*,

That Colonel *Lundee* himself, was one of the first that fled, bidding the Men shift for themselves, and saying all was Lost. Colonel *Chichester* met Colonel *Lundee* running from the Pass, and told him he must tarry and give some Orders, or all would be Lost. To which, Colonel *Lundee* reply'd, That *Londonderry* was his Post, and so he made the best of his way thither.

That Colonel *Lundee*, when he came to *Londonderry*, let in only some few, as he pleas'd, and shut the Gates against the rest, who were Four or Five Thousand that lay without the Walls, all that Night expos'd to the Enemy.

Mr. *David Carnes* believes the Enemy had Notice some way or other of the Resolution taken on *Saturday April 18th*, at the Council of War, because they marched immediately to the very place where the Protestants were to meet, upon which he went to Colonel *Lundee*, and acquainted him with it, and pressed him to march presently, that the Enemy might not first get thither, but he slighted his Advice, and said he had taken sufficient care, but yet never march'd till *Monday Morning Ten a Clock*.

Major *Joseph Strowd* said, that he had advised some Harrows might be thrown into *Claddyford*, but he took no care about it; that when he drew up with what Men he could to make Opposition against the Enemy, they cry'd out they wanted Powder, and most of them wanted Arms.

Mr. *Bennet*, That there was no Breast work or other Defence whatsoever, at any of these Passes to save the Men, or hinder the Enemy from coming over.

It appear'd to the Committee, that the same Day the Fight was at *Claddyford*, Colonel *Cunningham* and Colonel *Richards* arriv'd in *Londonderry River* with two Regiments under their Command (*viz.*) *April 15th*.

That

That Colonel *Cunningham* wrote two Letters presently to *Lundee*, the Import of which Letters was to acquaint him with his Arrival with two Regiments, and to know in what Condition the Town stood, and that he stay'd for further Orders, but receiving no Answer to these Letters, about Nine a Clock at Night, he sent Major *Tiffany* up to the Governor with a third Letter to the same purpose.

That Major *Tiffany*, as he went, met Colonel *Lundee's* Messenger carrying an Answer to the two former Letters, and took him back with him to *Londonderry*, where Colonel *Lundee* open'd his own Letter again which he had sent, and inserted a Postscript in it. The Purport of this Letter was, that Colonel *Cunningham* should land the two Regiments as soon as he could, and that he would give them the best Accommodation the Town afforded. In the Postscript he confirms the same Orders as to Landing the Men, but intimates that when they should discourse together, the Place would be found not tenable, and so refers him farther to the Bearer, which was Major *Tiffany* that carried the Letter.

That the next Morning, *Tuesday*, Colonel *Cunningham* sent to Colonel *Richards*, to bring three or four of his Officers along with him, and he having the like Number of his own; they went all up to *Londonderry*, leaving the Men on Board the Ships.

That they went directly to the Governor's House, where they met great Numbers of Gentry and Officers that were in Town, and Colonel *Richards* said, that Colonel *Cunningham* and the Governor whisper'd together at the Window, but know not what they said.

That in a short time after their Arrival, Colonel *Lundee* propos'd to go to a Council of War in the Council-Chamber, whither they went accordingly.

That Colonel *Lundee* did refuse to admit divers of the Officers, who did use to come to former Councils, particularly Colonel *Hamilton*, Colonel *Chichester*, Major *Walker*, and Major *Baker*, and that Col. *Chichester*, and Major *Walker* endeavouring to thrust into the Room, Colonel *Lundee* order'd them
to

to be kept out, saying, they were to be a Select Company.

Colonel *Lundee* was the first Man that spake at this Council of War, and made a Proposition to quit the Town, and send the two Regiments back again, alledging for this Reason that there was not above a Week or Ten Days Provision left in the Town, and that the Enemy was 25000 strong, and within Four or Five Miles.

That this Proposition was consented to by all present without any Contradiction, saying Colonel *Richards*, says he, opposed it by saying, Quitting the Town was quitting of a Kingdom, whereupon one rose up and Swore he would not be hanged for no Man's Pleasure, which he thinks was Major *Tiffany*; and another said, he would go Home let who would be displeas'd, which he thinks might be Colonel *Cunningham*, but he is not positive. That all present Subscrib'd a Paper of their Consent to quit the Town, which Paper began in these Words. Finding upon Enquiry that there was not above a Week or Ten Days Provision, &c. Whereas, in Truth, there was no Enquiry made at the Council of War, but all present took the Governor's Word for it, who did inform them that he had search'd the Stores.

That they did all agree upon their Honour, not to discover what Resolution they had taken, Colonel *Richards* says, the Governor did propose an Oath of Secrecy, which the first refusing was rejected.

The Lord *Blaney* said there was a Proposition made to destroy all the Ammunition left in the Town, which the Governor approv'd, saying it was better to do so, than to fall into the Enemies Hands, but nothing was resolv'd as to this Matter.

Cornet *Nicholson* said, that there was at this time great store of Provisions in the Town, every House having great Plenty. That Provisions came daily into the Town in Boats sufficient at this time for Three Months for 3000 Men, as Colonel *Lundee*

der himself told the Lord *Blaney*, but a very little while before this Council of War was held.

That after this Council of War was up, the People was very desirous of knowing what Resolutions had been taken, and the more to amuse them, it was generally reported, that they had resolv'd to Land the Men immediately, and march them into the Town.

Colonel *Chichester* said, that Afternoon Colonel *Cunningham*, and Colonel *Richards*, and most of the Gentry, and Officers that were present at the Council of War went down to their Ships, as the People thought to bring up the Men; but when they saw the Ships fall down lower from the Town, they first took the Alarm, and cry'd they were betrayed.

That the Governor *Lundee* said, that the Council of War had resolv'd the Men, should be landed, and to make it the more credible, pretended to give some Orders for Quarters, and when so many Gentlemen going down to the Ships, frighted the Town's People, he said they went only to see the Men Land.

The Committee finds that when the Ships fell so far down, that it appeared plainly that there was no intention of Landing of Men, the People then went and beset Colonel *Lundee's* House, and from that time watch'd him so close that he could not make his escape to the Ships, which stay'd for him; yet, that he sent to Colonel *Cunningham*, not to go away without him, lest he became a Sacrifice to the Rabble.

That the Ships came back to *Liverpoole* with most of the Officers and Gentry belonging to the Town, but Colonel *Lundee* was left behind at *Londonderry*, from whence he afterwards made his escape into *Scorland*, in a private Soldier's Habit.

Upon Tuesday April 16th, there came one *Whitloe*, the Minister of *Raffoe*, to *Londonderry*, from Lieutenant General *Hamilton* to propose a Treaty for the Surrender of the Town. The next Day another Council of War was held where this *Whitloe* was present and sat near the Governor.

That

That Arch-Deacon *Hamilton*, Captain *Kingston*, and Mr. *Francis Nevill* were sent out of the Town to Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, to see what Terms they could get.

They receiv'd but one Article (*viz.*) To Surrender the Town, their Serviceable Horses, and Arms, and they might live peaceably; which Article they had under the Hand of Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, and likewise of General *Rosen* who commanded in Chief.

When Mr. *Francis Nevill* came back to *Londonderry*, he was denied Entrance into the Town by one Captain *Whitney* that commanded that Night, who pretended from the Walls that he did not know him, by which means he lay in a little Hut that Night, and was there taken by the Enemy, where he has undergone great Hardships since, till he made his Escape from *Dublin*, and brought his Bail along with him.

The Committee were inform'd by Cornet *Nicholson*, that he ask'd Mr. *Whitloe* the Minister, with whom he had been formerly acquainted, upon the 16th of *April* at *Londonderry*, what Colonel *Lundee* intended to do concerning the Delivery of the Town, *Whitloe* at first seem'd very shy towards him, but at last, told him the Town would be deliver'd before *Saturday* following, and that he was to receive his Letters, next Morning, from Colonel *Lundee*, and he advis'd him, as an Old Acquaintance, to shift for himself.

Cornet *Nicholson* says further, That he told the very same Passage the same Day to Mr. *Henry Nicholson*, and one Mr. *Lasty*, which *Henry Nicholson* was examin'd before the Committee, and Confessed he was told of it at that time, and they both believing the Town would be betray'd, left it for that Reason.

Mr. *Bennet*, That there was a Stack of Hay, and 150 or 200 Barrels of Salmon belonging to the Lord *Mazarine*, within a quarter of a Mile of *Londonderry*, which might have been had into the Town, for fetching, but the Governor took no care about it, but Colonel *Lundee* said, it was got in, and Mr.

Mr. *Nevil* said the same thing, That Mr. *Fennie* of *Kulmore-fort* did get it in.

Sir *Arthur Royden* inform'd the Committee, that he often desir'd Colonel *Lundee*, that his Man might be employ'd to fetch in Provisions, but he would never give him Orders for it, only one Day his Men brought in 300 Horse Load of Meal without Order.

He says further, That Colonel *Lundee* told him but Three Days before *Cunningham* and *Richards* came to *Londonderry*, that there was then in the Town Three Months Provisions for 600 Men.

Daniel Sherrard inform'd the Committee, That Colonel *Lundee* had preferr'd a Captain in his own Regiment, who had Sworn he would nor serve King *William*, nor receive pay against King *James*.

That Colonel *Lundee* admitted one Mr. *Neserville* to the Council, who was suspected to hold Correspondence with King *James*, and afterwards actually went to him.

That at the Council of War, *Whitloe* that came about the Surrender of the Town, was present, and sat near the Governor, and that Colonel *Lundee* there said, the Town could not hold out, but must Surrender.

Daniel Sherrard, That one *Ellis*, that was the Lord *Tyrconnel's* Secretary, held constant Correspondence with Colonel *Lundee* by Letters, till the Army came down, and the Post was stopp'd, and frank'd them with his own Name upon the Superscription, and Colonel *Lundee* wrote to him again.

Colonel *Lundee* being several times examin'd, says, as to the Fight at the Pass, the Men would not stand, but ran away, so he fled among the rest, but denies that he bid them shift for themselves.

He says, when he came to *Londonderry*, he shut the Gates against the Rabble, knowing it would quickly make great scarcity of Provisions.

He says, Major *Tiffany* when he brought Colonel *Cunningham's* Letter, told him, they had brought him no Provisions for the Town, and propos'd Colonel *Cunningham* might come up and Discourse with

with him before the Men were Landed, and that he did consent to it.

Colonel *Cunningham* says, he gave *Tiffany* no such Orders.

He owns the Proceedings at the Council of War, and says, he did not know but Provisions were as scarce as he had represented them. He denies the several Discourses and Confessions which the Witnesses have charg'd him with.

Colonel *Cunningham* being examined, owns the Proceedings of the Council of War as is mention'd, but denies the Words he should say, He would go home again, let who will be displeased with it.

Denies his Brother ever came down to the Ships, only Captain *Cole* says, He having a good Opinion of Colonel *Lundee's* Loyalty, bid him go back and obey their Governor.

There was mention made of Colonel *Cunningham* being named in the Dispensation to Popish Officers for not taking the Oaths and Tests. To which he said, he knew not how his Name came to be inserted, but he produced a Certificate from the Officer in the *King's-Bench* Court, whereby it appeared, that he did take the Oaths and Test at that very time, which satisfied the Committee as to that matter.

Upon *Richard's* being examined it appear'd to the Committee, that *Cunningham* was his Commander in Chief, and that he had acted nothing in the whole matter, but in Obedience to his Superior Officers.

Collonel *Chichester* informed the Committee, that Captain *Cornwall*, Captain of the Shallow Frigate, which carried Collonel *Cunningham* to *Londonderry*, when he came back again for *England*, brought a great many Protestant Passengers aboard his Ship, and demanded 4*l.* a Head for every one, and, where the Money was not to be had, plundered them of their Swords, Watches, Cloaths, or any thing they had, in a very barbarous manner.

Resolved, That an Address be presented to His Majesty, That Collonel *Lundee* be sent over to
London-

London-derry, to be tryed there for the Treasons that are laid to his Charge.

Papers found about Mr. ASHTON and produced against him, and the Lord PRESTON, at their Respective Trials.

The result of a Conference between some Lords and Gentlemen, both Tories and Whigs, in which it was undertaken to prove the possibility and method of restoring K. James by a Fr. Power, without endangering the Protestant Religion and Civil Administration, according to the Laws of this Kingdom.

* France. I. F. * 'Must either Oblige or Conquer us : If the
' last, he will find few helps here, but a
' bloodyer Resistance than ever the *Romans, Saxons,*
' or *Normans* found : It being incredible, how una-
' nimous and obstinate that very Thought renders
' the People, so that it may make us a heap of
' Ruin, but no Nation that can ever help or im-
' port any thing to F.

*King
Lewis.*

' II. If K. L. desires to oblige Us, and make the
' Work easie, that he may be at Leisure to ply
' the *Empire* or *Italy*, or to have an advantageous
' Peace, he must take off the frightful Character
' we have of him, and shew us he has no such
' Design, as returning our Offended K. a Conque-
' ror upon us, but that he can and will be our
' Friend and Mediator; upon which Terms he
' will find that many Lords and Gentlemen will
' speedily shew themselves to his Satisfaction; es-
' pecially, if he makes haste, and looses no ap-
' proaching Opportunity.

* St. Ger-
mians. ' III. If he incline to this sort of Sense, he must
' over-rule the Bigotry of St. G. * and dispose their
' Minds to think of those Methods that are more
' likely to Gain the Nation; for there is one silly
' thing or other daily done there, that comes to our
' notice

notice here, which prolongs what they so passionately desire. The Methods thought upon are these,

First, To prevent dangerous and foolish Intelligence, by forbidding all in that Court to write any News hither, and that K. J. only have his Correspondence by whom to hear from, and speak to People here; since Letters so often miscarry, and are fill'd with nothing but what we should not hear; and what we have are Arguments for the most part against the K's Restoration.

Secondly, Since there is a great Body of Protestants that never defected, and that many Thousands are returning, and that they are the Natural Weight and Power of these Kingdoms, by having the Heads, Hands and Wealth of their side, to the odds and advantage of at least two Hundred Protestants to one Catholick; the K. may think of nothing short of a Protestant Administration, nor of nothing more for the Catholicks, than a Legal Liberty of Conscience; for *much e must* * is against *Mathe- maticks.* all other Notions, to which all private Passions, and Artificial Frames in Government must yield or break. He may Reign a Catholick in Devotion, but he must Reign a Protestant in Government. *Cromwell* could not, yet on a broader bottom, with a Victorious Army, subsist or keep what he had got.

Thirdly, He must give us a Model of this at St. G. by preferring the Protestants that are with him above the Catholicks; one being Loyal upon less ties of Interest, and to tell the Nation here what they are to hope for when he comes.

Fourthly, He must give Incouragement to Lords and Gentlemen here to come to him, at least Seven or Nine for a standing Council, which will make us here think he is in some degree ours again, and that we have a relation to him, and some interest and share in him, by the Men of Quality of our own Religion that are with him. This will incomparably facilitate the matter here, nor will they, when they come, come
D d d empty,

‘empty, and in their own Names, which is still
‘better, and will be more satisfactory there.

‘*Fifthly*, To induce this, *English* Protestants
‘should be encourag’d by an Edict of Liberty from
‘the K. of F. to have Chappels at their own Costs,
‘in which to Worship God after their respective
‘ways, by which that K. will make us reflect up-
‘on his Conduct towards his *Huguenots*, rather to
‘flow from the hazard he thought himself in by
‘their Antimonarchical and resisting Principles, than
‘a desire of Persecution.

‘*Lastly*, All other requisite Measures depending
‘upon the acceptance this finds, an Answer here-
‘unto is impatiently desir’d by those that have Dis-
‘couraged the K’s Business to this Maturity. So
‘ended with an unanimous Consent, both *Tories*
‘and *Whigs* upon this Occasion, that are in a way
‘of closing in his Interest.

*Heads for a DECLARATION to be
prepar’d in Order to be publish’d when the
French have had Success at Sea.*

THAT the King will return with a Design of
making an Entire Conquest of his People, is so
ridiculous as well as Difficult, that it needs not be
spoken to.

That the King’s Declaration be worded in Gene-
ral Terms, That he will Govern by the Laws, that
they shall be the Rule of his Actions, that he will
Endeavour to settle Liberty of Conscience by Law,
that whatsoever things were formerly done by him,
which occasion’d Jealousies in the Minds of his
People, shall be left to the determination of a Par-
liament, to be formly and regularly called as soon
as is possible.

That he has given sufficient Evidence of his un-
willingness to bring an Army of Strangers into his
Kingdom, by refusing the Succors of the King of
France offer’d him, and which were even ready to
be Embarked upon the first Notice of the P. of O-
range’s intended Invasion.

That

That he brings with him such an Army only as is necessary for his own Defence, and for the Security of his Loyal Subjects as shall resort to him; that he will dismiss them as soon as he shall have rid the Nation of those Foreigners who have Invaded it, and trampled upon the Laws and Liberties of his People.

The King's large exercising his Dispensing Power gave the great alarm to the People, and contributed most of all toward a General Defection. Yet when that Power came to be debated in the last Convention, there appear'd so many difficulties in the limiting of it, every Body (even the present Judges believing it necessary, that a Dispensing Power should be in the K.) That it was let fall, and that point remains as it was. And without mentioning that, or any other particular, the K. can be in no Danger by leaving all things which have been the occasions of Jealousies to the determination of a Parliament, where besides the King's professed Friends and Servants, there will not want others who will be glad of opportunity to ingratiate themselves.

A List of the English Fleet which the Lord Preston and Mr. Ashton were carrying over into France.

S H I P S.

| Rates | Ships | In Repair. | Not | Building. |
|--------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | |
| 2 | 12 | 11 | 1 | |
| 3 | 35 | 34 | 1 | |
| 4 | 38 | 34 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 14 | 14 | | 1 |
| 6 | 9 | 9 | | |
| Fireships | 25 | 25 | | 8 |
| Bomb Vessels | 1 | 1 | | |
| Ketches | 1 | 1 | | 8 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 143 | 134 | 9 | 21 |
| | D d d 2 | | Brought | |

The Appendix.

Brought in by Admiral *Russel* to the House of Commons, *Decem*, 24th Nincy the Fleet, whereof Sixty Dutch.

Memorandum, The new Ships Building, are expected will be ready to be lanch'd by the end of *March*.

Note, That the following Letters are directed in *sa'fe Names*, and are most of them Written under divers *Cants*, as under the colour of Trade, Law-Suits, Mortgages, Marriages, &c. yet 'tis plain the real Business was King James's Restoration.

A Letter Directed for Mr. Redding.

S I R,

TH^{O'} the Bearer of this will do us the Justice, to assure you, we are as full of Duty, as unfeignedly, and unconcernedly yours, as your self could wish; yet this Gentleman has undertaken. You will forgive the Presumption, if I do my self the Honour to give you this fresh Assurance in a few Words; which I hope we do by our Accounts; I shall omit no Occasions, not neglecting the least, and making Zealous Wishes for the greatest, to shew our selves such as we ought to be.

Sir, I speak in the Plural, because I write my Elder Brother's Sentiments as well as my own, and the rest of the Family, though lessen'd in Number; yet if we are not mightily out in our Accounts, we are growing in our Interest, that is in yours: He that delivers this, will I hope, intirely to your satisfaction, represent us and me in particular, as with all the Devotion imaginable, and unchangeable Affection, *Yours*, God grant the happiest New-Year.

A Letter Directed to Mrs. Redding.

AS 'tis impossible for me to express that Extraordinary great Satisfaction it gave me this time Twelve Months, when I had the Honour to receive that Mark of your Favour and Goodness under your own Hand; So I have lived in some pain for an Opportunity to write you my humblest acknowledgements and truest Duty, from which by
the

the Grace of God, I am no more of swerving, than of renouncing my hopes of Heaven: I say this in behalf of my Elder Brother and the rest of my nearest Relations, as well as for my self: You may intirely depend upon us, not only for a constant adherence to so well chosen a Principle, but for our utmost Activity to promote your Interests, which are inseparable from our own: I need come to no particulars by this Bearer, who can and will tell you our whole Hearts; and I wish you could see them, how sincerely they are devoted to your Service. God grant you a most happy New Year, and many, very many, and very happy: Our young Master hath all our best Wishes, he daily gains more Friends, and we get ground of his Adversaries.

New-Year's Eve.

A Letter Directed for Mrs. Charlton,
December 31. 1690.

I Must not let this Bearer depart, Madam, without assuring you of my best Respects: I have Written by him to a Friend of yours, but depend upon you to give my Note credit.

Tho' my Creditors were no Friends to the Match which has been so long in treaty, for your Relations have been very hard upon me this last Summer; yet as soon as I could go safely abroad, I persued the Business, and do beg you to believe, that no Endeavours of mine shall be wanting to perfect the Settlement. You once put me in hopes of seeing you before this *Christmas*. Your Friends are sorry for the Disappointment, Pray lose no more time than is of absolute necessity: The Bearer will tell you all things may now be easily settled, if the right way be taken. I long to hear how your young Daughter does, she will find many Friends, and I hope her Portion will be well secur'd. God send you a happy New Year, and that I may be merry with you before it be far spent, and I beseech you keep me in the good Opinion of your Friend, I will always make good what I promised to you.

*A Letter Directed to Mr. Jackson,
December 31. 1690.*

THE Bearer can give you so full an Account of all things relating to your Estate here, that I need not have troubled you at this time, but that I am desirous to lay hold of any Opportunity I think safe to assure you of my Service, and that I will never quit your Interest whatever the rest of the Freeholders do: Your Adversary has been so hard to his Neighbours, that he has extremely disoblig'd all the Old Tenants, and a little matter would redeem the whole Estate, if you would appear in *Westminster-Hall* your self, the best Council have a good Opinion of your Title, and will zealously pursue your Instructions: I only beg you would hasten them to us, and that you will appear your self as soon as is possible; no time should be lost, and the Cause may be brought to a final Hearing before the end of *Easter Term*, if it be well solicited. I heartily wish you a happy New Year, and I beg you to tell Mr. *Charlton* that I long to know wherein I may serve him, and that I will follow his Directions to the utmost, while I live. God keep you and yours.

A Letter without Direction, Decem. 31.

THE Interruption of the former Correspondency had a very ill Effect many ways, but for that Reason, no Opportunity ought now to be lost, and I hope this will prove a happy one.

In Trade, as well as in Government, Schemes must be laid, for there is no living from Hand to Mouth any more in Commerce than in the Politics. Lay therefore your Designs probably, and pursue them diligently, and with Vigour, though it be a hazardous time, yet by venturing boldly, where venturing is advisable, it often returns great Profit.

There

There is nothing more to be said, but to give the Bearer fit and full Seasons to tell what he knows, both as to Goods fit for our Market, and when and where to be sent; the Sea will quickly grow so troublesome, that unless you dispatch what you intend for us, you will lose a great opportunity of advantage. I hope the Account he has to give of our Negotiations here, with the Merchants that deal with us, especially those that have lately brought us their Custom, will both encourage a larger Trade, and excite the utmost Diligence. I will say nothing of my self; It shall be enough that I can live in the good Opinion of one I bear so great a Reverence and Affection for; but for this honest Factor, I must own I can hardly say enough, Truth and Boldness are excellent Qualities in a Servant, and he has shewn both, as Occasion has requir'd him to shew them.

I have but one word to add, and, pray, take it as the truest mark of unalterable Respect, chuse well, but have to do but with a few, for a multitude may give, but can never keep Counsel.

I shall with more Impatience than becomes me, wait the Result of this, and it will be a great mark of Goodness, to let us have the best and safest way.

Once more, let not the Season spend unprofitably, for a more likely one can hardly come than between this and the 1st of *March*. Interpret this I pray, as no private Interest of my own, or partial motion of any other Persons. It is my Sense, my Duty, and my Friendship, which will not let me prevaricate, nor suffer those I Love and Honour to lose so happy and pressing an Occasion of advantage. With the best Wishes I close up this, and am, &c.

A Letter without Direction, Decem. 31,

IT is a presumption incident to those that are any where upon the spot, to think that they know better than those that are not, what is fittest to be done in any Occurrence. This makes me

say, That now is the time to make large advantages by Trading; the Sea being freer than two Months past, or we can hope it will be two Months hence. This Gentleman is well instructed in our Markets, and what the Goods are we want, and when and where they shall be sent: It is most earnestly desir'd that this happy opportunity may not be lost, especially by the late Undertakers, and I would not for much, they should receive the least disgust. They are somewhat positive in their Terms; but they also say, they will be good and constant Customers; and I have more than once seen the Mischief of over-rating and over-staying the Market. Opportunities are to be used, they cannot be given by Men.

The Bearer needs nothing from me to recommend him, but he is deserving in our Opinion here, and many will take their Measures by the usage he finds there; and indeed the pressing Posture of our Trading Affairs will not permit more Experiments.

If the several Parcels arrive not, that have been promis'd, before the 10th of March at furthest, (especially the Copper and Linnen, of which the Bearer will be more particular) I am satisfied we shall lose this Summer's profit. I am the more pressing, because I am well assur'd of what I write; and if ever I judg'd right, it is upon this Occasion.

I have said nothing of another Gentleman that takes this Opportunity to see those parts, but he has shewn a zeal and a sincerity in this Affair equal to most, &c. is not yet gone, by a Misfortune, but he will follow with a good Postscript in this Affair. Of my self I will say nothing, I hope I need not, for no body without Vanity can be more sincerely and affectionately a Friend and Servant to the Company than my self. I writ at large Yesterday, and cannot write what the Hand that gives this can say; and therefore will write no more, but that with the greatest Respect, I am, &c.

A Letter without Direction.

S I R,

I Vow to you, I do not repine at having lost all for your sake which I got by your Favour, but it grieves me extreamly that there is not that left which can secure me from being troublesome to you; for that is the thing in the World I would not be. I have told my Lord my Condition. What I desire of you he thinks very Moderate, I hope you will. Pray, Sir, be not backward in settling my little Affair, for I have deserv'd your Care. Your Daughter and I must starve, if this Government can make us. I hope our Interests are not divided, that is, you have an equal Tenderness at least for both. If you think fit to speak what I would have you to this Bearer, he will give me a just account of it. You know he is oblig'd to be my Friend, and I believe him grateful, since he ventures so boldly for you. He brings with him some merry Papers. Adieu, for I dare write no more; but pray send a Messenger on purpose to me, that I may know exactly what you will do, and would have me do. If you send upon no other Business there will be no danger. Pray, Sir, ask my Lord, and he will tell you how I have been used, and upon what Account; I believe you know it not. *Decem.* the 29th. Your Daughter is very well, very tall, and very pretty as I am told.

A Letter without Direction, Decem. 31.

WAS my Condition more desperate and uneasy than it is, I desire no greater satisfaction than to have done my Duty to so good a Master, I wish it was of more use to him; that is not my fault, nor of those I have acted with: Let it be look'd into what has been foretold both as to *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and see if most of it is not come to pass already, and the rest will follow if not prevented. I wish it may also be consider'd

sider'd what usage we have met with from Men imploy'd, and how they left your Business and Friends; how they manag'd it, you will know from all Hands; Things they could not do, nor durst not undertake were better undone, than not done by them. Men in this Place, and in these Times, must have some Courage as well as Sence to do any thing with the People here. It is not my own ill usage makes me say this, but my concern for one I wish the best in the World, and will give my proofs of this upon all Occasions. I need not enlarge, since all our Grievances are known to him that brings this. For my own part I will stay here, so long as I can be safe, if with ne're so great trouble; but it would be some Comfort to know Men (when driven from hence) may be so; therefore the Reports of the People's usage are terrible; as well as of the indiscretion of St. Germ. Family, we feel the smart of it by ridiculous Letters falling daily into the Hands of the Government. Their Master and Mistress are little oblig'd by it no more than we: If there is any thing, Sir, you do particularly command me, or depend upon me for, let me know it. I cannot undertake much, nor furnish more. I have still helped every Body, and paid to every thing I could; and if a Twelve Month ago my Condition was what I then represented, you best know if it has been mended. Use, and considering that of others, makes me grow more contented; and if the prospect of Misery to us all was any satisfaction, that is now plainly seen.

Pray God bless us all, by restoring every Man his own, and you with long Life.

He that gives you this, hath furnish'd for your use to me, &c. Two Hundred Pounds, which I desire may be repaid.

I only beg Madam, no ill malacious Report may take any place in your Thoughts, in regard to me. I value your good Opinion, and will endeavour to deserve it. I can do little towards, but wish most heartily for your Happiness. I know no Interest, Madam, but my Master's and yours, nor do I think they are to be made two: If you
Com.

The Appendix.

59

Command me in any thing, I will faithfully obey you, as I ever have done him.

We all here depend upon this Bearers Accounts of us and Condition. His Faith and Courage hath been enough experienc'd.

An ALPHABET of Names for carrying on the Correspondence.

For Mrs. Anne Ruffel, to be left with Mrs. Richeson at the Blue-Boar in Ryder-Street, near St. James's

A——the King.
B——the Queen.
C——the Prince of *Wales*.
D——the Prince of *Orange*.
E——*Canon* and the *Scotch Officers*.
F——the Duke of *Berwick*.
G——Duke *Tyrconnel*.
H——Major General *Sarsfield*.
I——Lieutenant General *Sheldon*.
L——King of *France*.
M——Marshall *Luxemburgh*.
N——Marshall *Belford*.
O——Duke *Powis*.
P——*Dutchess Powis*.

Amsterdam———*Breast*.
Rotterdam———*Diep*.
Hague———*Havre de Grace*.
Brill———*Dunkirk*.
Harlem———*Callis*.
Italy———*England*.
Germany———*Scotland*.
Spain———*Ireland*.

ARTICLES of LIMERICK.

October the 3d. 1691.

I. **THE** *Roman* Catholicks of this Kingdom shall enjoy such Priviledges in the Exercise of their Religion, as are consistent with the Laws of *Ireland*, or as they did enjoy in the Reign of King *Charles II.* And their Majesties, as soon as Affairs will permit them to summon a Parliament in this Kingdom, will endeavour to procure the said *Roman* Catholicks such farther security in that particular, as may preserve them from any disturbance, upon the account of their said Religion.

II. All the Inhabitants, or Residents of *Limerick*, or any other Garrison now in Possession of the *Irish*, and all Officers and Soldiers now in Arms, under any Commission of King *James*, or those Authorized to grant the same in the several Counties of *Limerick*, *Clare*, *Kerry*, *Cork* and *Mayo*, or in any of them; and all the Commissioned Officers in their Majesties Quarters, that belong to the *Irish* Regiments, now in being, that are treated with, and who are not Prisoners of War, or have taken Protection, and who shall return and submit to their Majesties Obedience, they and every of their Heirs, shall hold, possess and enjoy all and every their Estates, of Freehold and Inheritance; and all the Right, Title, and Interest, Priviledges and Immunities which they and every, or any of them held, enjoy'd, or were Rightfully or Lawfully Intituled to in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and shall be put in Possession, by order of the Government, of such of them as are in the King's Hands, or the Hands of their Tenants, without being put to any Suit or Trouble therein: And all such Estates shall be freed and discharged from all Arrears of Crown Rents, Quit Rents, and all other publick Charges incurred and become due since *Michaelmas*

1688. to the Day of the date hereof: And all Persons comprehended in this Article shall have, hold and enjoy all their Goods and Chattels, Real and Personal, to them, or any of them belonging, or remaining either in their own Hands, or the Hands of any Person or Persons whatsoever, in Trust for, and for the use of them, or any of them: And all and every the said Persons, of what Trade, Profession or Calling soever they be, shall and may use, exercise and practice their several and respective Professions, Trades and Callings, as freely as they did use, exercise and enjoy the same in the Reign of King *James II.* Provided, that nothing in this Article contained, be construed to extend to, or restore any forfeiting Person now out of the Kingdom, except what are hereafter Compriz'd: Provided also, that no Person whatsoever shall have and enjoy the benefit of this Article, that shall neglect or refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance made by Act of Parliament in *England*, in the First Year of the Reign of their present Majesties, when thereunto required.

III. All Merchants, or reputed Merchants, of the City of *Limerick*, or of any other Garrison now possessed by the *Irish*, or of any other Town or Place in the Counties of *Clare* or *Kerry*, who are absent beyond the Seas, that have not born Arms since their Majesties Declaration in *February 1689.* shall have the Benefit of the Second Article, in the same manner as if they were present provided such Merchants, and reputed Merchants, do repair into this Kingdom within the space of Eight Months from the Date hereof.

IV. These following Officers, viz. Colonel *Symon Lutterel*, Captain *Rowland White*, *Morrice Eustache* of *Gormonstown*, *Cheevers* of *Mayestown*, commonly called *Mount Leinster*, now belonging to the Regiments of the afore said Garrisons and Quarters of the *Irish Army*, who were beyond the Seas, and sent thither upon Affairs of their respective Regiments, or of the Army in General, shall have the Benefit and Advantage of the Second Article, provided they return hither within the space of Eight Months from

from the Date of these Presents, and submit to their Majesties Government, and take the above-mentioned Oath.

V. That all, and singular, the said Persons comprized in the Second and Third Articles, shall have a General Pardon of all Attainders, Outlawries, Treasons, Misprisions of Treason, Premunires, Felonies, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanours whatsoever, by them or any of them, committed since the beginning of the Reign of King *James II.* and if any of them are Attainted by Parliament, the Lords Justices, and the General will use their best Endeavours to get the same Repealed by the Parliament, and the Outlawries to be Reversed *Gratis*, all but writing Clerks Fees.

VI. Whereas the present Wars have drawn great Violences on both Parties, and that if leave were given for bringing all sorts of private Actions, the Animosities would probably continue that have been so long on Foot, and the publick Disturbance last: For the quieting and settling therefore of the Kingdom, and avoiding those Inconveniences which would be the necessary Consequence of the contrary, no Person or Persons whatsoever, comprized in the foregoing Articles, shall be Sued, Molested, or Impleaded at the Suit of any Party or Parties whatsoever, for any Trespass by them committed, or for any Arms, Horses, Money, Goods, Chattels, Merchandizes, or Provisions whatsoever, by them seized or taken during the time of the War. And no Person or Persons whatsoever, in the Second or Third Article comprized, shall be sued, impleaded or made accountable for the Rents or mean Rates of any Lands, Tenements, or Houses by him or them received or enjoyed in this Kingdom, since the Date hereof, nor for any Waste or Trespass by him or them committed in any such Lands, Tenements or Houses: And it is also agreed: That this Article shall be mutual and reciprocal on both sides.

VII. Every Nobleman and Gentleman, comprized in the said Second and Third Articles, shall have liberty to ride with a Sword and Case of Pistols,

Pistols, if they think fit; and keep a Gun in their Houses for the defence of the same or Fowling.

VIII. The Inhabitants and Residents of the City of *Limerick*, and other Garrisons, shall be permitted to remove their Goods, Chattels, and Provisions, out of the same without being viewed or searched, or paying any manner of Duty, and shall not be compell'd to leave their House or Lodgings, they now are in, for the space of six Weeks next ensuing the Date hereof.

IX. The Oath to be administred to such *Roman Catholics* as submit to their Majesties Government, shall be the Oath aforesaid and no other.

X. No Person or Persons, who shall at any time hereafter break these Articles, or any of them, shall thereby make, or cause any other Person, or Persons to forfeit or lose the Benefit of the same.

XI. The Lords Justices and General do propose to use their utmost Endeavours, that all Persons comprehended in the abovemention'd Articles, shall be Protected and Defended from all Arrests and Executions for Debt or Damage, for the space of Eight Months, next ensuing the Date hereof.

XII. *Lastly*, The Lords Justices and General do undertake, that their Majesties will Ratifie these Articles within the space of Eight Months, or sooner, and use their utmost Endeavours that the same may be Ratified and Confirm'd in Parliament.

XIII. And whereas Colonel *John Brown* stood indebted to several Protestants, by Judgments of Record, which appearing to the late Government, the Lord *Tyrconnel*, and the Lord *Lucan*, took away the Effects the said *John Brown* had to answer the said Debts, and promised to clear the said *John Brown* of the said Debts; which Effects were taken for the publick use of the *Irish*, and their Army: For the freeing the said Lord *Lucan* of the said Engagement, past on the Publick Account, for Payment of the said Protestants; for preventing the Ruin of the said *John Brown*, and for Satisfaction of his Creditors, at the Instance of the said Lord *Lucan*, and the rest of the Persons aforesaid, it is agreed,

agreed, That the said Lords Justices, and Lieutenant General *Ginckle*, shall interpose with the King and Parliament, to have the Estates secur'd to the *Roman* Catholicks, by Articles and Capitulations in this Kingdom, charged with and equally liable to the Payment of so much of the said Debt, as the said Lord *Lucan*, upon stating Accompts with the said *John Brown*, shall certifie under his Hand, that the Effect taken from the said *John Brown*, amounts unto; which Accompts are to be stated, and the Ballance certified by the said Lord *Lucan* in Twelve Days after the Date hereof.

For the Performance whereof, We have hereunto set our Hands,

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>Charles Porter,</i> | } | <i>W. Purfell,</i> |
| <i>Tho. Coninsby,</i> | | <i>N. Cusack,</i> |
| <i>Bar. De Ginckle,</i> | | <i>Theob. Buttler,</i> |
| <i>Lucan,</i> | | <i>John Brown,</i> |
| <i>Galloway,</i> | | <i>Ger. Dillon.</i> |

Scravenmore,
 Present *H. Maccay,*
T. Talmaish.

The other ARTICLES.

I. **T**HAT all Persons, without any Exceptions of what Quality or Condition soever, that are willing to leave the Kingdom of *Ireland*, shall have free leave to go beyond the Seas to any Country (*England* and *Scotland* excepted) where they think fit with their Families, and Household-Stuff, Plate and Jewels.

II. That all the General Officers, Colonels, and generally all other Officers of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot Guards, Troops, Dragoons, Soldiers of all kind, that are in any Garrison, Place or Port, now in the Hands of the *Irish*, or encamped in the Counties of *Cork*, *Clare* or *Kerry*, as also those called Raparees, or Volunteers, that are willing to go beyond Sea, as aforesaid, shall have free Liberty to
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Embark themselves wheresoever the Ships are, that are appointed to transport them; and to come in whole Bodies, as they are now compos'd, or in Parties, Companies or otherwise, without having any Impediment directly or indirectly.

III. That all Persons abovemention'd, that are willing to leave *Ireland*, and go into *France*, have leave to declare it at the Places and Times hereafter mention'd, viz. The Troops in *Limerick*, on Tuesday next at *Limerick*; the Horse at their Camp on Wednesday; and the other Forces that are dispersed in the Counties of *Clare*, *Kerry*, and *Cork*, the 18th Day of this Instant, and on none other, before Monsieur *Tumeron*, the French Intendant, and Colonel *Wishers*; and after such Declaration so made, the Troops that will go into *France*, must remain under the Command and Discipline of their Officers, that are to conduct them thither: And Deserters of each side shall be given up, and punish'd accordingly.

IV. That all English and Scotch Officers that serve now in *Ireland*, shall be included in this capitulation, as well for the security of their Estates and Goods in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, if they are willing to remain here, as for passing freely into *France*, or any other Country to serve.

V. That all the General French Officers. the Intendant, the Engineers, the Commissaries at War, and of the Artillery, the Treasurer, and other French Officers, and Strangers, and others whatsoever, that are in *Sligo*, *Ross*, *Clare*, or in the Army, or that do trade and commerce, or are otherwise employ'd in any kind of Station, or Condition, shall have leave to pass into *France*, or any other Country, and shall have leave to Ship themselves, with all their Horses, Equipage, Plate, Papers, and all other Effects whatsoever; and that General *Ginkle* will Order Passports for them, Convoys, and Carriages, by Land and Water, to carry them safe from *Limerick* to the Ships, where they shall be embarked, without paying any thing for the said Carriages, or those that are employed therein, with their Horses, Carts, Boats and Shallops.

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VI. That

VI. That if any of the aforesaid Equipages, Merchandizes, Horses, Money, Plate, or other Moveables, or Household Stuff, belonging to the said *Irish* Troops, or to the *French* Officers, or other particular Persons whatsoever, be robbed, destroy'd, or taken away by the Troops of the said General, the said General will order it to be restored, or payment be made according to the Value that is given in upon Oath by the Person so robbed or plundered. And the said *Irish* Troops to be transported as aforesaid: And all Persons belonging to them, are to observe good Orders in their March and Quarters; and shall restore whatever they shall take from the Country, or make Satisfaction for the same.

VII. That to facilitate the Transporting of the Troops, the General will furnish Fifty Ships, and each Ship Burthen Two Hundred Tuns; for which the Persons to be transported, shall not be oblig'd to pay; and Twenty more if there shall be occasion, without their paying for them; and that if any of the said Ships shall be lesser Burthen, he will furnish more in number to countervail; and also give two Men of War to Embark the Principal Officers, and serve for a Convoy to the Vessels of Burthen.

VIII. That a Commissary be immediately sent to *Cork* to visit the Transport Ships, and what condition they are in for Sailing; and that as soon as they are ready the Troops to be Transported shall march with all convenient speed the nearest way, in order to be embark'd there: And if there shall be any more Men to be Transported than can be carried off in the said 50 Ships, the rest shall quit the *English* Town of *Limerick*, and march to such Quarters as shall be appointed for them, convenient for their Transportation; where they shall remain till the other 20 Ships are ready, which are to be in a Months time, and may Embark in any *French* Ship that may come in the mean time.

IX. That the said Ships shall be furnish'd with Forrage for Horses, and all necessary Provisions to subsist the Officers, Troops, Dragoons and Soldi-

ers, and all other Persons, that are Shipped to be Transported into *France*; which Provisions shall be paid for as soon as all is Disimbarked at *Brest*, or *Nantes* on the Coast of *Brittany*, or any other Port in *France* they can make.

X. And to secure the return of the said Ships, (the Danger of the Seas excepted, and for the Payment of the said Provisions, sufficient Hostages shall be given.

XI. That the Garrisons of *Clare-Castle*, *Ross* and all other Foot that are in Garrisons in the Counties of *Clare*, *Cork* and *Kerry* shall have the advantage of this Capitulation; and such part of the Garrisons that design to go beyond Seas, shall march out with their Arms, Baggage. Drums beating. Ball in Mouth, Match lighted at both ends. Colours flying, with all their Provisions, and half the Ammunition that is in the said Garrison Towns, with the Horse that march to be transported; or if then there is not Shipping enough for the Body of Foot that is to be transported next after the Horse, General *Ginkle* will order, that they be furnished with Carriages for that purpose; and what Provision they shall want for their March, they paying for the said Provisions, or else that they may take it out of their own Magazines.

XII. That all the Troops of Horse and Dragoons that are in the Counties of *Cork*, *Kerry*, and *Clare*, shall have the Benefit of this Capitulation, and that such as will pass into *France* shall have Quarters given them in the Counties of *Clare* and *Kerry*, apart from the Troops commanded by General *Ginkel*, until they can be Shipped; and within their Quarters they shall pay for all things, excepting Forrage and Pasture for their Horses, which shall be furnished *Gratis*.

XIII. Those of the Garrison of *Sligo*, that are join'd to the *Irish* Army, shall have the Benefit of the Capitulation, and orders shall be sent to them that are to convoy them up, to bring them hither to *Limerick* the shortest way.

XIV. The *Irish* may have Liberty to transport 900 Horse, including Horses for the Officers, which shall

shall be transported *Gratis*: And as for the Troops that stay behind, they shall dispose of themselves as they shall think fit, giving up their Arms and Horses to such Persons as the General shall appoint.

XV. It shall be permitted for those that are appointed to take care for the Subsistence of the Horse, that are willing to go into *France*, to buy Hay and Corn, at the King's Rates, where they can find it, in the Quarters that are assigned for them, without any Let or Molestation; and to carry all necessary Provisions out of the City of *Limerick*: And for this purpose the General will furnish convenient Carriages for them, to the place where they shall be Embarked.

XVI. It shall be Lawful to make use of the Hay preserved in the Stores of the County of *Kerry*, for the Horses that shall be Embarked; and if there be not enough it shall be Lawful to buy Hay and Oates, where ever it shall be found, at the King's Rates.

XVII. That all Prisoners of War, that were in *Ireland* the 28th of *September*, shall be set at Liberty on both sides; and the General promises to use his Endeavours, that Prisoners that are in *England* and *Flanders* may be set at Liberty also.

XVIII. The General will cause Provisions and Medicines to the Sick and Wounded Officers, Troops, Dragoons, and Soldiers of the *Irish* Army, that cannot pass into *France* at the Embarkment; and after they are cured will order them Ships to pass into *France*, if they are willing.

XIX. That at the Signing hereof, the General will send a Ship Express into *France*; and then, besides, will furnish two small Ships, of those that are now in the River of *Limerick*, to transport two Persons into *France*, that are to be sent to give notice of this Treaty; and that the Commanders of the said Ships shall have Orders to put a shore at the next place of *France* where they shall make.

XX. That all those of the said Troops, Officers, and others, of what Character soever, that would pass into *France*, shall not be stoppt upon the account of Debt, or any other pretence.

XXI. If after Signing this present Treaty, and
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after the arrival of the Fleet, a *French* Packet-Boat, or other Transport Ship, shall arrive from *France*, in any other part of *Ireland*, the General will order a Pass-Port, not only for such as must go aboard the said Ship, but to the Ships to come to the nearest Port to the place where the Troops to be transported shall be quartered.

XXII. That after the arrival of the said Fleet, there shall be a free Communication and Passage between it and the abovesaid Troops, and especially for all those that have Passes from the chief Commanders of the said Fleet, or from Monsieur *Tumeron* the Intendant.

XXIII. In consideration of the present Capitulation, the Town of *Limerick* shall be deliver'd and put into the Hands of the General, or any other Person he shall appoint, at the Time and Days hereafter specified, viz. The *Irish* Town, except the Magazines and Hospitals, on the Day of Signing the present Articles; and as for the *English* Town, it shall remain together with the *Island*, and the free Passage of *Thomond* Bridge, in the Hands of those of the *Irish* Army that are in the Garrison, or that shall hereafter come from the Counties of *Cork*, *Clare*, *Kerry*, *Sligo*, and other places abovemention'd, until there be Convenience found for their Transportation.

XXIV. And to prevent all Disorders that may happen between the Garrison, that the General will place in the *Irish* Town, which shall be delivered to him, and the *Irish* Troops that shall remain in the *English* Town and *Island*, which they may do, until the Troops to be Embark'd on the 50 Ships shall be gone for *France*, and no longer; they shall intrench themselves on both sides, to hinder the Communication of the said Garrisons; and it shall be prohibited on both sides, to offer any thing offensive, and the Parties offending shall be punish'd on either side.

XXV. That it shall be Lawful for the said Garrison to march out all at once, or at different times, as they can be Embarked, with Arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Match lighted at both ends, Bullets in Mouth, Colours flying, six Brass Guns, such

as the Besieged will chuse, two Mortar-pieces, and half the Ammunition that is now in the Magazines of the said Place. And for that purpose, an Inventory of the Ammunition of the said Garrison shall be made in the presence of any Person that the General shall appoint, the next Day after the Articles shall be Sign'd.

XXVI. All the Magazines of Provisions shall remain in the Hands of those that are employed to take care of the same, for the subsistence of the *Irish* Army that will pass into *France*, and that if there shall not be sufficient in the Stores for the Support of the said Troops while they stay in this Kingdom, and are crossing the Seas; That, upon giving account of their Numbers, the General will furnish them with sufficient Provisions at the King's Rates; and that there shall be a free Market at *Limerick*, and other Quarters where the Troops shall be, and in case any Provisions shall remain in *Limerick* when the Town shall be given up it shall be valued, and the Price deducted out of what is to be paid for the Provisions to be furnished to the Troops a Ship-board.

XXVII. That there shall be a Cessation of Arms at Land, and also at Sea, with respect to the Ships, whether *English*, *Dutch*, or *French*, designed for the Transportation of the said Troops untill they be returned unto their respective Harbours; and that on both sides they shall be furnished sufficiently with Pass-Ports, both for Ships and Men: And if any Sea Commander, or Captain of a Ship, or any Officer, Trooper, Dragoon, Soldier, or other Person shall act contrary to this Cessation, the Persons so acting shall be punished on either side, and Satisfaction shall be made for the wrong done: Officers shall be sent to the Mouth of the River of *Limerick*, to give notice to the Commanders of the *English* and *French* Fleets of the present Conjuncture, that they may observe the Cessation of Arms accordingly.

XXVIII. For the security of this present Capitulation, and of each Article herein contained, the Besieged will give the following Hostages ----- and the General will give -----

XXIX. If

XXIX. If before this Capitulation is fully executed, there happens any change in the Government, or Command of the Army, which is now Commanded by General *Ginckle*; all those that shall be appointed to command the same, shall be obliged to observe and execute what is specified in these Articles, or cause it to be executed punctually: And shall not act contrary on any Account whatsoever.

Octo. 3d. 1691.

Baron De *Ginckle*,

La Declaration du Duc de Schomberg, aux
Habitans du Dauphiné, au Nom du
Roi de la Grand' Bretagne, Guillaume
III.

COMME les Violences que la France a exercées sur tous ses Voisins doivent faire craindre à ses ^{Pen'd by} Sujets, que si les Alliez entrent dans ses Etats, ils ^{Mr. du} n'en tirent une vengeance proportionnée à ce qu'ils ^{Bourdieu,} en ont souffert, Nous croyons les devoir informer ^{Minister of} des intentions du Roy nostre Maistre. ^{the French}

Toute la Terre sait qu'on l'a forcé à prendre les ^{Church in} Armes; Ses Etats de la Bourgogne étoient injuste- ^{the Savoy} London, ment saisis; Sa Principauté d'Orange étoit s'ac- ^{and then} cagée, & tout ses Sujets opprimez: Les Injustices ^{Chaplain} qu'on lui faisoit étoient accompagnées de manieres ^{to his Grace} lasches & indignes; & ses Ennemis portant leur Fu- ^{the Duke of} reur jusques dans l'avenir, travailloient à lui ôter ce ^{Schom-} que la Naissance & la Succession devoient un jour ^{berg.} lui donner. Ce n'est donc que pour conserver son Bien & ses Droits qu'il a esté contraint de recourir à la voye des Armes, & aussi ne pretend Il les employer que pour conserver tout le Monde dans ses Biens & dans ses Droits.

C'est pourquoy s'il me fait entrer en France, son intention est de rétablir la Noblesse, les Parlemens, & le Peuple dans leur ancien Lustre; Et les Provinces dans leurs Privileges; il sait que la Noblesse est foulée aux Pieds; Que les Parlemens sont sans au-
thorité,

thorité, que & le Peuple est accablé par les Impots Mais si aujourd'huy la Noblesse, les Parlemens, & le Peuple n'abandonnent pas leurs interets, & ne negligent pas une occasion, qu'ils ne retrouveront peutêtre jamais ; Ils verront leurs Etats Generaux qui conserveront les Gentilshommes dans les Privileges de leur Naissance, qui rendront aux Parlemens leur Eclat, & leur Autorité, & qui delivreront le Peuple des Taxes qui les devorent.

Le Roy, mon Maistre, n'ayant donc pris les Armes que pour maintenir les Droits d'autrui & les Siens ; C'est sans fondement que les Ennemis veulent faire passer cette Guerre pour une Guerre de Religion ; C'est un Artifice pour allumer le faux zele des Peuples, & un Pieu tendu à leur credulité, afin qu'ils se laissent Saigner jusques à la dernière Goute. Messieurs du Clergé sont trop habiles pour donner dans un Pieu si grossier, les Causes & les veritables Auteurs de cette Guerre ne leur étant pas inconnus : Quoi qu'il en soit, Je Declare à tous les Ecclesiastiques, en quelque Dignité qu'ils soient, que le Roi. mon Maistre, les prend tous en sa Protection que leurs Immunités, leurs Prileges & leurs Biens leur seront exactement conservez ; Que l'on chatiera exemplairement ceux qui leur feront le moindre outrage, & qu'il ne sera apporté aucun changement à l'égard de la Religion Romaine.

Cependant les Rois d'Angleterre étant Guarans de l'Edit de Nantes par la Paix de Montpellier & plusieurs autres Traitez ; Le Roi. mon Maistre, croit être obligé de maintenir certe Garantie, & de faire rétablir l'Edit. Tous les bons François le doivent aider, puisque cet Edit est le grand Ouvrage de la Sagesse de Henry IV. dont la Memoire leur est si chere. Les Catholiques Romains qui ont eu la generosité de voir avec compassion les souffrances des Reformez, verront sans doute avec plaisir leur Rétablissement. On espere mesme que Meilleurs du Clergé, ayant fait là dessus de plus serieuses Reflexions, seront bien aises de témoigner aujourd'huy, par une conduite sage & Chrétienne, qu'ils n'ont eu aucune part à la Violation de l'Edit, & à toutes les Cruautez qui l'ont suivie.

D'ailleurs

D'ailleurs ceux qui nous viendront joindre auront les recompenses & les marques de distinction que leurs services mériteront, & que nous serons en Etat de leur donner.

Mais au contraire, ceux qui bien loin de nous aider se joindront aux Oppresseurs de leur Patrie, doivent s'attendre à toute la rigueur des Executions Militaires.

Et nous Declarons à ceux qui voudront vivre en repos chez eux, qu'il ne leur sera fait aucun mal, ni en leurs Biens, ni en leurs Personnes.

à Ambrun le 29 d' Aoust 1692.

The Earl of M---rave's Speech in the Upper House of Parliament upon the Bill for Freedom of Elections, and more Impartial Proceedings in Parliament, 1692.

My Lords,

THIS Debate is of so great Consequence that I resolve to be silent, and rather to be advis'd by the Ability of others, than to shew my own want of it: besides it is of so nice a Nature, that I who speak always unpremeditatedly, apprehend extremely, saying any thing which may be thought the least Reflecting; tho' even that ought not to restrain a Man here from doing one's Duty to the Publick, in a Business where it seems to be so highly concern'd.

I have always heard, I have always read that Foreign Nations, and all this part of the World have admir'd and envied the Constitution of this Government. For not to speak of the King's Power, here is a House of Lords to advise him on all Important Occasions, about Peace or War; about all things that may concern the Nation, the Care of which is very much intrusted to your Lordships. But yet, because your Lordships cannot be so Conversant with the generality of the People, nor so constantly in the Country as is necessary for that purpose,
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here is a House of Commons also chosen by the very People themselves newly come from among them, or should be so, to represent all their Grievances, to express the true Mind of the Nation, and to dispose of their Money, at least so far as to begin all Bills of that Nature; and if I am not mistaken, the very Writ for Elections sent down to the Sheriffs does empower them to chuse; what? Their Representatives.

Now, my Lords, I beseech you to consider the meaning of that Word *Representative*; is it to do any thing contrary to their Mind? It would be absurd to propose it: And yet how can it be otherwise, if they, after being chosen, change their Dependency, engage themselves in Employments plainly inconsistent with that great Trust repos'd in them? And that I will take the Liberty to demonstrate to your Lordships they now do, at least according to my humble Opinion.

I will Instance first in the least and lowest Incapacity, they must be under, who so take Employments.

Your Lordships know but too well what a general Carelessness there appears every Day, more and more in the publick Business; if so, how is it likely that Men should be as diligent in their Duty in Parliament as that Business requires, where Employments, and a great deal of other Business shall take up both their Minds and their Time?

But then in some Cases 'tis worse, as in Commands of the Army, and other Employments of that kind, when they must have a divided Duty: For it does admirably become an Officer to sit Voting away Money in the House of Commons, while his Soldiers are perhaps taking it away at their Quarters for want of his Presence to restrain them, and of better Discipline among them; nay, perhaps his Troop or Regiment may be in some Action abroad, and he must either have the shame of being absent from them at such a time, or from that House where he is intrusted with our Liberties.

To this I have heard but one Objection by a Noble Lord, that if this Act should pass, the King
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is not allow'd to make a Captain, a Colonel, without disabling him to sit in Parliament.

Truely, if a Captain has only deserv'd to be advanc'd for exposing himself in Parliament, I think the Nation wou'd have no great loss in the King's letting alone such a Preferment.

But, my Lords, there is another sort of Incapacity yet worse than this, I mean that of Parliament Men's having such Places in the Exchequer, as the very profit of them depends on the Money given to the King in Parliament.

Would any of your Lordships sent and intrust a Man to make a Bargain for you, whose very Interest shall be to make you give as much as he can potibly ?

It puts me in mind of a Farce, where an Actor holds a Dialogue with himself, speaking first in one Tone, and then Answering himself in another.

Really, my Lords, this is no Farce, for 'tis no laughing matter to undo a Nation: But 'tis altogether as unnatural for a Member of Parliament to ask first in the King's Name for such a sort of Supply, give an Account from him how much is needful towards the paying such an Army, or such a Fleet, and then immediately give by his ready Vote what he had before ask'd by his Master's Order.

Besides, my Lords, there is such a necessity now for long Sessions of Parliaments, and the very Privileges belonging to Members are of so great Extent, that it would be a little hard and unequal to other Gentlemen that they should have all the Places also.

All the Objections that have been made may be reduc'd to these.

First, 'Tis told us, that 'tis a disrespect to the King, that his Servants or Officers should be excluded.

To this, I desire it may be consider'd, that 'tis in this Case, as when a Tenant sends up any Body to treat for him: Would any of your Lordships think it a disrespect, nay, would the King himself think it any, if the Tenant would not wholly

wholly refer himself to one of your own Servants, or the King's Commissioners in the Case of the Crown? And if he chuses rather some plain honest Friend of his own to supply his Absence here, will any Man blame such a Proceeding, or think it unmannerly?

Besides, your Lordships know even this Act admits them to be chosen, notwithstanding their Employments, provided the Electors know it first, and are not deceived in their Choice.

All we would prevent is, that a good rich Corporation should not chuse to intrust with all their Liberties a plain honest Country Neighbour, and find him within Six Month changed into a preferred cunning Courtier; who shall tie them to their Choice, tho' he is no more the same Man, than if he were turn'd Papist, which by the Law as it stands already, puts an Incapacity upon him.

Another Objection is, that this Act may by its Consequence prolong this Parliament; which they allow would be a very great Grievance, and yet suppose the King capable of putting it upon us, which I have too much Respect for him to admit of; tho' I am glad however, that 'tis objected by Privy-Councillors in Favour, who consequently, I hope, will never advise a thing which they now exclaim against as so great a Grievance.

But pray, my Lords, what should tempt the King to so ill a Policy? Can he fear a freedom of Choice in the People, to whose good Will he owes all his Power, which these Lords suppose he may Use to their Prejudice?

And therefore give me leave to say, as I must not suspect him of so ill a Design as the perpetuating this Parliament, so he cannot, he ought not to suspect a Nation so entirely, I was going to say, so fondly devoted to him.

My Lords, no Man is readier than my self to allow that we owe the Crown all Submission as to the time of calling Parliaments according to Law, and appointing also where they shall sit. But with Reverence be it spoken, the King owes the Nation entire freedom in chusing their Representatives;
and

and it is no less his Duty, than 'tis his true Interest, that such a fair and just Proceeding should be used towards us.

Consider, my Lords, of what mighty Consequence it may be, that so many Votes should be free, when upon one single one may depend the whole security or loss of this Nation. By one single Vote such things may happen, that I almost tremble to think: By one single Vote a General Excise may be granted, and then we are all lost; by one single Vote the Crown may be empower'd to Name all the Commissioners for raising the Taxes, and then surely we shou'd be in a fair way towards it.

Nay, whatever has happen'd may again be apprehended; and I hope those Reverend Prelates will reflect, that if they grow once obnoxious to a prevalent Party, one single Voice may be as dangerous to that Bench, as a general dissatisfaction among the People proved to be one in a late Experience: Which I am far from saying by way of Threatning, but only by way of Caution.

My Lords, We may think because this concerns not the House of Lords, that we need not be so over careful of the Matter; but there are Noblemen in *France*, at least such as were so before they were enslav'd, who that they might domineer over others, and serve a present turn perhaps, let all things alone so long till the people were quite master'd, and the Nobility themselves too, to bear them Company.

So that I never met a *Frenchman*, even of the greatest Rank (and some had 10000 Pistoles a Year in Employments) that did not envy us here for our *Freedom*, from that *Slavery* which they groan under; and this I have observ'd universally, except just Monsieur de *Louvois*, Monsieur *Colbert*, or such People, because they were the Ministers themselves who occasion'd these Complaints, and thriv'd by the Oppression of others.

My Lords, This Country of ours is very apt to be provok'd; we have had a late Experience of it, and tho' no Wiseman, but would bear a great deal

deal rather than make a Bustle ; yet really the People are otherwise and at any time change a present Uneasiness, for any other Condition, tho' a worse ; we have known it so *too often*, and sometimes repented it *too late*.

Let them not have this new Provocation in being debar'd from a security in their Representatives : For malicious People will not fail to infuse into their Minds that all those vast Sums, which have been and still must be rais'd towards this War, are not dispos'd away in so fair a manner as ought to be, and I am afraid they will say their Money is not *given* but *taken*.

However, whate're success this Bill may have, there must needs come some good Effect of it : For if it passes, it will give us *Security* : If it be obstructed, it will give us *Warning*.

Proposals of Peace made to King WILLIAM from FRANCE, through the Mediation of the King of DENMARK.

London Decem. 19th O. S. 1694.

S I R,

THE Desolation this present War carries into most Parts of *Europe*, together with the Duty incumbent on a Christian King, to apply all the Remedies that lie in his Power to so general a Calamity, oblige the King of *Denmark*, my Master, to impart to Your Majesty, those Proposals of Peace which the most Christian King has Communicated to Him. My Master might have reason to decline his Offices towards the Peace of *Europe*, and taking upon him so important a Negotiation, since the Advices He has already made, as well as the King of *Sweden*, have not only prov'd Ineffectual, but likewise have been so misconstrued, as to render them suspected. Nevertheless it is most evident, that without any prospect of private Interest (the Uni-

on of the *Northern* Crowns, for the security of the Trade of their respective Subjects being so well Establish'd, and enjoying the Priviledges of Neutrality, that the continuation of the War might very much encrease the Riches of their Majesties Dominions) the publick Welfare of *Europe*, and the desire to see a just and lasting Peace restor'd, have prevail'd above all other Considerations. Wherefore the King, my Master, has represented to the most Christian King, That the Proposals which he has made hitherto towards a General Peace, have been look'd upon by the Confederates rather as a means to disunite them, and to crush and subdue them one after another, than as a Mark of his sincere Intentions of settling the publick Repose. But his most Christian Majesty, to remove all manner of Distrust, has not only by repeated Protestations, assured the King, my Master, of the Sincerity of his Sentiments in this Affair, but has likewise deliver'd a Project of General Peace, and added to the Conditions that concern the Empire, and which are already known to Your Majesty, some others relating to the rest of the Allies, which are comprehended in the following Heads.

I. That notwithstanding the Advantages his Arms have gain'd this Campaign, no Alteration shall be made in the Conditions his most Christian Majesty has already offer'd to the Emperor, the Princes and States of the Empire, and the Dukes of *Lorrain* and *Savoy*.

II. His Majesty shall restore to the Catholick King the Important Place of *Rosès*, that of *Belvers*, and whatever has been Conquer'd in *Catalonia* during the present War.

III. Towards the forming a Barrier in the Low-Countries, which may remove all manner of Jealousie and Uneasiness from the States of *Holland*, his most Christian Majesty shall, upon that Consideration, restore the Places of *Mons* and *Namur* to the King of *Spain*, and cause *Charleroy* to be razed.

IV. His said Majesty shall restore to the Bishop, of *Liege* the Town and Castle of *Huy*, and recompense

pense him for *Dinant* and *Bouillon*, by annexing upon that Account, to his Bishoprick, such a Portion of the Country of *Luxemburgh* as shall be most convenient to that Bishop, and judg'd equivalent by Arbitrators.

V. His Majesty consents that the Treaty of Commerce, made at *Nimeguen* with the States, be renewed without any Alteration.

VI. His Majesty thinks the States of *Holland* will be glad to obtain such important Restitutions, and to put an end to the War by a Peace so advantageous both to *Spain* and all the Allies, especially after the prosperous Campaigns of *France*, which may still be attended with others no less successful. But that neither *Holland*, nor any other State of *Europe* may have any Ground of apprehension, that upon Pretence of new Rights, his Majesty will extend the Boundaries of his Dominions in the Low-Countries, beyond what shall be regulated by the Treaty his Majesty declares, That, in case the King of *Spain* dies without Issue, he consents that the Low Countries fall to the share of the Duke of *Bavaria*, upon Condition that the Emperor makes the same Declaration; And his Majesty shall, as well for himself as for the Dauphin his Son, confirm the said Renunciation by all the Formalities necessary for that purpose, in behalf of his Electoral Highness.

His most Christian Majesty hopes, that this last Engagement will, more than any thing besides, secure to the Confederates the firmness of the Peace they shall make with him; And he thinks, that after so advantageous Proposals, the World will soon know whether *Europe* may hope to see the publick Tranquillity restor'd, or whether the Preparations of War are to be renew'd.

This Sir, is what the most Christian King has Communicated to the King, my Master, and which his Majesty has commanded me to impart to You. He does in no manner pretend to prescribe Rules to Your Majesty, since Your Prudence will best judge what is most for Your Glory and Interest; but

but however He thinks these Proposals deserve a serious Consideration. And because there is no mention made of *England*, the King, my Master, has made it already his Business to encline the most Christian King not to insist upon that which might put a stop to the General Peace. In the mean time the King, my Master, thinks it necessary, that in order to advance a Work so Profitable and Beneficial to all *Europe*, a Negotiation be set on Foot; And his Majesty is the more confirm'd in this Opinion, by reason the Winter will soon be over, and that 'tis to be fear'd, lest by delaying till the next Campaign, an opportunity be given to *France* either of enlarging her Conquests, or by a powerful Irruption into *Germany*, and the Superiority of her Forces to divide the Confederacy; which would give a just pretence to that Crown of recalling the Offers she has already made, and render a Peace very difficult, if not altogether impossible. The King, my Master, does not only offer to become Guarantee with all the Princes and Potentates that will concur with him, but likewise to unite himself in particular with Your Majesty by a most strict and indissoluble Alliance.

Upon the whole Matter the King, my Master, is perswaded, that no body has more Reason to contribute to this Peace than Your Majesty, since it will confirm to You the Glory and Advantages You have gain'd during the War; and will, besides, make *Europe* to be eternally beholden to Your Majesty for the Peace she groans after. If Your Majesty thinks that there is any thing defective, in relation to the security of the Peace, or that wants to be either alter'd or explain'd, the King, my Master, engages to procure to Your Majesty all the Satisfaction imaginable; and if You are pleas'd to confide in his Mediation, He will manage it to Your Majesty's entire Satisfaction. Lastly, the King, my Master, has commanded me to assure Your Majesty, that being, upon several Accounts, concern'd in the Prosperity of Your Royal Family, He will, to the utmost of his

Fff

Power,

Power, promote its Interest and Advantage, and desires Your Majesty to be perswaded, that all the Advances He has made in this Affair have no other Aim, and are grounded upon no other Principle.

*London, December the 19th.
Old Stile, 1693.*

Note, This is the true date though it is otherwise set down in Page 78.

THE

THE CONTENTS.

A

- A** Buses, committed by the Soldiers, p. 89
Acts of Parliament past, p. 19, 27, 36, 132, 165, 166, 167, 176, 241, 243, 245, 294, 318, 354, 355, 357, 379, 383
Act of Settlement repealed in Ireland, p. 74
Address of the Commons to the King, p. 14. *Of the City of London to the Lords*, p. 17. *Of the Parliament to the King*, p. 29. *Of the Commons to K. W.* p. 77. *Of the Lords to K. W.* 237. *And to the Queen*, p. 238. *Of the Commons to the King*, p. 238. *And to the Queen*, p. 239. *Of the Fleet to the Queen*, p. 327. *Of the Commons to the King*, p. 349. *And to the Queen*, p. 350.
Alexander VIII. elected Pope, p. 142. He dies, p. 282
Amsterdam, differences there made up, p. 169
Anne (*Princess of Denmark*) Debate about her Re-venue, p. 165
Ashton, try'd and executed, p. 253
Atkins (*Sir Robert*) made Speaker to the House of Lords, p. 144
Athlone vainly attempted, p. 203. Besieg'd and taken, p. 257, 259
Attainder in Ireland, p. 75. Attainders revers'd in England, p. 92
Bill for Attainting several Persons, p. 122, 128

B

Bank of England establish'd, p. 387
 F f f 2

Battle

The CONTENTS.

- Battle at the Boyne*, p. 184. *Of Saluffes*, p. 222.
Of Flerus, p. 227. *Of Aghrim*, p. 261. *Of Steenkirk* p. 334. *Of Landen*, p. 366. *Of Marfaglia*, p. 372
Bishop of Liege's Death, and Choice of another, p. 390
Bishops disaffected, p. 18, 200
Bishopricks of Ireland bestow'd, p. 247. *And some in England*, p. 255
Blasphemous Pamphlet censur'd, p. 381
Bonne taken, p. 141
Boyle (Mr.) dies; his Character, p. 344
Brest, unfortunate Attempt upon that Harbour, p. 388
Burnet (Dr.) made Bishop of Sarum, p. 3. *His Pastoral Letter*, p. 90. *Is order'd to be burnt*, p. 355
Burton, Report about him and Graham, p. 87

C.

- Campaign in Flanders*, p. 225, 273, 331, 362, 391. *In Catalonia*, p. 275, 393. *On the Rhine*, p. 284, 339, 370, 396. *In Piedmont*, p. 372, 396
Carmagnole taken by the French, p. 277. *Retaken by the Allies*, p. 283
Carrickfergus taken, p. 134
Catalonia, Insurrection there; the French prevail there, p. 233
Charlemont surrendred, p. 179
Charleroy taken by the French, p. 370
Commissioners for the Treasury, Admiralty, and the Great Seal, p. 3. *For the Privy-Seal*, p. 168. *For the Treasury*, p. 169, 247
Congress of the Allies at the Hague, p. 169, 248
Coni besieg'd, 277. *The Siege rais'd*, p. 280
Coningsby (Lord) accus'd, p. 374. *And acquitted*, p. 375. *He is impeach'd*, p. 381: *And clear'd*, p. 382
Conspiracy in the English Army in Ireland, p. 136
Convention chang'd into a Parliament, p. 9.
Convention of Scotland, their Letter to King William, p. 42

Con-

The C O N T E N T S.

Convocation, *their Proceedings*, p. 154. *Their Address to the King*, p. 157. *Adjourn'd*, p. 158
 Cork *besieg'd*, p. 216. *And surrendr'd*, p. 217
 Council (*Privy*) *chosen by King William*, p. 1

D.

Dauphin, *he fails in his Attempt*, p. 371
 Dauphiness of France *dies*, p. 231
 Debate *about the Bill to turn the Convention into a Parliament*, p. 5. *About the Princess Ann's Revenue*, p. 165
 Defection *in the Army*, p. 17
 Devonshire (*Earl of*) *made Steward of His Majesty's Household*, p. 2. *His Case reported*, p. 92
 Diep *bombarded*, p. 390
 Discontents *in England*, p. 89.
 Disaffection *of several Peers*, p. 18
 Dissenters: *Bills in their favour*, p. 11, 20, 25. *They render their Union with the Church of England desperate*, p. 158
 Dixmuyde *taken by the English*, p. 339
 Dorset (*Earl of*) *made Knight of the Garter*, p. 321
 Drogheda *surrendred*, p. 201
 Duncannon *surrendred*, p. 205
 Dundee, *his Rebellion*, p. 41. *He is slain*, p. 55
 Dutch Foot, *Wonders done by them at Flers*, p. 228

E.

Earthquake, p. 344
 East-India Company, *their Affairs*, p. 289, 290, 291, 317, 351, 381
 Ecclesiastical Promotions, p. 142, 255
 English Fleet *in the Mediterranean*, p. 395
 Envoys *sent abroad*, p. 161
 Essex (*Earl of*) *his Death inquired into*, p. 11

F.

Falkland (*Lord*) *committed to the Tower for Bribery*, p. 382.
 Fire *at Whitehall*, p. 254. *At Kensington*, p. 320
 F f f 3 For-

The CONTENTS.

- Forfeited *Eftates in England and Ireland: Bill about them*, p. 240, 316
 France (*King of*) *besieges Mons*, p. 250. *And Namur*, p. 331. *Great Scarcity in his Kingdom*, p. 374. *He makes Proposals of Peace*, p. 374
 French Protestants *encouraged to come over*, p. 78. *They Petition the House of Commons*, p. 317. *They set up a Lustring Company*, p. 347
 French *beat the Confederates at Sea*, p. 193. *Prevail in Catalonia*, p. 233. *And in Piedmont*, p. 275, 276, 277. *Are beaten at Sea*, p. 328. *They take Huy*, p. 363. *And Charleroy*, 370. *And Roses*, *ibid.* *Their Progress in Catalonia*, p. 393. *Their Fleet confin'd to Thoulon*, p. 395
 Fuller (William) *sets up for an Evidence; is declar'd an Impostor, and Pillory'd*, p. 315
 Furnes *taken by the English*, p. 339

G.

- Galloway *surrendered*, p. 268
 Germain (Mr.) *projected for Adultery*, p. 384
 Germany, *Affairs there*, p. 230, 232.
 Ginckle *takes Athlone*, p. 259. *Beats the Irish at Aghrim*, p. 266. *Is thanked by the Commons; his grateful Answer*, p. 317. *Made Earl of Athlone*, p. 321
 Gloucester (*Duke of*) *born*, p. 118.
 Grafton (*Duke of*) *is killed*, p. 217
 Graham, *Report about him and Burton*, p. 87
 Granvale, *designs to murder King William*, p. 285. *He is executed*, p. 338.
 Griffin (*Lord*) *Proceedings against him*, p. 152
 Gwin (*Sir Rowland*) *turn'd out of his Place*, p. 323

H.

- Hallifax (*Marquis of*) *is made Lord Privy-Seal*, p. 2. *His Character*, p. 144
 Hamden (Mr.) *his Services*, p. 161. *His Speech against the Ministry*, p. 163
 Hannover, *endeavours to bring that House into the Bill for settling the Succession*, p. 117

Havre-

The CONTENTS.

Havre-de Grace *bombarded*, p. 390
 Hearth-Money *remitted by King William*, p. 13
 Heidelberg *taken and destroyed*, p. 371
 Herbert (*Admiral*) *made Earl of Torrington*, p. 83
 Huy *taken by the French*, p. 363. *Retaken by the Allies*, p. 393

I.

Jacobite Plot, p. 192, 197, 323
 James (*King*) *his Letter to the Scotch Convention*, p. 39. *His Speech to the Irish Parliament*, p. 70. *His Declaration to the English*, p. 72. *His Letters intercepted*, 121. *Leaves Dublin*, 180. *His Speech to the Magistrates of Dublin*, p. 191. *He retires to France*, 192. *His Letter to the Irish*, p. 272. *His Letter to his late Council*, p. 325. *His Declaration*, *ibid.* *His Letter to the King of France*, p. 330
 Indemnity *intended by King William*, 24, 86, 151, 160, 176
 Inniskilling-Men, *their Feats*, p. 69, 137.
 Innocent XI. (*Pope*) *dies*, 141
 Innocent XII. *chosen Pope*, p. 282
 Johnson, *his Case*, 94
 Ireland, *Affairs of that Kingdom*, 56, 136, 137, 177, 260. *Reduc'd* p. 272, 288, 346.
 Irish *routed*, p. 178, 261
 Italy, *Affairs there*, 219, 275, 340
 Judges *constituted*, p. 79

K.

Keyserlwaert *taken*, 141
 Kidnapping *discountenanc'd*, p. 355
 Kinsale *besieged*, p. 217. *And taken*, p. 218.
 Kneller (*Godfrey*) *Knighted*, p. 322.

L.

Limerick, *first Siege of that Place*, p. 208. *Raised*, p. 214. *Besieged again*, 268. *And taken*, p. 271
 Londonderry *besieged*, p. 60. *Relieved*, p. 67
 Lorrain

The CONTENTS.

- Lorrain (*Duke of*) *Declares War against France* p. 231
 Lottery (*Million*) p. 382
 Ludlow (*Colonel*) *comes over into England*, p. 150.
Proclamation against him ; his Character, p. 151
 Luxemburg *attacks the Confederates*, p. 275

M.

- St. Malo *bombarded*, p. 384
 Mary (*Queen*) *is Crown'd*, p. 28. *Her prudent management of Affairs*, 194. *She sets up a Linnen Manufacture*, 254. *Her Vigilance*, p. 326. *Her Policy*, p. 327. *Her Charity to the Vaudois*, p. 343. *She Dies*, p. 400. *Her Character*, p. 401, &c.
 Marlborough (*Earl of*) *besieges Cork*, 215. *His Dispute with the Prince of Wirtemberg*, p. 216. *He returns victorious to England*, p. 219
 Mentz *taken*, p. 141
 Miscarriages of Ireland, p. 120, 126, 159, 356
 Miscarriages of the Fleet, p. 350, 375
 Mohun (*Lord*) *tried, and acquitted*, p. 360
 Mons *besieged by the King of France*, p. 250. *And taken*, p. 252

N.

- Namur *besieged*, p. 331. *And taken*, p. 332, 334
 Nice *invested*, p. 375. *And taken*, p. 276
 Non-jurors *vindicated*, p. 200
 Nottingham (*Earl of*) *his Capacity*, p. 2. *Is made Secretary of State*, p. 3.

O.

- Oates (*Titus*) *his endeavours to get the Judgments given against his Testimony reversed*, p. 94, 95, &c.
 to 117
 Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, p. 19, 31
 Orphans of the City of London, p. 353, &c.

The CONTENTS.

P

Papists, *orders against them*, p. 11, 22, 120, 122
 Parliament *dissolved*, p. 167 *Meets*, p. 171 *Is Adjourn'd*, p. 177. *Prorogued* p. 235 *Adjourn'd*, p. 246 *Meets*, 286 *Prorogued*, 328 *Meets*, 347 *Prorogued*, 359 *Meets*, 376 *Prorogued*, 384 *Meets*, 397
 Peace, *vain Attempts towards it*, p. 234, 374
 Peers, *Bill to regulate their Trials*, p. 10.
 Pembroke (*Earl of*) *sent Ambassador to Holland*, p. 88 *Made a Privy Councillor*, &c. p. 162
 Places *dispos'd of*, p. 2, 32, 360, 384, 386
 Plot, p. 192, 197, 252, 285, 338
 Sham Plot, p. 345
 Porter (*Sir Charles*) *accus'd*, p. 374 *He is impeach'd* p. 381 *And clear'd*, 382.
 Presbyterians, *See Dissenters*.
 Preston (*Lord*) *Proceedings against him*, p. 153, 252
 Prince Lewis of Baden *comes over into England*, p. 385.
 Proclamations, p. 194, 319, 344, 346, 375.

Q

Queen of Spain, *is conducted thither under an English Convoy*, 168.
 Queen Dowager *leaves England*, p. 322.

R

Report about Burton and Graham, p: 87 *About Forfeitures, and Excise*, p. 91.
 Representation of the Commons to the King, 379
 Revenue of the Crown *settled*, p. 175
 Rhinefeld *besieg'd and reliev'd*, p. 340
 Roses *taken*, p. 370
 Ruffel (*Admiral*) *burns the French Fleet*, p. 329 *Is shank'd by the Commons*, p. 350 *Is clear'd*, p. 351 *Is laid aside*, p. 359 *Is made Admiral again*, p. 375 *He sails for Spain*, p. 388
 St. Ruth, *his Speech to the Irish*, p: 261 *Is kill'd*, p. 266

Sancroft

The CONTENTS.

S

- Sanerost, (Deſter) *Archbiſhop of Canterbury dies, His Character*, p. 385
- Savoy, (Duke of) *enters into the Grand Alliance*, p. 221. *Deſperate Condition of his Affairs*, p. 278: *He invades the Dauphiné*, p. 341 *He falls Sick*, p. 342.
- St. Sauveur, *his brave Action at Sligo*, p. 138
- Saxony, *The Elector of that name dies*, p. 285. *The new Elector made Knight of the Garter*, p. 321
- Schomberg, (Duke of) *receives a great Preſent from the Commons; and goes to Ireland*, p. 133 *Views the Army*, p. 134 *Encamps at Dundalk*, p. 135 *His Death and Character*, p. 189
- Schomberg, (new Duke of) *arrives at Turin*, p. 277 *His good Advice to the Duke of Savoy*, p. 278 *His Declaration*, p. 341
- Scotland, *Affairs of that Kingdom*, p. 36, to 55, 149, 169, 272, 341, 346
- Sea-Fight at Bantry Bay, p. 82 *Between the Confederate and French Fleets*, p. 193, 328
- Shrewsbury (Earl of) *made Secretary of State*, p. 2.
- Sidley (Sir Charles) *his Speech againſt exorbitant Penſions and Salaries*, p. 174
- Sidney (Lord Viſcount) *made Secretary of State*, p. 247 *Then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, p. 322 *Then Maſter of the Ordinance*, p. 374
- Smyrna Fleet *deſtroy'd*, p. 361
- Sommers (Sir John) *is preferr'd*, p. 322 *His Character*, p. 323 *Is made Lord Keeper*, p. 360
- Spain, *See Queen*:
- States General: *King William's Letter to them*, p. 3 *Bill for their Payment*, p. 129
- Succession, *Bill to regulate it*, p. 162.
- Supply granted to the King, p. 240, 244, 288, 316, 352, 375, 376. 398
- Suza taken by the French, p. 223

T

- Tenniſon (Dr.) *made Biſhop of Lincoln*, p. 321
- Tillotſon

The CONTENTS.

- Tillotson (Dr.) *Archbishop of Canterbury dies;*
His Character, p. 399
 Titles *conferr'd upon several Persons,* p. 27, 177, 386
 La Tour (Count of) *his Speech to King William,*
 p. 223
 Trenthard (Sir John) *made Secretary of State,*
 p. 360.
 Trevor (Sir John) *chosen Speaker of the Commons,*
 p. 171
 Trials of *High Treason: Bill to regulate the same,* p:
 294, &c. to 314, 350
 Tyrconnel *made a Duke,* p. 57 He dies, p. 268

W.

- Walcourt, *Shock there,* p. 140
 Waldeck (Prince) *dies,* p. 344
 War *declar'd against France,* p. 80
 Waterford *Surrendred,* p. 205
 Weavers *petition the Lords in a tumultuous manner,*
 p. 127
 Welwood (Dr.) *his Paper censur'd,* p. 293
 Wharton (Mrs.) *carried away by Captain Campbel,*
 p. 241
 Wheeler (Sir Francis) *Part of his Fleet destroy'd,*
 p. 386
 Whitehall *burnt,* p. 254
 WILLIAM (King) *Summons a Privy Council,*
 Page 1. *His Letter to the States,* p. 3 *His Speech*
to the Parliament, p. 4 *His Answer to the Com-*
mons Address, p. 15 *His Speech to both Houses,* p.
 19 *He is Crown'd,* p. 28 *His Letter to the*
Scotch Convention, p. 38 *He takes the Oath for*
the Kingdom of Scotland, p. 53 *He goes to Portf-*
mouth, p. 83 *He purchases Kensington-House,* p.
 84 *His Speech to the Parliament,* p. 124 *He goes*
to New-Market, p. 142. *He vainly endeavours to*
reconcile the Church-Men and Presbyterians, p. 143
His Speech to the Parliament, 144 *He dines with*
the Lord Mayor, p. 148 *Is made free of Grocers*
Hall, p. 149 *His Letter to the Convocation,* p.
 156 *His Speech to the Parliament,* p. 167, 171
He lands in Ireland, p. 179 *He views the Army,*
 p. 189

The CONTENTS.

p. 180 *Is Wounded*, 182 *He enters Dublin*, p. 202 *His striking a Soldier discommended*, p. 204 *He leaves the Army*, 205 *He publishes a Declaration*, p. 206 *He returns to the Army*, p. 207 *He returns to England*, 214 *His Speech to the Parliament*, p. 235, 242, 245 *He sets out for Holland*, p. 247 *Arrives at the Hague*, p. 248 *His Speech to the Congress there*, p. 249 *Returns to England*, p. 252 *And then to Holland*, p. 255 *Leaves the Army*, p. 274 *Arrives at Kensington*, p. 286 *His Speech to the Parliament*, p. 287 *He lands in Holland*, p. 322 *Returns to England*, p. 346 *Dines at Guildhall*, Ibid. *His Speech to the Parliament*, 347 *He goes to Portsmouth*, p. 359 *Lands in Holland*, p. 361 *Returns to England*, p. 375. *His Speech to the Parliament*, 376 *His Answer to the Commons Representation*, p. 380 *He goes to Holland*, p. 387 *He returns to England*, p. 397 *His Speech to the Parliament*, Ibid.

THE

The CONTENTS of the APPENDIX.

| | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| <i>ADDRESS of the City of London to the Com-</i> | <i>mons</i> | p. 1 |
| <i>Report about the Charges of the Dutch towards</i> | <i>King</i> | p. 2 |
| <i>William's Expedition</i> | | p. 2 |
| <i>Account relating to the Charge of the Revenue,</i> | | p. 5 |
| <i>Treaty between England and Holland,</i> | | p. 9 |
| <i>Address of the Commons relating to the Bill of Indem-</i> | <i>nity,</i> | p. 11 |
| <i>Message in Favour to the Irish,</i> | | p. 12 |
| <i>Mr. Hamden's Address against the French King,</i> | | p. 14 |
| <i>Report about the Prisoners in the Tower,</i> | | p. 19 |
| <i>Mr. Johnson's Case reported,</i> | | p. 31 |
| <i>Report relating to the Customs and Excise,</i> | | p. 33 |
| <i>Report touching the Miscarriages in Ireland,</i> | | p. 38 |
| <i>Papers found about Mr. Ashton, and produc'd against</i> | <i>him, and the Lord Preston at their respective Trials,</i> | p. 48 |
| <i>Articles of Limerick,</i> | | p. 60 |
| <i>The Duke of Schomberg's Declaration, in King Wil-</i> | <i>liam's Name,</i> | p. 71 |
| <i>The Earl of Mulgrave's Speech upon the Bill for the</i> | <i>freedom of Elections, and more impartial Proceedings</i> | <i>in Parliament</i> |
| <i>Proposals of Peace made to King William, from France,</i> | | p. 73 |
| <i>by the Mediation of the King of Denmark,</i> | | p. 78 |

F I N I S.